

28 February 2020

**SPP UPSIZED BY \$1M TO \$2.5M DUE TO STRONG SHAREHOLDER DEMAND  
PLACEMENT INCREASED**

- Share Purchase Plan (SPP) Offer has been increased by a further \$1 million to \$2.5 million due to overwhelming shareholder demand. Subscriptions and funds need to be received today Friday 28 February.
- The private placement has been increased by \$0.5 million before costs to a total of \$3.9 million to accommodate some key sophisticated and professional investors.
- An updated presentation and supplementary prospectus will be lodged today.

**Share Purchase Plan (SPP) Upsized**

Lithium explorer and developer **Lake Resources NL (ASX:LKE)** announced today it has upsized the Share Purchase Plan Offer by \$1.0 million to raise a total of \$2.5 million before costs, due to overwhelming shareholder demand.

The SPP closes today Friday 28 February and subscriptions and funds must be received today as part of the Offer for Eligible Shareholders to subscribe for up to \$30,000 worth of new Shares at an issue price of \$0.04 per Share. In the event that the SPP is oversubscribed, all participants will be scaled back on a pro-rata basis.

The supplementary prospectus will be lodged today and sets out details of the rights of applicants under the SPP to withdraw their application within one month and be repaid their funds.

**Placement Increased**

The private placement has been increased by \$0.55 million before costs, to a total amount of \$3.9 million, to accommodate some key sophisticated and professional investors at an offer price of \$0.04 per share. This will result in the issue of approximately 14.65 million shares for a total of approximately 99 million new placement shares (refer to announcements of 14,20 and 26 February 2020 for information on prior placement share issues). Settlement is anticipated by Tuesday, 3 March 2020. The supplementary prospectus lodged today which will address these matters with the closing of the Shortfall Offer extended to 4 March 2020.

Lake's Managing Director, Steve Promnitz said: "*We are very grateful for the positive response from our current shareholders and are pleased to be able to accommodate most of the demand by upsizing the SPP offer.*

*"The Company is currently marketing in North America, following the significant response from global investors after the announcement that some of the best known successful investors of the global business community are backing our key technology partner."*

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**LAKERESOURCES.COM.AU**  
ASX:LKE

**AT THE HEART OF THE  
LITHIUM TRIANGLE**

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**Follow on LinkedIn:** <https://www.linkedin.com/company/lake-resources/>  
**Website:** <http://www.lakeresources.com.au>

**About Lake Resources NL (ASX:LKE)**

Lake Resources NL (ASX:LKE, Lake) is a lithium exploration and development company focused on developing its three lithium brine projects and a hard rock project in Argentina, all owned 100%. The leases are in a prime location among the lithium sector's largest players within the Lithium Triangle, where 40% of the world's lithium is produced at the lowest cost. Lake holds one of the largest lithium tenement packages in Argentina (~200,000Ha) which provides the potential for consistent security of supply, scalable as required.

Lake considers it is in a strong position to benefit from the market opportunity in electric vehicles and the batteries that power the energy revolution due to:

1. **High Purity Lithium Carbonate** samples (99.9%) with very low impurities, recently produced from the pilot plant using a direct extraction process (ion exchange);
2. **Increased Engagement with Off-takers** as larger samples are produced, anticipated from late March 2020 onwards, for off-takers to commence qualification testing to then engage to assist in financing;
3. **Kachi Project PFS**, in the final stages of completion which is anticipated to show projected production costs at the lower end of the cost curve similar to current lithium brine producers. The Kachi project has a resource (announced Nov 2018) considered large enough for long term production and could be potentially scaled to a much larger project if required as leases cover an area 10 times Manhattan.
4. **Sustainable and Scalable Future Lithium Production**, demanded by the larger Electric Vehicle makers and an increasing number of battery/cathode makers, who need to show both the quality and provenance of battery materials for ESG/sustainability and carbon footprint reporting. The direct extraction process reinjects brine once the lithium has been removed using ion exchange beads without affecting the chemistry. This means a much smaller footprint and less water usage because evaporation ponds are not used.

The Kachi project covers 70,000 ha over a salt lake south of FMC/Livent's lithium operation in Catamarca Province. Drilling confirmed a large lithium brine bearing basin over 20km long, 15km wide and 400m to 800m deep. Drilling over Kachi produced a maiden indicated and inferred resource of 4.4 Mt LCE (Indicated 1.0Mt, Inferred 3.4Mt) (refer ASX announcement 27 November 2018).

A direct extraction technique has been tested in partnership with Lilac Solutions, supported by Bill Gates – led Breakthrough Fund and MIT's The Engine fund. A pilot plant is being commissioned, which has shown 80-90% recoveries and lithium brine concentrations over 60,000 mg/L lithium. Battery grade lithium carbonate (99.9% purity) has been produced from Kachi brine samples with very low impurities (Fe, B, with <0.001 wt%). Phase 1 Engineering Study results have shown operating costs forecast in the lowest cost quartile (refer ASX announcement 10 December 2018). Test results have been incorporated into a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) in the final stages of completion. The Lilac pilot plant in California will produce samples for downstream participants in March/April/May prior to being transported to site to produce larger battery grade lithium samples. Discussions are advanced with downstream entities, mainly battery/cathode makers, as well as financiers, to jointly develop the project.

The Olaroz-Cauchari and Paso brine projects are located adjacent to major world class brine projects either in production or being developed in the highly prospective Jujuy Province. The Olaroz-Cauchari project is located in the same basin as Orocobre's Olaroz lithium production and adjoins the Ganfeng Lithium/Lithium Americas Cauchari project, with high grade lithium (600 mg/L) with high flow rates drilled immediately across the lease boundary.

The Cauchari project has shown lithium brines over 506m interval with high grades averaging 493 mg/L lithium (117-460m) with up to 540 mg/L lithium. These results are similar to lithium brines in adjoining leases scheduled for production in late 2020 and infer an extension and continuity of these brines into Lake's leases (refer ASX announcements 28 May, 12 June 2019).

Significant corporate transactions have occurred in adjacent leases with development of Ganfeng Lithium/Lithium Americas Cauchari project as Ganfeng announced a US\$397 million investment for 50% of the Cauchari project, together with a resource that had doubled



to be the largest on the planet. Ganfeng then announced a 10 year lithium supply agreement with Volkswagen on 5 April 2019. Nearby projects of Lithium X were acquired via a takeover offer of C\$265 million completed March 2018. The northern half of Galaxy's Sal de Vida resource was purchased for US\$280 million by POSCO in June-Dec 2018. LSC Lithium was acquired in Jan-Mar 2019 for C\$111 million by a mid-tier oil & gas company with a resource size half of Kachi. Orocobre has announced on 19 Feb 2020 the acquisition of all shares in Advantage Lithium, valued at around C\$63 million, which holds leases next to Lake at Cauchari. These transactions imply an acquisition cost of US\$55-110 million per 1 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) in resources.

For more information on Lake, please visit <http://www.lakeresources.com.au/home/>

# AT THE HEART OF THE LITHIUM TRIANGLE

## Sustainable High Purity Lithium

Steve Promnitz - Managing Director

27 Feb 2020

**LAKE**  
RESOURCES

[lakeresources.com.au](http://lakeresources.com.au)



# Disclaimer

## General Statement and Cautionary Statement

This presentation has been prepared by Lake Resources N.L (Lake) for information purposes and meetings with sophisticated and professional investors, institutional investors and brokers and not any particular party. The information in this presentation is based upon public information and internally developed data and reflects prevailing conditions and views as of this date, all of which are accordingly subject to change. The information contained in this presentation is of general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. There is no guarantee that the information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No warranties or representations can be made as to the origin, validity, accuracy, completeness, currency or reliability of the information. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation. Lake Resources NL accepts no responsibility or liability to any party in connection with this information or views and Lake disclaims and excludes all liability (to the extent permitted by law) for losses, claims, damages, demands, costs and expenses of whatever nature arising in any way out of or in connection with the information, its accuracy, completeness or by reason of reliance by any person on any of it. The information regarding projects described in this presentation are based on exploration targets, apart from Kachi project's resource statement. The potential quantity and grade of an exploration target is conceptual in nature, with insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of mineral resources or that potentially economic quantities of lithium will be discovered. Some leases are located within and around the Orocobre, Orocobre/Advantage Lithium and Ganfeng/Lithium Americas projects and although data is limited within the properties, the leases may cover potential extensions to the Cauchari/Olaroz projects with potential extensions to aquifers, although this provides no assurance that any resource will be identified on the Lake leases. The lithium pegmatite leases occur adjacent to past producers of spodumene but no potential extension to any mineralisation can be assured.

## Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this presentation, including information as to the future financial performance of the projects, are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Lake Resources N.L. are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results, expressed or implied, reflected in such forward-looking statements; and may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, reserves and resources and anticipated flow rates, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions and affected by the risk of further changes in government regulations, policies or legislation and that further funding may be required, but unavailable, for the ongoing development of Lake's projects. Lake Resources N.L. disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "indicate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein. Lake does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

## Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this presentation relating to Exploration Results has been compiled by Mr Andrew Fulton. Mr Fulton is a Hydrogeologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Association of Hydrogeologists. Mr Fulton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Andrew Fulton is an employee of Groundwater Exploration Services Pty Ltd and an independent consultant to Lake Resources NL. Mr Fulton consents to the inclusion in this presentation of this information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this presentation is an accurate representation of the available data to date from initial exploration at the Kachi project and initial exploration at the Cauchari project.

## Lake – Best Location: Heart of the Lithium Triangle.

- **Right product, Right time - Sustainable Lithium**
- **High purity, Low impurity Lithium** - 99.9% purity battery grade lithium carbonate, very low impurities, from Lilac pilot plant
- **Disruptive Lilac direct extraction technology** – Large samples produced from March for battery makers – Small environmental footprint
- **Kachi - Large lithium brine resource** – Pre-Feasibility Study
- **Management team** – Long term, in-country experience

## Location – Next to Large Players.

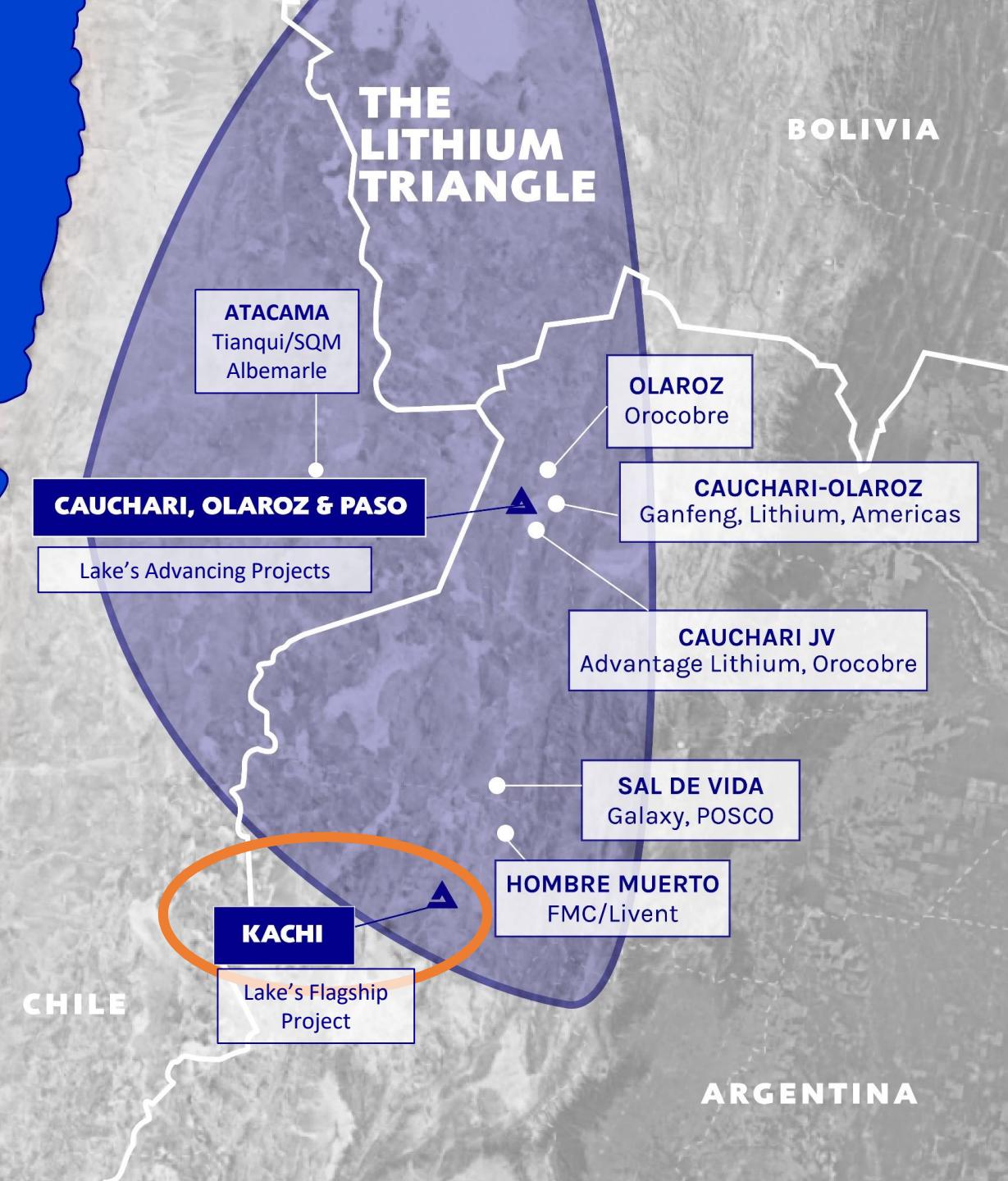
The Lithium Triangle produces 40% of world's lithium at the lowest cost.

Cauchari - China's Ganfeng paid US\$413 million for 50%

Sal De Vida - South Korea's Posco paid US\$280 million.

Orocobre – C\$63 million for Advantage

Implies US\$55-110 million per 1 million tonne LCE resource



# Kachi Project.



## Kachi Project.

100% Lake owned

Large scale 70,000 Ha

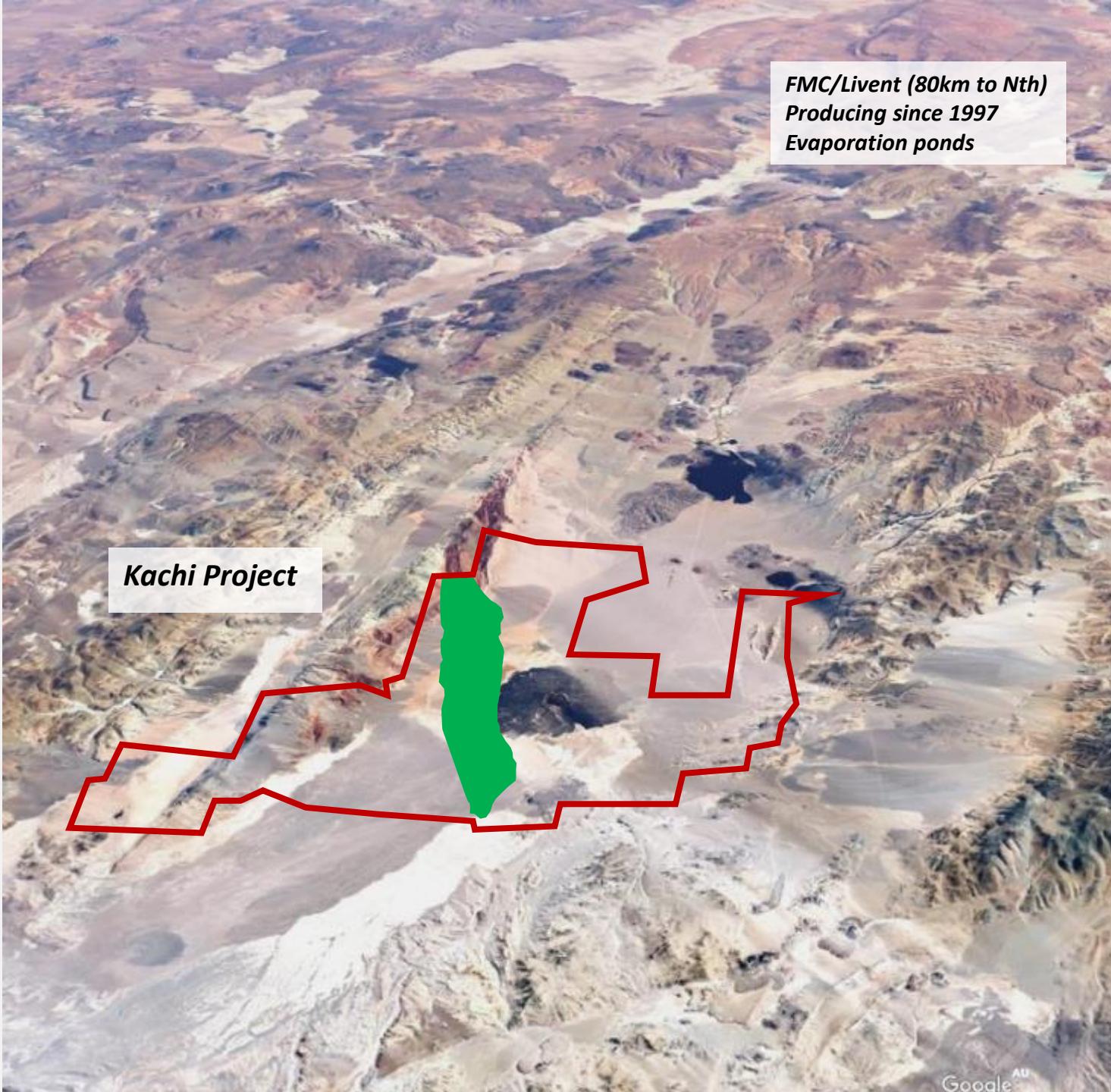
Major brine resource - one of  
10 largest globally (defined to date)

Battery grade product

Low impurities

Scalable, modular plant design





## Kachi Project.

Lease area equivalent to  
11 x Manhattan Island.



175,000 acres in lowest  
part of large drainage -  
2600 sq miles

# Kachi Project.

100% Lake owned

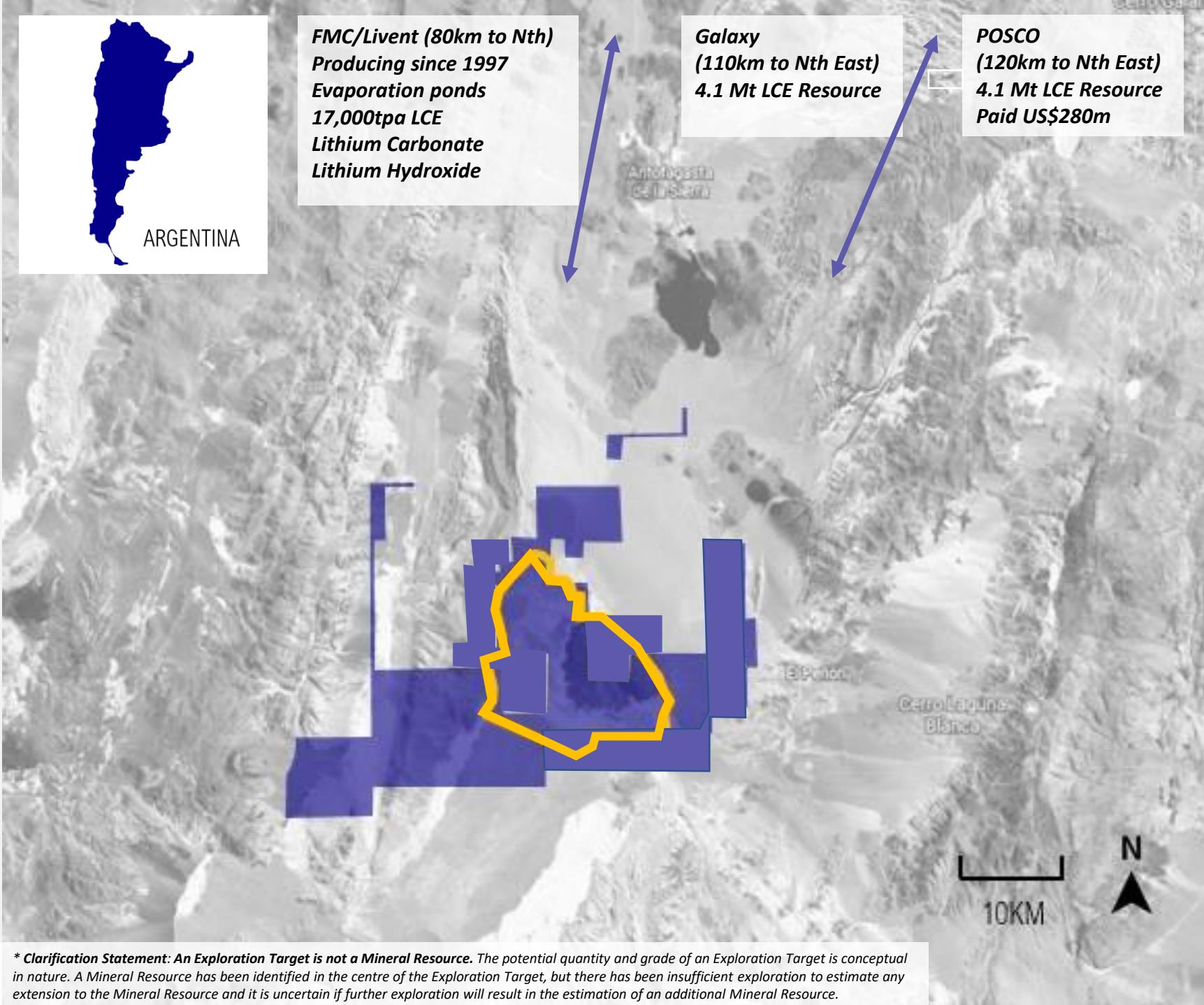
- Lease – 70,000ha
- Exploration Target  
8Mt – 17Mt LCE Potential\*

**JORC certified combined  
lithium resource of  
4.4 million tonnes LCE.**

Indicated Resource 1.0Mt LCE 290mg/L

Inferred Resource 3.4Mt LCE 210mg/L

Leases cover the entire area of  
interest in this large basin



\* Clarification Statement: An Exploration Target is not a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. A Mineral Resource has been identified in the centre of the Exploration Target, but there has been insufficient exploration to estimate any extension to the Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of an additional Mineral Resource.

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## Direct extraction.

# New Technology - the disruptive game changer in the industry

More efficient process that removes evaporation process

- Faster
- Higher Recoveries
- High Purity products
- Sustainable – Returns brine to aquifer without changing chemistry

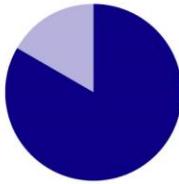
# Conventional extraction.

## Evaporation ponds

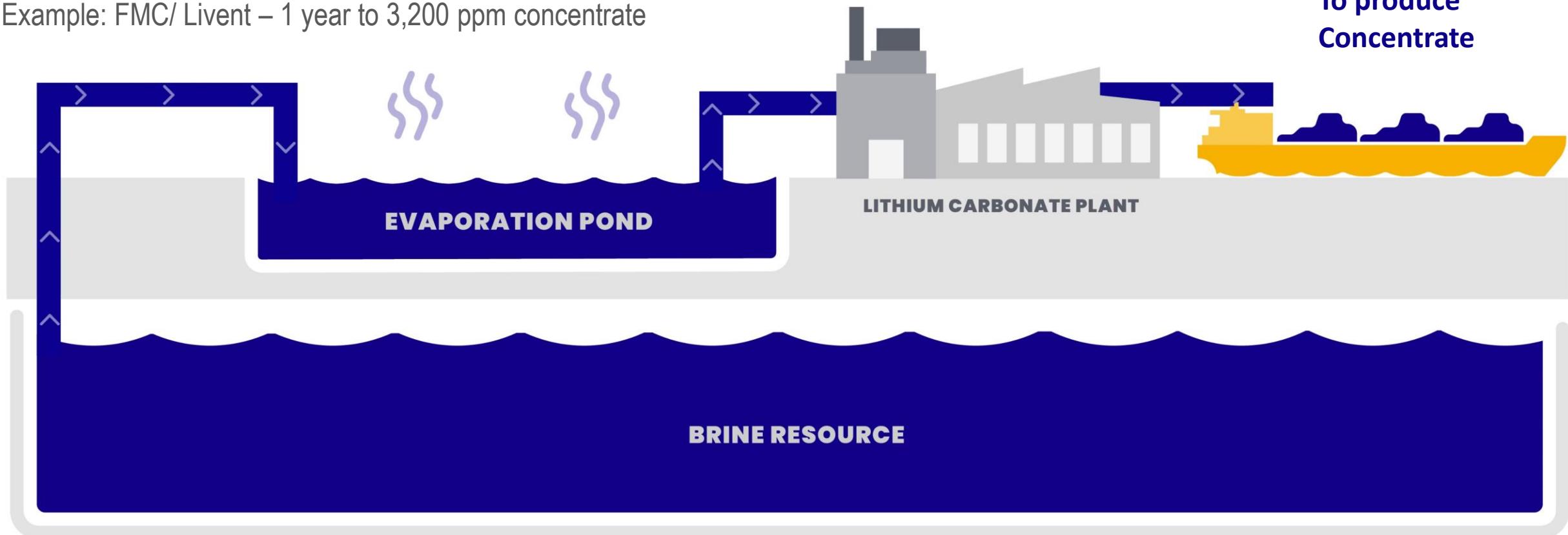
Almost all lithium brine production uses evaporation

- yet faces increasing challenge due to environmental impacts

Example: FMC/ Livent – 1 year to 3,200 ppm concentrate



**1-2 YEARS**  
**To produce  
Concentrate**



# Conventional extraction.

Evaporation ponds – Atacama Example

ARGENTINA

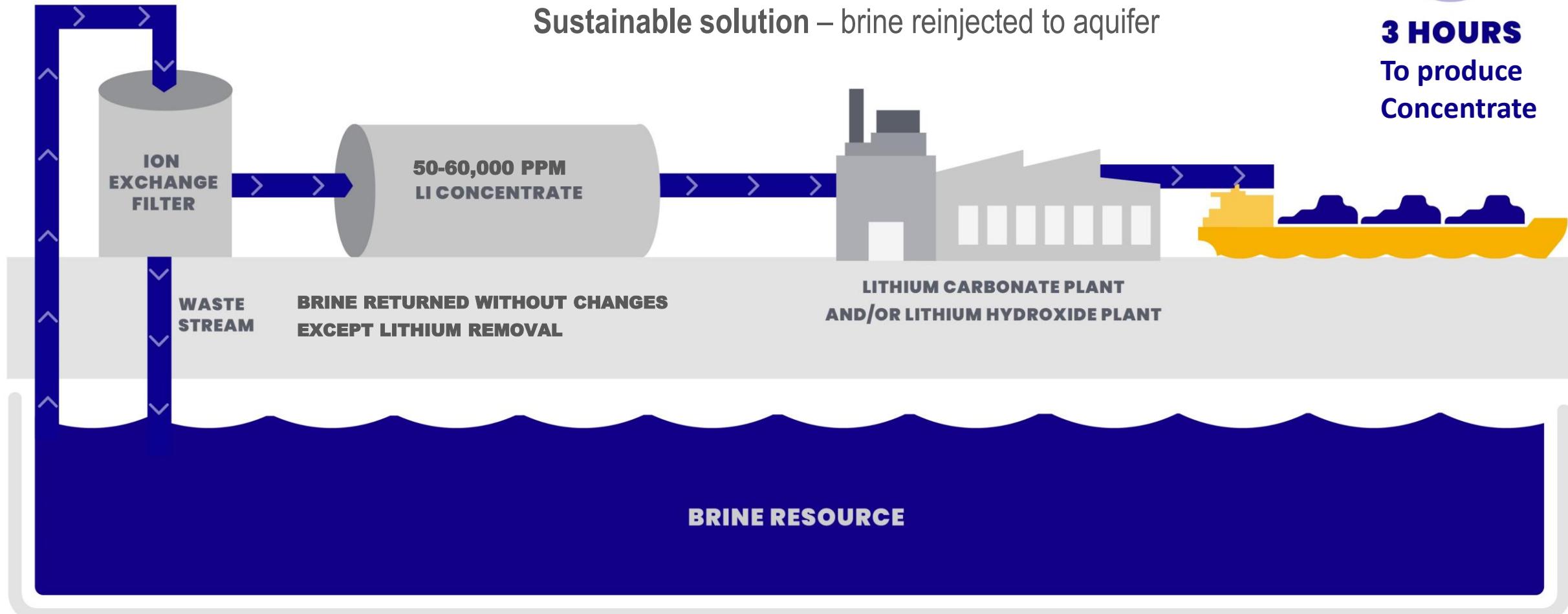
CHILE

Atacama  
SQM, Albemarle

30km

# Direct extraction. Ion exchange

Lilac Solutions (Silicon Valley backed)



Disruptive Technology (3 hrs to 60,000ppm vs 1-2 years)

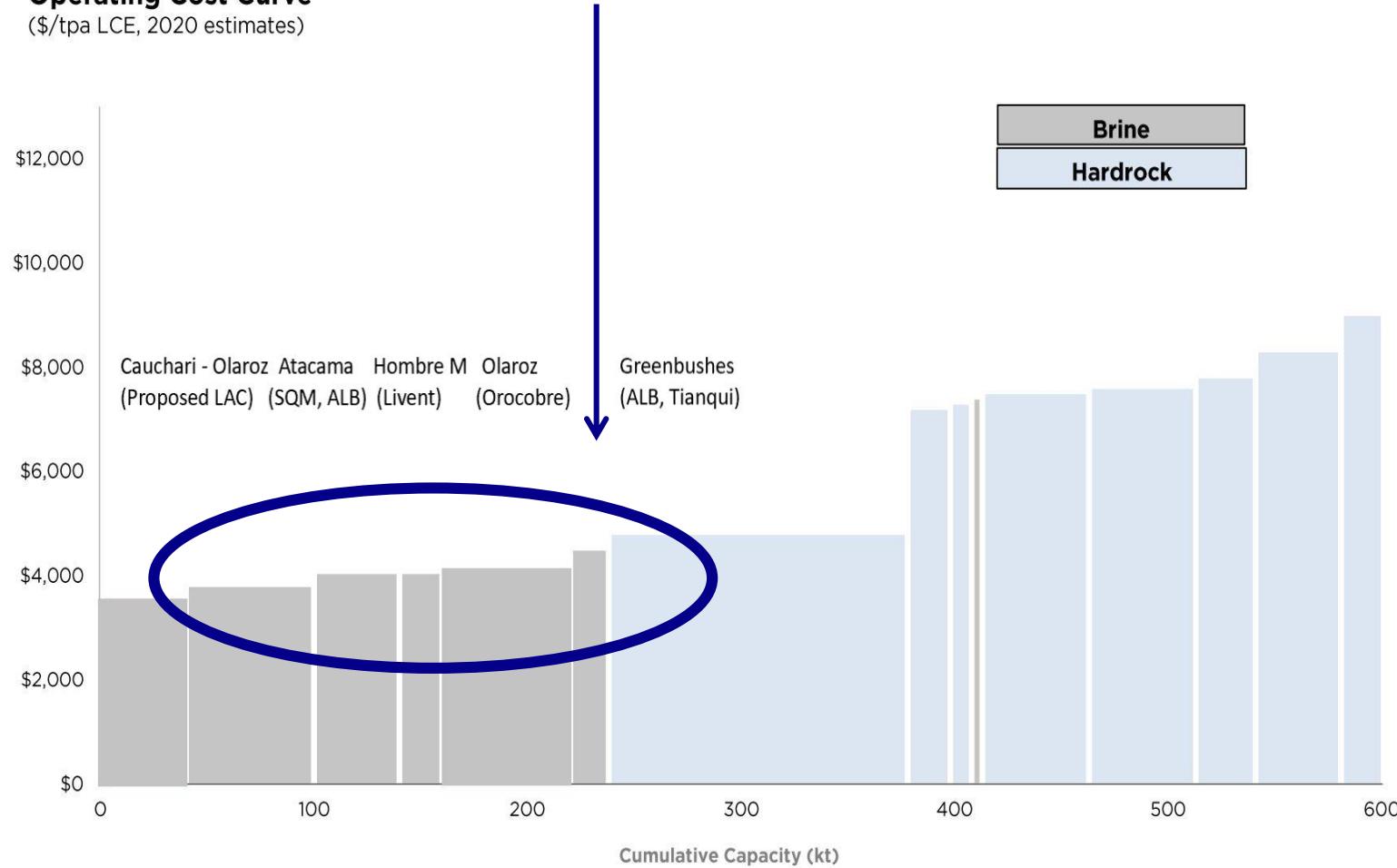
Saves time and money -Faster to production. Higher recoveries

Lower impurities

Sustainable solution – brine reinjected to aquifer

# Direct extraction.

Operating Cost Curve  
(\$/tpa LCE, 2020 estimates)



Direct Extraction Positioned at lower end of cost curve

Positioned with a low impurity product



Chemical Component	Actual (wt%)	Target
Lithium (Li)	99.9	99.5 Min
Sodium (Na)	0.024	0.025 Max
Magnesium (Mg)	<0.001	0.008 Max
Calcium (Ca)	0.0046	0.005 Max
Iron (Fe)	<0.001	0.001 Max
Silicon (Si)	<0.001	0.003 Max
Boron (B)	<0.001	0.005 Max

Source: Street research including Cauchari-Olaroz DFS and Thacker Pass (before by-product credits). Includes CORFO royalty assuming price of \$9,000/t of lithium carbonate

Lithium Americas (LAC:TSX-V)  
Information Nov 2019

Source: LKE announcements 9/1/2020, 14/01/2020; 10/12/2018

# Sustainable Lithium.

Energy & Science

## Bill Gates-Led Fund Invests in Making Lithium Mining More Sustainable

Lilac Solutions has developed a process for extracting lithium that drastically cuts water use.

By Akshat Rathi

February 20, 2020, 4:00 PM GMT+11

### Lithium: The Irreplaceable Element of the Electric Era

Why is lithium so important for the production of electric car batteries? And how will Volkswagen secure a sustainable supply chain? We answer the key questions.

## Lilac's Technology Lake's Large Brine Basin Solution for the Sector

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

FEBRUARY 12, 2020 / 3:41 AM / 13 DAYS AGO

### Exclusive: Germany's Volkswagen and Daimler push for more 'sustainable' Chile lithium

Dave Sherwood

4 MIN READ



SANTIAGO (Reuters) - German automakers Volkswagen ([VOWG\\_p.DE](#)) and Daimler ([DAIGn.DE](#)) have launched a study to push for more "sustainable" lithium mining in Chile, according to lobbyist filings reviewed by Reuters, a sign of growing supply chain concerns ahead of an expected electric vehicle boom.



Source: Reuters 12 Feb 2020; Bloomberg 20 Feb 2020;  
Volkswagen April 2019

# Cauchari Project.

Adjoining the next big producer  
(Ganfeng/ Lithium Americas)

Ganfeng / Lithium Americas –  
Largest Resource on Planet  
Production 40,000tpa LCE late 2020

Orocobre/ Advantage Lithium –  
Large Resource

Lake Resources – Area Drilled



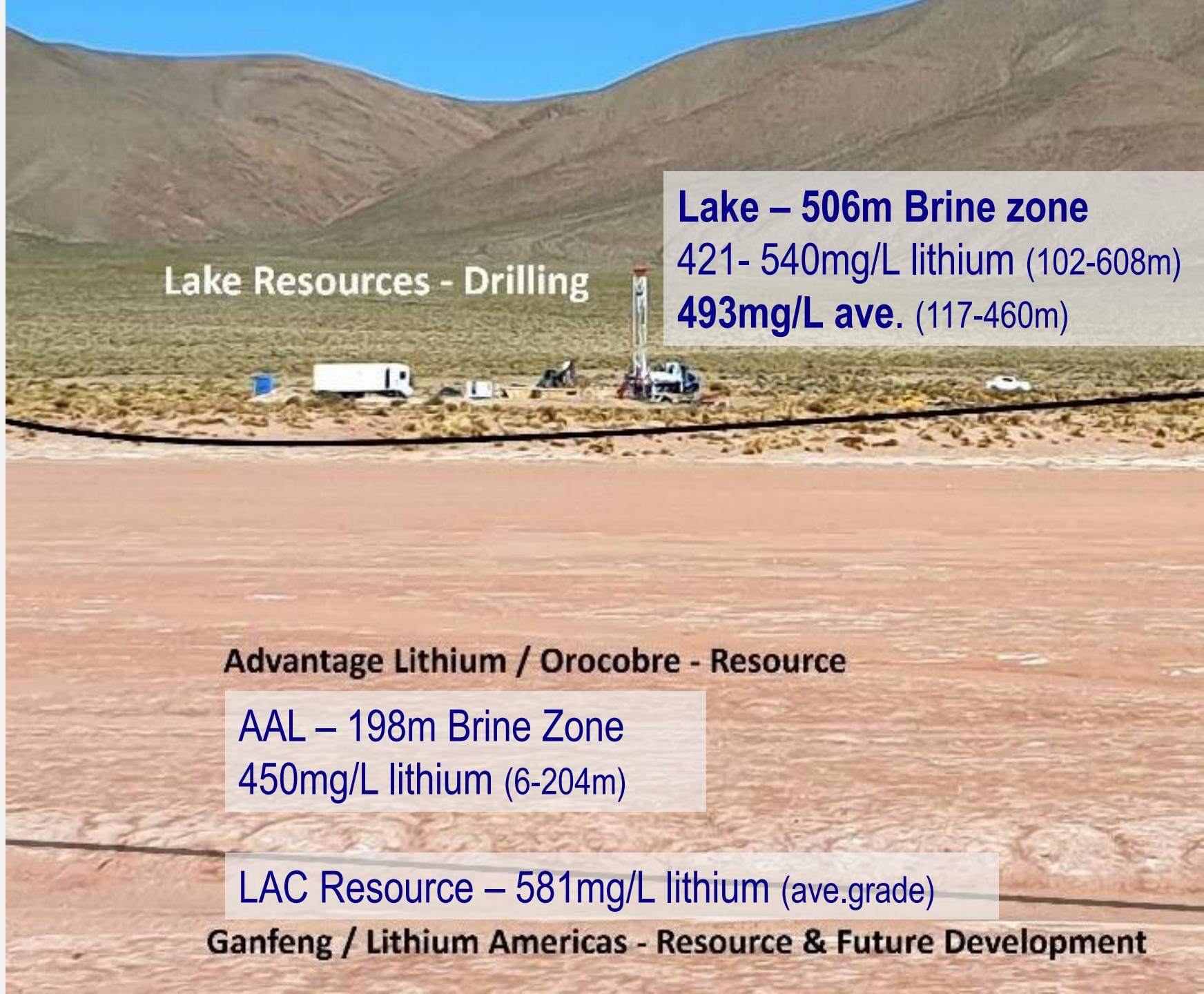
# Cauchari Project.

Lake results show:

- similar brines
- similar high grades
- similar flow rates.

506m Brine zone vs  
198m in adjoining project

Source: LKE; Advantage Lithium AAL.TSXV announcements  
5/3/2018, 10/01/2019, 7/03/19, 24/04/19. The marked boundaries  
are indicative only. Please refer to the detailed map



# Timeline to production

## 2016 – 2018

- Large Lease Area Pegged in 2016
- Kachi – Large new discovery; major resource
- Direct Extraction method – Phase 1 engineering study
- Pegmatite area secured

## 2019

- Cauchari drilling – extended high grades; discovery
- Kachi – PFS commenced; Pilot plant initiated
- Kachi offtake and development partner discussions

## 2020

- Kachi direct extraction pilot plant being constructed to be moved to site
- Kachi samples to battery makers for qualification purposes from March
- Kachi PFS pending completion
- Finalise finance for initial US\$20m for DFS, approvals
- Kachi – finalise offtake and strategic partner discussions
- Olaroz – Initial drilling; aim to extend high grades

## 2021/22/23

- **Kachi – Production**
- Kachi – 25,000tpa LCE; Capex ~US\$400-550m
- Phased expansion from 10,000tpa LCE Capex ~US\$100-140m
- Potential to expand to 100,000 tpa LCE
- Olaroz – Pre-production

## LAKE RESOURCES (ASX:LKE)

Total Current Shares on Issue	<b>625,111,957</b>
Share Purchase Plan (closes 28 Feb)	<b>62,500,000</b>
Listed Options (10c) Jun 2021 Expiry	52,512,693
Unlisted Options (4.6c) Oct 2022 Expiry	18,300,000
Unlisted Options (8c) Feb 2022 Expiry	5,555,000
Unlisted Options (9c) Jul 2021 Expiry	15,000,000

## Market Data

Market Cap (\$A)	@ \$0.05 / sh (10 day VWAP, 25 Feb)	A \$25 million
Cash (\$A)	31 Dec 2019	\$0.3 million
	Feb 2020 Capital Raising	+\$5.9 million
Unsecured debt	(Convertible Notes terminated Feb 2020)	(\$0.8 million)
Share Price	52 week range	\$0.023 – 0.115/sh
Share Register	45% Top 30, High Net Worth Investors	

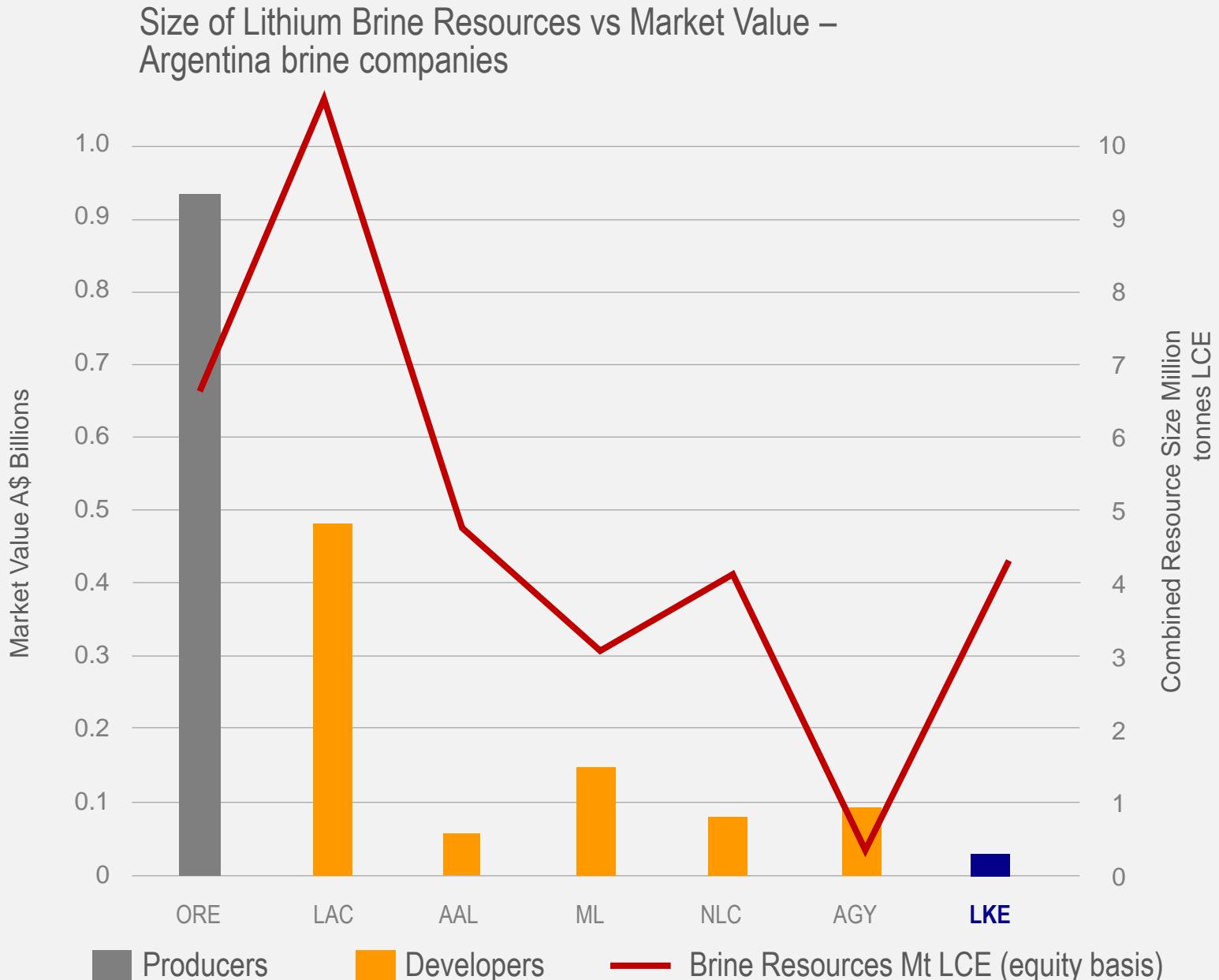


Neighbours' market value is up to 10x that of Lake's.

Lake \$25m vs Peers  
\$60-120m market cap

Lowest market value for resource size

Note: Any perceived relationship between market value of explorers/developers versus producers (ORE) should not be made.



Source: ASX / TSX company disclosures; SEDAR; Bloomberg; Company sources: 16 Jan 2020

# Leadership.

Lake has extensive development experience in the resources sector and in Argentina.



**Steve Promnitz**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Extensive project management experience in South America – geologist and finance experience – with major companies (Rio, Citi) and mid-tiers.



**Stu Crow**  
CHAIRMAN NON-EXEC

More than 25 years of experience (numerous public companies) and in financial services



**Nick Lindsay**  
NON-EXEC DIRECTOR

30 years of experience in Argentina/Chile/Peru (PhD in Metallurgy & Materials Engineering); Major companies (Anglo) and taken companies from inception to development to acquisition in South America



**Robert Trzebski**  
NON-EXEC DIRECTOR

International mining executive; 30 years experience; operational, commercial and technical experience in global mining incl. Argentina. Extensive global contacts to assist Lake with project development. Chief Operating Officer of Austmine Ltd. Director Austral Gold.

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## Lake – Where are we now.

- High purity lithium carbonate from Lilac pilot plant;  
**Larger samples** from March 2020 to potential off-takers
- **Financier short list:** US\$20-25m to fund studies and approvals  
**Technology partner financed** Bill Gates-led Breakthrough fund
- **Pilot plant with New Technology:** 1<sup>st</sup> operational
- **PFS near completion:** full study; production target 2022/23
- **Meeting desire for Sustainable Lithium Supply**

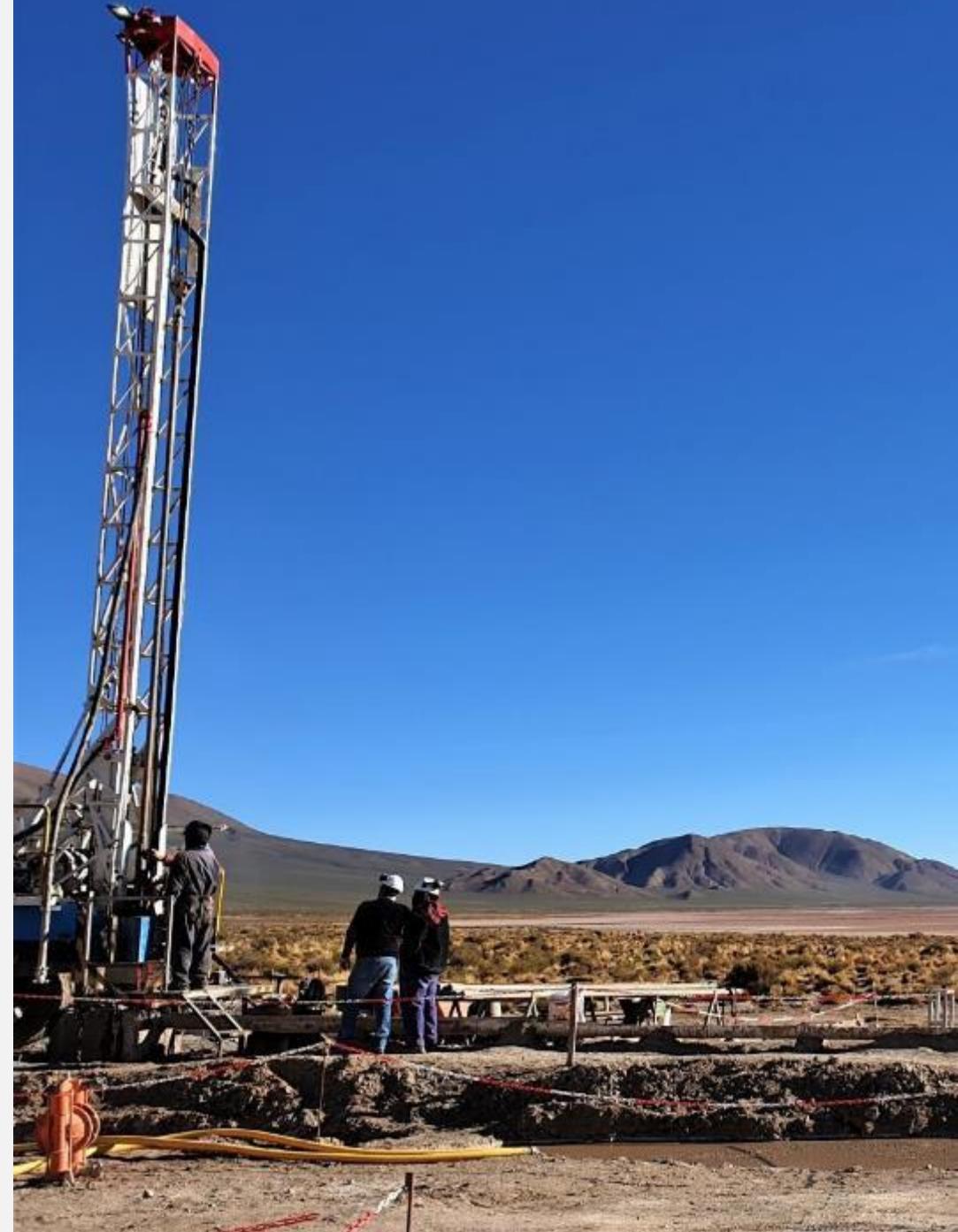
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## Appendix - Contacts.

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# Sustainable Lithium.



## Demand to grow.

Demand to increase 5x for lithium – focus on high purity

- Major electric vehicles (EVs) commitments driving lithium battery makers expansion.
- Potential lithium oversupply to move to undersupply in 2023/25
- Expansions stalled - as lower lithium price plateaus
- European EV automakers increasing sales; compensate for reduced China subsidies

Lithium demand & supply  
**2028: 1400**

'000s TONNES OF LITHIUM CARBONATE EQUIVALENT

+500% increase vs 2018

Planned Global Production  
800kt now under threat

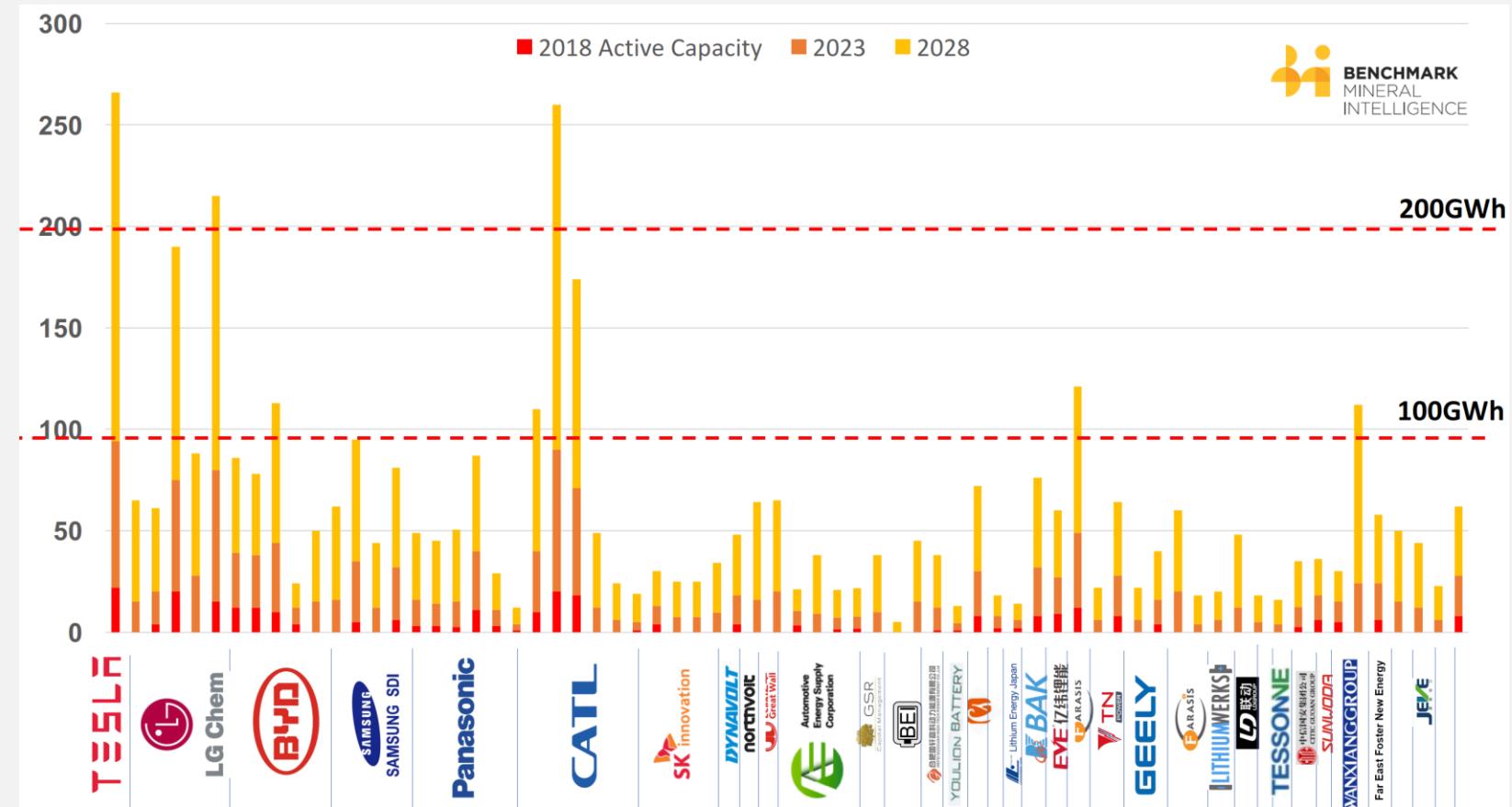
Demand Forecast Supply Forecast

Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence Dec 2019; Company sources.

## Lithium Megafactory Growth – To 103 Megafactories - From 148 GWh (2015) to 2213 GWh

Major under-investment  
in new supply to meet  
demand

Creates opportunity for Lake:  
Battery/Cathode makers need  
low impurity product that can  
be increased to meet demand,  
from sustainable supply  
source



Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, Dec 2019; Graph Feb 2019.

# Mineral Resource Estimate.

## Kachi Lithium Brine Project - JORC Code 2012

Kachi Mineral Resource Estimate - November 2018 (JORC Code 2012 Edition)

RESOURCE ESTIMATE KACHI						
	Indicated		Inferred		Total Resource	
Area km <sup>2</sup>	17.10		158.30		175.40	
Aquifer volume km <sup>3</sup>	6		41		47	
Brine volume km <sup>3</sup>	0.65		3.2		3.8	
Mean drainable porosity % (Specific yield)	10.9		7.5		7.9	
Element	Li	K	Li	K	Li	K
Weighted mean concentration mg/L	289	5,880	209	4,180	211	4380
Resource tonnes	188,000	3,500,000	638,000	12,500,000	826,000	16,000,000
Lithium Carbonate Equivalent tonnes	<b>1,005,000</b>		<b>3,394,000</b>		<b>4,400,000</b>	
Potassium Chloride tonnes	<b>6,705,000</b>		<b>24,000,000</b>		<b>30,700,000</b>	

Lithium is converted to lithium carbonate (Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) with a conversion factor of 5.32

Potassium is converted to potassium chloride (KCl) with a conversion factor of 1.91

### Competent Person's Statement Kachi Lithium Brine Project

The information contained in this ASX release relating to Exploration Results has been compiled by Mr Andrew Fulton. Mr Fulton is a Hydrogeologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Association of Hydrogeologists. Mr Fulton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Andrew Fulton is an employee of Groundwater Exploration Services Pty Ltd and an independent consultant to Lake Resources NL. Mr Fulton consents to the inclusion in this announcement of this information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data from initial exploration at the Kachi project.

# JORC Code 2012. Kachi Table 1 Report Kachi Lithium Project

Criteria	Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulk samples of brine samples for pilot plant test work were pumped from two holes (a diamond drill hole and a rotary drill hole) after purging the hole for 2 hours to obtain representative samples of the formation fluid. Samples of 10,000 litres were collected from each hole over a 12-hour period.</li> <li>The brine sample was collected in clean plastic containers (1000 litre) and filled to the top to minimize air space. A sample and duplicate was collected at the same time in clean plastic 1 litre bottles for storage and submission of duplicates to the laboratory. Each bottle was taped and marked with the sample number.</li> <li>Drill core in the hole was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in core split tubes to minimize sample disturbance.</li> <li>Drill core was undertaken to obtain representative samples of the sediments that host brine.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drilling with an internal (triple) tube produced cores with variable core recovery.</li> <li>Rotary drilling has used 8.5" or 10" tricone bits and has produced drill chips.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in the drilling triple (split) tubes. Chip samples were collected for each metre drilled and stored in segmented boxes for rotary drill holes.</li> <li>Original brine samples were collected during drilling at discrete depths during the drilling using a double packer over a 1 m interval</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sand, clay, silt, salt and cemented rock types was recovered in a triple tube diamond core drill tube, or as chip samples from rotary drill holes, and examined for geologic logging by a geologist and a photo taken for reference.</li> <li>Diamond holes are logged by a senior geologist who also supervised taking of samples for laboratory porosity analysis as well as additional physical property testing.</li> <li>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine samples for pilot plant test work were collected by pumping over a 12-hour period, after purging the hole initially for 2 hours.</li> <li>The brine sample for pilot plant test work was collected in clean plastic containers (1000 litre) together with one-litre sample bottles, taped and marked with the sample number.</li> <li>Lithium carbonate samples produced by Lilac Solutions were prepared by initially filtering the brine sample before being mixed with the IX beads and allowed to stand for a period of time, prior to being washed with HCl acid to produce a LiCl solution, and finally NaCO<sub>3</sub> added to produce lithium carbonate. Aspects of the process are subject to confidentiality due to trade secrets.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Alex Stewart Argentina/Norlab SA in Palpalá, Jujuy, Argentina, is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected as part of the sampling program. The SGS laboratory in Buenos Aires has also been used for both primary and check samples. They also analyzed blind control samples and duplicates in the analysis chain. The Alex Stewart/Norlab SA laboratory and the SGS laboratory are ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified, and are specialized in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts, with experience in this field. This includes the oversight of the experienced Alex Stewart Argentina S.A. laboratory in Mendoza, Argentina, which has been operating for a considerable period.</li> <li>The quality control and analytical procedures used at the Alex Stewart/Norlab SA laboratory or SGS laboratory are considered to be of high quality and comparable to those employed by ISO certified laboratories specializing in analysis of brines and inorganic salts.</li> <li>Lithium carbonate samples produced by Lilac Solutions were assayed using ICP by Lilac Solutions and supported by an independent laboratory.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field duplicates, standards and blanks of the brine samples are used to monitor potential contamination of the samples and the repeatability of analyses. Accuracy, the closeness of measurements to the "true" or accepted value, are monitored by the insertion of standards, or reference samples, and by check analysis at an independent (or umpire) laboratory.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>as unique samples (blind duplicates) during the process</li> <li>Brine samples were analysed for conductivity using a hand-held Hanna pH/EC multiprobe and density using a densitometer, together with temperature.</li> <li>Duplicates of the lithium carbonate samples were delivered to an independent laboratory in California</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The diamond drill hole sample sites and rotary drill hole sites were located with a hand-held GPS.</li> <li>The properties are located at the junction of the Argentine POSGAR grid system Zone 2 and Zone 3 (UTM 19) and in WGS84 Zone 19 south.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine samples were collected from either 30m or 40m intervals from within brine producing aquifers, from drill holes with slotted casing.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The salt lake (<i>solar</i>) deposits that contain lithium-bearing brines generally have sub-horizontal beds and lenses that contain sand, gravel, salt, silt and clay.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were transported to the Alex Stewart/Norlab SA laboratory or SGS laboratory for chemical analysis in sealed 1-litre rigid plastic bottles with sample numbers clearly identified. Samples were transported by a trusted member of the team.</li> <li>Brine samples for pilot plant test work were transported in sealed 1000 litre containers by truck under the company's control and supervision until loaded into sealed containers only opened for customs control at port.</li> <li>Lithium carbonate samples produced by Lilac Solutions were solely under the control and supervision of Lilac Solutions.</li> </ul>
Review (and Audit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CP has been onsite periodically during the programme to review drilling practice, geological logging, sampling methodologies for water quality analysis and physical property testing from drill core, QA/QC control measures and data management. The practices being undertaken were ascertained to be appropriate. The CP was not onsite for the collection of the brine samples for pilot plant test work. No audit of the Lilac Solutions process has occurred to date due to confidentiality and trade secrets.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Section 2 - Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kachi Lithium Brine project is located approximately 100km south-southwest of FMC's Hombre Muerto lithium operation and 45km south of Antofagasta de la Sierra in Catamarca province of north western Argentina at an elevation of approximately 3,000m asl.</li> <li>The project comprises approximately 70,462 Ha in 37 mineral leases (minas) of which five leases (9,445 Ha) are granted for drilling, 22 leases are granted for initial exploration (51,560 Ha) and 10 leases (9457 Ha) are applications pending granting.</li> <li>The tenements are believed to be in good standing, with statutory payments completed to relevant government departments.</li> </ul>
Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marillif Mines Ltd conducted sparse surface pit sampling of groundwater at depths less than 1m in 2009.</li> <li>Samples were taken from each hole and analysed at Alex Stewart laboratories in Mendoza Argentina.</li> <li>Results were reported in an NI 43-101 report by J. Ebsch in December 2009 for Marillif Mines Ltd.</li> <li>NRG Metals Inc conducted exploration in adjacent leases under option. Two diamond drill holes intersected lithium bearing brines. The initial drillhole intersected brines from 172-198m and below with best results to date of 15m at 229 mg/L Lithium, reported in December 2017. The second hole, drilled to 400 metres in mid-2018, became blocked at 100 metres and could not be sampled. A VES ground geophysical survey was completed prior to drilling. An NI 43-101 report was released in February 2017.</li> <li>No other exploration results were able to be located</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The known sediments within the <i>solar</i> consist of salt/halite, clay, sand and silt horizons, accumulated in the <i>solar</i> from terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines.</li> <li>Brines within the Salt Lake are formed by solar concentration, interpreted to be combined with warm geothermal fluids, with brines hosted within sedimentary units.</li> <li>Geology was recorded during the diamond drilling and from chip samples in rotary drill holes.</li> </ul>
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lithological data was collected from the holes as they were drilled and drill cores or chip samples were retrieved. Detailed geological logging of cores is ongoing.</li> <li>All drill holes are vertical, (dip -90, azimuth 0 degrees).</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assay averages have been provided where multiple sampling occurs in the same sampling interval.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation interpreted to be horizontally lying and drilling perpendicular to this.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A drill hole location plan has been provided previously showing the locations of the drill platforms.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine assay results are available from 13 drill holes from the drilling to date.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All material information has been reported and released by the Company with the resource stated in key announcements 27 Nov 2018 and 10 Dec 2018.</li> <li>There is no other substantive exploration data available regarding the project.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further brine samples for pilot plant test work may be collected prior to transporting the pilot plant to site where further holes will be pumped for test work. A Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) is nearing completion.</li> </ul>
Criteria	Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data was transferred directly from laboratory spreadsheets to the database. Data was checked for transcription errors once in the database, to ensure coordinates, assay values and lithological codes were correct.</li> <li>Data was plotted to check the spatial location and relationship to adjoining sample points</li> <li>Duplicates and Standards have been used in the assay process.</li> <li>Brine assays and porosity test work have been analysed and compared with other publicly available information for reasonableness.</li> <li>Comparisons of original and current datasets were made to ensure no lack of integrity.</li> </ul>
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Competent Person visited the site multiple times during the drilling and sampling program.</li> </ul>
Geological Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The geological model is continuing to develop. There is a high level of confidence in the interpretation of the project to date. There are relatively consistent geological units with relatively uniform, clastic sediments. Any alternative interpretations are restricted to smaller scale variations in sedimentology, related to changes in grain size and fine material in units.</li> <li>Data used in the interpretation includes rotary and diamond drilling methods.</li> <li>Drilling depths and geology encountered has been used to conceptualize hydro-stratigraphy.</li> <li>Sedimentary processes affect the continuity of geology, whereas the concentration of lithium and potassium and other elements in the brine is related to water inflows, evaporation and brine evolution in the salt lake.</li> </ul>
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lateral extent of the resource has been defined by the boundary of the Company's properties. The brine mineralisation consequently covers 142 km<sup>2</sup>. The base of the resource is limited to a 400 m depth. The basement rocks underlying the salt lake sediments have been intersected in drilling.</li> <li>The resource is defined to a depth of 400 m below surface, with the exploration target immediately extending beyond the areal extent of the resource.</li> </ul>
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No grade cutting or capping was applied to the resource model.</li> <li>No assumptions were made about correlation between variables. Lithium and potassium were estimated independently.</li> <li>The high recoveries (80-90% of lithium from brine) and production of high purity lithium carbonate (99.9 wt%) has not been integrated into the model at this stage.</li> </ul>
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moisture content of the cores was not measured (porosity and density measurements were made), but as brine will be extracted by pumping not mining this is not relevant for the resource estimation.</li> <li>Tonnages in the resource are estimated as metallic lithium and potassium dissolved in brine.</li> <li>No cut-off grade has been applied.</li> </ul>
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The resource has been quoted in terms of brine volume, concentration of dissolved elements, contained lithium and potassium and their products lithium carbonate and potassium chloride.</li> <li>No mining or recovery factors have been applied (although the use of the specific yield = drainable porosity is used to reflect the reasonable prospects for economic extraction with the proposed mining methodology).</li> <li>The high recoveries (80-90% of lithium from brine) and production of high purity lithium carbonate (99.9 wt%) has not been integrated into the model at this stage.</li> <li>Dilution of brine concentrations may occur over time and typically there are lithium and potassium losses in both the ponds and processing plant in brine mining operations. However, potential dilution will be estimated in the groundwater model simulating brine extraction.</li> <li>The conceptual mining method is recovering brine from the salt lake via a network of wells, the established practice on existing lithium and potash brine projects.</li> <li>Detailed hydrologic studies of the lake are being undertaken (groundwater modelling) to define the extractable resources and potential extraction rates</li> </ul>
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the current model, lithium and potassium would be produced via conventional brine processing techniques and evaporation ponds to concentrate the brine prior to processing.</li> <li>The model will be reassessed with the results of test work from Lilac Solutions using an ion exchange direct extraction method from benchtop lab testing and later from pilot plant testing.</li> <li>Process test work (which is equivalent to metallurgical test work) continues to be conducted on the brine using Lilac Solutions ion exchange direct extraction method.</li> <li>The high recoveries (80-90% of lithium from brine) and production of high purity lithium carbonate (99.9 wt%) has not been integrated into the model at this stage.</li> </ul>
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts of a lithium and potash operation at the Kachi project would include; surface disturbance from the creation of extraction/processing facilities and associated infrastructure, accumulation of various salt tailings impoundments and extraction from brine and fresh water aquifers regionally.</li> <li>The Lilac Solutions ion exchange direct extraction method uses reinjection of brines once the lithium has been removed without changing the chemistry of the fluids.</li> <li>Density measurements were taken as part of the drill core assessment. This included determining dry density and particle density as well as field measurements of brine density. Note that no mining is to be carried out as brine is to be extracted by pumping and consequently sediments are not mined but the lithium and potassium is extracted by pumping.</li> <li>However, no bulk density was applied to the estimates because resources are defined by volume, rather than by tonnage.</li> </ul>
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The resource has been classified into the two possible resource categories based on confidence in the estimation.</li> <li>The Measured resource reflects the predominance of diamond drilling, with porosity samples from drill cores and well constrained vertical brine sampling in the holes.</li> <li>The Indicated resource reflects the higher confidence in the brine sampling in the rotary drilling and lower quality geological control from the drill cuttings</li> <li>The Inferred resource underlying the Measured resource reflects the limited drilling to this depth together with the likely geological continuity suggested by the geophysics through the property</li> <li>In the view of the Competent Person the resource classification is believed to adequately reflect the available data and is consistent with the suggestions of Houston et al., 2011</li> <li>This Mineral Resource was estimated by the Competent Person.</li> </ul>
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An independent estimate of the resource was completed using a nearest neighbour estimate and the comparison of the results with the ordinary kriging estimate is below 0.3% for measured resources and below 3% for indicated resources which is considered to be acceptable.</li> <li>Univariate statistics for global estimation bias, visual inspection against samples on plans and sections, swath plots in the north, south and vertical directions to detect any spatial bias shows a good agreement between the samples and the ordinary kriging estimates.</li> <li>References: CIM Best Practice Guidelines for Resource and Reserve Estimation for Lithium Brines. Houston, J., Butcher, A., Eberle, P., Evans, K., and Godfrey, L. The Evaluation of Brine Prospects and the Requirement for Modifications to Filing Standards. Economic Geology, V 106, p 1225-1239.</li> </ul>
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The resource has been classified into the two possible resource categories based on confidence in the estimation.</li> <li>The Measured resource reflects the predominance of diamond drilling, with porosity samples from drill cores and well constrained vertical brine sampling in the holes.</li> <li>The Indicated resource reflects the higher confidence in the brine sampling in the rotary drilling and lower quality geological control from the drill cuttings</li> <li>The Inferred resource underlying the Measured resource reflects the limited drilling to this depth together with the likely geological continuity suggested by the geophysics through the property</li> <li>In the view of the Competent Person the resource classification is believed to adequately reflect the available data and is consistent with the suggestions of Houston et al., 2011</li> <li>This Mineral Resource was estimated by the Competent Person.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An independent estimate of the resource was completed using a nearest neighbour estimate and the comparison of the results with the ordinary kriging estimate is below 0.3% for measured resources and below 3% for indicated resources which is considered to be acceptable.</li> <li>Univariate statistics for global estimation bias, visual inspection against samples on plans and sections, swath plots in the north, south and vertical directions to detect any spatial bias shows a good agreement between the samples and the ordinary kriging estimates.</li> <li>References: CIM Best Practice Guidelines for Resource and Reserve Estimation for Lithium Brines. Houston, J., Butcher, A., Eberle, P., Evans, K., and Godfrey, L. The Evaluation of Brine Prospects and the Requirement for Modifications to Filing Standards. Economic Geology, V 106, p 1225-1239.</li> </ul>
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An independent estimate of the resource was completed using a nearest neighbour estimate and the comparison of the results with the ordinary kriging estimate is below 0.3% for measured resources and below 3% for indicated resources which is considered to be acceptable.</li> <li>Univariate statistics for global estimation bias, visual inspection against samples on plans and sections, swath plots in the north, south and vertical directions to detect any spatial bias shows a good agreement between the samples and the ordinary kriging estimates.</li> <li>References: CIM Best Practice Guidelines for Resource and Reserve Estimation for Lithium Brines. Houston, J., Butcher, A., Eberle, P., Evans, K., and Godfrey, L. The Evaluation of Brine Prospects and the Requirement for Modifications to Filing Standards. Economic Geology, V 106, p 1225-1239.</li> </ul>

**JORC Code 2012. Cauchari Table 1 Report Cauchari Project**

Criteria	Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine samples were taken from the diamond drill hole with a bailer during advance and once the hole is completed, a double packer device will be used to obtain representative samples of the formation fluid by purging a volume of fluid from the isolated interval, to minimize the possibility of contamination by drilling fluid then taking the sample. Low pressure airlift tests will be used as well. The fluid used for drilling is either brine sourced from the drill hole or nearby pumped water mixed into a brine. The return from drillhole passes back into the excavator dug pit lined to avoid leakage.</li> <li>The brine sample was collected in a clean plastic bottle (1 litre) and filled to the top to minimize air space within the bottle. A duplicate was collected at the same time for storage and submission of duplicates to the laboratory. Each bottle was taped and marked with the sample number.</li> <li>Drill cuttings were collected each metre from the parts of the hole drilled with a tricone bit.</li> <li>Drill core in the hole was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in core split tubes when drilling was undertaken with a diamond bit. Drill core was undertaken to obtain representative samples of the sediments that host brine.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drilling with an internal (triple) tube was used for drilling. The drilling produced cores with variable core recovery, associated with unconsolidated material, in particularly sandy intervals. Recovery of these more friable sediments is more difficult with diamond drilling, as this material can be washed from the core barrel during drilling.</li> <li>Rotary drilling has used 8.5° or 10° tricone bits and has produced drill chips.</li> <li>Brine has been used as drilling fluid for lubrication during drilling.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in the drilling triple (split) tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to maximize core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the cores and compared to the length of each run to calculate the recovery.</li> <li>Chip samples are collected for each metre drilled and stored in segmented plastic boxes for rotary drill holes.</li> <li>Brine samples were collected at discrete depths with a bailer as drilling advanced. Brine samples will be collected once the drill hole is completed using a double packer over a 1 m interval (to isolate intervals of the sediments and obtain samples from airlifting brine from the sediments within the packer).</li> <li>As the brine (mineralisation) samples are taken from inflows of the brine into the hole (and not from the drill core – which has variable recovery) they are largely independent of the quality (recovery) of the core samples. However, the permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken is related to the rate of potential lithium grade of brine inflows.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sand, clay, silt, salt, breccia, coarse sandstone/conglomerate and cemented rock types were recovered in a triple tube diamond core drill tube, or as chip samples from rotary drill holes, and examined for geologic logging by a geologist and a photo taken for reference.</li> <li>Diamond holes are logged by a senior geologist who also supervised taking of samples for laboratory porosity analysis as well as additional physical property testing.</li> <li>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The relative proportions of different lithologies which have a direct bearing on the overall porosity, contained and potentially extractable brine are noted, as are more qualitative characteristics such as the sedimentary facies and their relationships. When cores are split for sampling they are photographed.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine samples were collected by bailer and will be collected by packer sampling methods, over a metre, once the drill hole is completed. Low pressure airlift tests will be used to purge test interval and gauge potential yields.</li> <li>The brine sample was collected in one-litre sample bottles, rinsed and filled with brine. Each bottle was taped and marked with the sample number.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Alex Stewart Argentina lab in Palpalá, Jujuy, Argentina, is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected as part of the sampling program. The SGS laboratory in Buenos Aires is used for both primary and check samples. They also analyzed blind control samples and duplicates in the analysis chain. The Alex Stewart laboratory and the SGS laboratory are ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified, and are specialized in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts, with experience in this field. This includes the oversight of the experienced Alex Stewart Argentina S.A. laboratory in Mendoza, Argentina, which has been operating for a considerable period.</li> <li>The quality control and analytical procedures used at the Alex Stewart laboratory or SGS laboratory are considered to be of high quality and comparable to those employed by ISO certified laboratories specializing in analysis of brines and inorganic salts.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the</li> </ul>
<b>Section 2 - Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</b>	
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cauchari Lithium Brine project is located approximately 500m from the Ganfeng/Lithium Americas Cauchari pre-production area and 25km south of Orocobre's Olaroz lithium operation, and 23km north east of Catamarca in Jujuy province of north western Argentina at an elevation of approximately 3,900m asl.</li> <li>The project comprises approximately 1936 Ha in one mineral lease (minas) granted for drilling. Cauchari is a part of the Cauchari-Olaroz project with 17,953 Ha in eleven mineral leases (minas) with 10 granted access for exploration, 5 granted for drilling and 5 in the last phase prior to drilling approval.</li> <li>The tenements are believed to be in good standing, with statutory payments completed to relevant government departments.</li> </ul>
Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lithium Americas (Ganfeng Lithium 50% JV) has completed a series of drilling campaigns with rotary and diamond drill rigs since 2009 with drilling still continuing on production wells as part of the pre-production drilling. A combined resource of 23 million tonnes lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) has been reported on 1 April 2019, comprised of 18.0 million tonnes LCE in the Measured &amp; Indicated category and 5.0 million tonnes in the Inferred category. This resource doubled from the previous resource in July 2012 of 11.8 million tonnes LCE in the Measured &amp; Indicated category.</li> <li>Results were reported in an NI 43-101 report by Mark King, Roger Kelley and Daron Abbey in July 2012 and April 2019 for Lithium Americas.</li> <li>Advantage Lithium (Orocobre 25% JV) has completed a series of drilling campaigns with one rotary hole and 25 diamond drill holes since 2011. A combined resource of 6.3 million tonnes lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) has been reported in March 2019, released 19 April 2019, comprised of 4.8 million tonnes LCE in the Measured &amp; Indicated category and 1.5 million tonnes in the Inferred category. This resource doubled from the previous combined resource in 2013 of 3 million tonnes LCE in the Measured &amp; Indicated and Inferred categories. Gravity, VES, TEM and AMT ground geophysical surveys were completed prior to and following drilling campaigns.</li> <li>Results were reported in an NI 43-101 report by Fritz Reidel in April 2019 and Fritz Reidel with P Ehren in June 2018 for Advantage Lithium and in December 2016 by M Brooker and P Ehren for Advantage Lithium and in April 2010 by John Houston for Orocobre.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The known sediments within the <i>salar</i> consist of salt/halite, clay, sand and silt horizons, accumulated in the <i>salar</i> from terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines.</li> <li>Brines within the Salt Lake are formed by solar concentration and hosted within sedimentary units.</li> <li>Geology was recorded during the diamond drilling and from chip samples in rotary drill holes.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lithological data was collected from the holes as they were drilled and drill cores or chip samples were retrieved. Detailed geological logging of cores is ongoing.</li> <li>All drill holes are vertical, (dip -90, azimuth 0 degrees).</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results to date are initial analytical laboratory results. No data aggregation has been undertaken. In the future, assay averages will be provided where multiple sampling occurs in the same sampling interval.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation interpreted to be horizontally lying and drilling is perpendicular to the horizons.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A drill hole location plan is provided showing the locations of the drill platforms. Individual drill locations are provided in Table 1.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preliminary brine assay results are available from the drilling to date. Detailed information from the packer sampling will be provided as it becomes available.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no other substantive exploration data available regarding the project.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company is undertaking an 500m maiden diamond drilling programme and 300m maiden rotary water well drilling programme which may be expanded based on results.</li> </ul>

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