ASX: **CXO** Announcement

16 January 2020

World-class High-Grade Lithium Intersection of 107m @ 1.70% Li_2O at Finniss

Highlights

- World-class lithium intersection of 107m @ 1.70% Li_2O at Finniss Lithium Project near Darwin in the NT;
- Two other recent RC drill holes at BP33 Prospect have also intersected spodumene pegmatite;
- These new spodumene pegmatite intersections are outside of, and will substantially extend, the current Mineral Resource at BP33;
- Substantial upgrade to BP33 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve planned next month;
- The expanded, high-grade lithium deposit at BP33 is expected to contribute significantly to an increased mine life at Finniss;
- Mining studies and updated Feasibility Study, to be completed in the first half of 2020, are expected to show high-grade continuous mineralisation at BP33 and Carlton and is amenable to efficient underground mining methods; and
- Approvals and financing discussions continuing and further offtake progressing, with the plan for the project to be construction-ready as market conditions improve in 2020.

Advanced Australian lithium developer Core Lithium Ltd (Core or Company) (ASX: CXO) is pleased to announce a world-class, high-grade lithium intersection of 107m @ 1.70% Li_2O at the BP33 Prospect within the 100%-owned Finniss Lithium Project, located near Darwin in the Northern Territory.

A continuous intersection of greater than 100m high-grade spodumene pegmatite was drilled by the Company as part of a recent deep reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling program at the BP33 Prospect.

Along with the high lithium grade nature of the BP33 spodumene pegmatite, of note are the very coarse spodumene crystals of the BP33 pegmatite (Figure 1), which are typical of the spodumene pegmatites within the Finniss Lithium Project. The coarse crystalline nature enables the high recovery of lithium by simple, gravity dense media separation (**DMS**). Effective DMS separation eliminates the need for flotation and translates into significantly lower capex, lower processing costs and low start-up risk.

The outstanding drill result indicates that the primary pegmatite body at BP33 extends with an ~40m true width for at least a further 100m vertically from previous drilling on that section and remains open at 400m vertical depth (refer Figure 2).

Figure 1. Large light green spodumene crystals in new pegmatite drill core from BP33.

Other holes completed during the recent RC drilling program at BP33 also intersected spodumene mineralised pegmatite including 19m @ 1.35% Li_2O (NRC148) and 14m @ 1.02% Li_2O (FRC216) (Figure 2). All these new lithium drill intersections are outside of the current BP33 Mineral Resource and are therefore expected to substantially expand the defined Mineral Resource at BP33.

Table 1 Assays results for recently drilled deep RC and DDH holes at BP33, Finniss Project, NT

Hole No.	GDA94 Grid East	GDA94 Grid North		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (Li_2O %)	Est True Width m	Sample Type
NRCD003	694417.35	8593576.5		311.4	418.0	**106.6**	**1.70**	40	1/2 core
			inc	326.0	337.0	**11.0**	**2.09**	3.5	1/2 core
			inc	397.0	412.0	**15.0**	**2.02**	5	1/2 core
			and	295.9	302.0	**6.1**	**0.45**	2	1/2 core
NRC148	694417.35	8593576.5		272.0	291.0	**19.0**	**1.35**	10	RC Cyclone Split
			inc	278.0	284.0	**6.0**	**2.26**	3	RC Cyclone Split
			and	112.0	116.0	**4.0**	**1.22**	2	RC Cyclone Split
FRC215	694528.41	8593354.5		RC precollar - hole yet to be completed					RC Cyclone Split
FRC216	694296.62	8593399		315.0	329.0	**14.0**	**1.02**	10	RC Cyclone Split

The results from the recently completed RC and diamond core drilling programs in combination with previously recently released RC drilling results will be used to upgrade BP33 Mineral Resource in February.

Early mining studies at BP33, and also nearby Carlton Prospect (Figure 3), have highlighted important opportunities to increase mining efficiency and to substantially extend mine life, and will be applied to the upcoming Mineral Resource expansion updates over coming months.

These opportunities include the potential to substantially increase Ore Reserves and mine life through cost-efficient underground mining of the wide, near-vertical pegmatite orebodies that continue at depth at BP33 and Carlton, subsequent to initially developing Grants as a simple open-cut mining operation.

The new mining studies and updated Feasibility Study are expected to be completed in H1 2020 following updated Mineral Resource estimates through February from the Finniss Lithium Project.

Core's Managing Director, Stephen Biggins, commented:

"Core's announcement today of over 100 metres of high-grade lithium mineralisation located 25km from Australia's closest port to Asia highlights the natural advantages the Finniss Project has in regard to quality and cost.

"We are confident in having the Finniss Project construction-ready in early 2020, so that we are well-positioned to be Australia's next sustainable lithium producer as market conditions continue to improve."

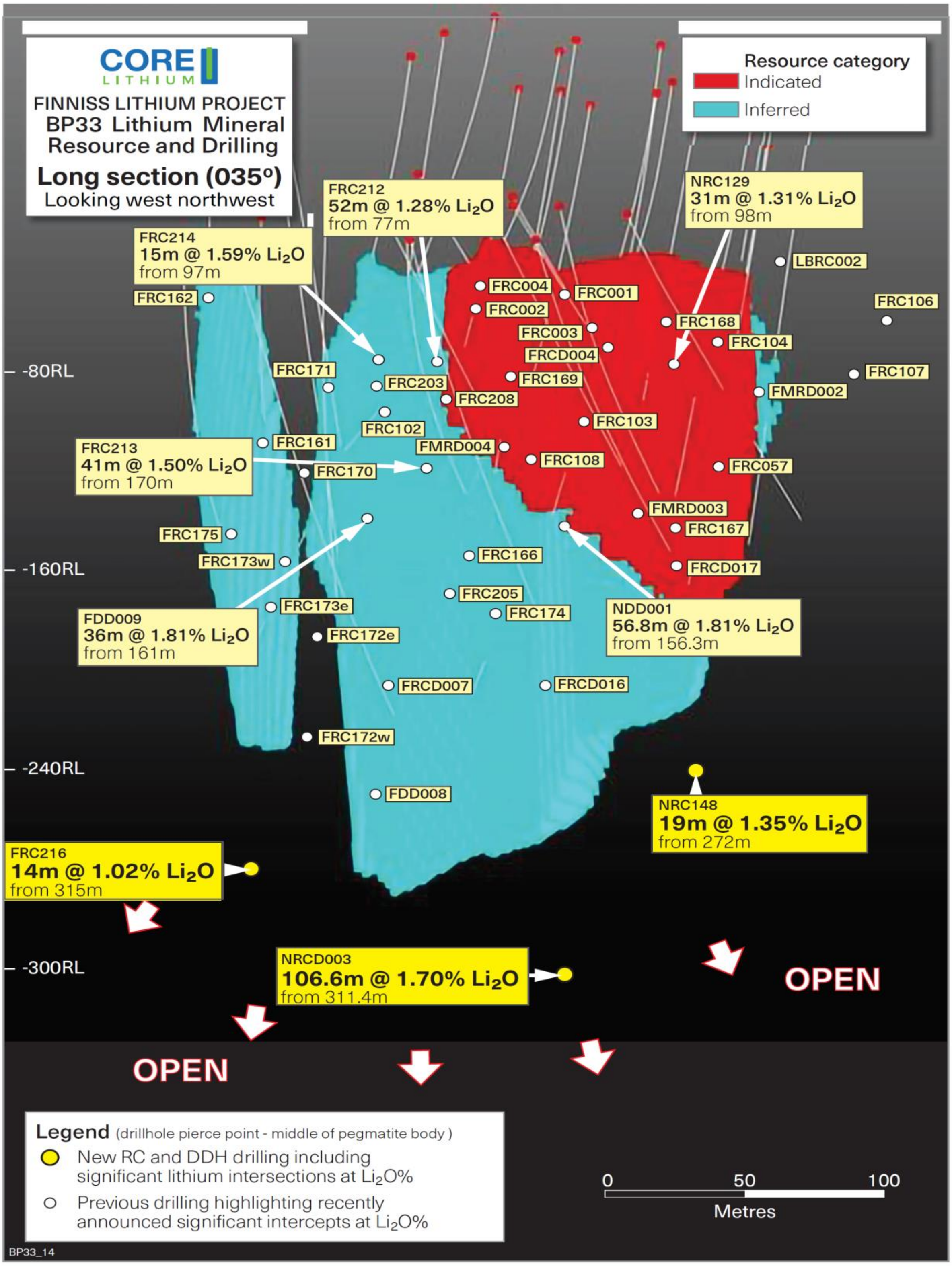

Figure 2. Long section for BP33 showing the current Mineral Resource (coloured by grade and segregated into resource category), showing previous recent and new assay results (intercept widths are not estimated true width) as mid-pegmatite pierce points (ASX announcements released as "High-grade Intersections at BP33 update" on 15 October 2019).

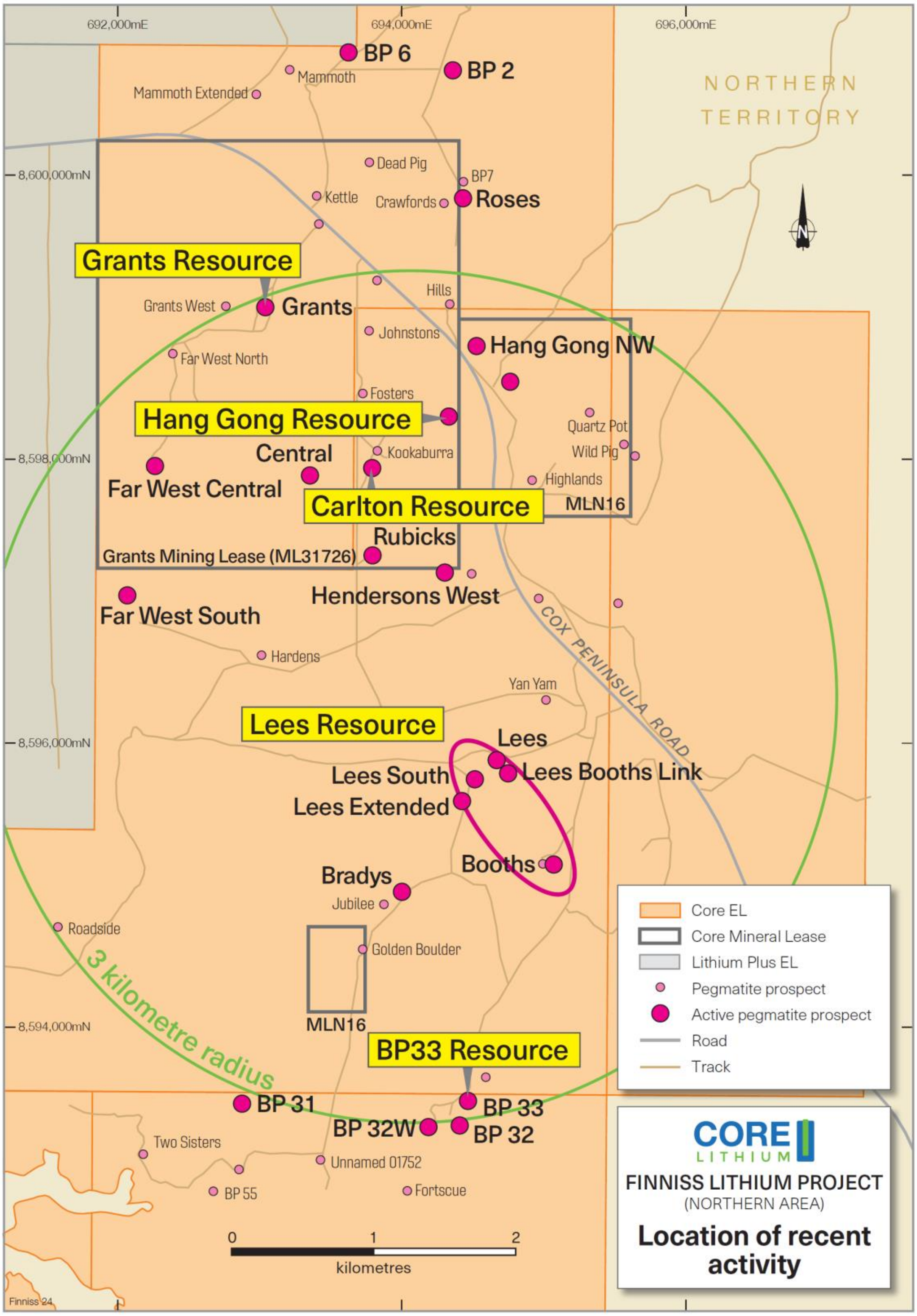

Figure 3. Main prospects in the northern Finniss Project area, showing the close proximity of BP33, Carlton and Grants Deposits

About Core

Core is well positioned to be Australia's next Lithium Producer, developing one of Australia's most capital efficient and lowest cost spodumene lithium projects located in close proximity to Darwin Port.

Core's 2019 DFS highlights production of 175,000tpa of high-quality lithium concentrate at a C1 Opex of US$300/t and US$50M Capex through simple and efficient DMS (gravity) processing of some of Australia's highest-grade lithium Mineral Resources.

Core is currently working toward increasing Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and mine-life ahead of project construction and lithium production, subject to financing and regulatory approvals.

The Finniss Lithium Project has arguably the best supporting infrastructure and logistics chain to Asia of any Australian lithium project. The Finniss Lithium Project is within 25km of port, power station, gas, rail and 1 hour by sealed road to workforce accommodated in Darwin and importantly to Darwin Port - Australia's nearest port to Asia.

Core has already established binding offtake and is in the process of negotiating further agreements within the lithium battery supply chain and electric vehicle industry.

Authorise for release by the Board of Core Lithium Ltd.

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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Stephen Biggins (BSc(Hons)Geol, MBA) an employee of Core Lithium Ltd who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is bound by and follows the Institute's codes and recommended practices. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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". Mr Biggins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. This report includes results that have previously been released under JORC 2012 by Core.

Core confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates in the announcements "Grants Lithium Resource Increased by 42% ahead of DFS" dated 22 October 2018, "Over 50% Increase in BP33 Lithium Resource to Boost DFS" dated 6 November 2018, "Maiden Sandras Mineral Resource Grows Finniss to 6.3Mt" dated 29 November 2018, "Finniss Mineral Resource Grows to 8.6Mt with Hang Gong" dated 31 January 2019, "Upgrade of Mineral Resource at Carlton Grows Finniss Project" dated 12 March 2019, "Finniss Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve" dated 17 April 2019 and "Initial Resource for Lees Drives Finniss Mineral Resource" dated 6 May 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves underpinning the production target have been prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC code. Core confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and confirms that all material assumptions underpinning production target and forecast financial information derived from the production target announced on 17 April 2019 as "Finniss Definitive Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve" continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

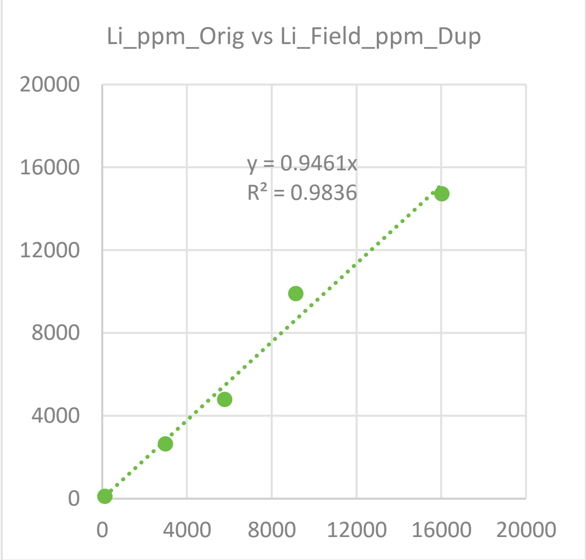
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.
	• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.
		• Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drill techniques have been employed for the Core Lithium Ltd ("Core" or "CXO") at BP33, during late October to early December 2019. A list of the hole IDs and positions can be found in the "Drill hole information" section below. Hole NRCD003 consists of a RC precollar to 192m and a DDH tail to EOH.
		• RC drill spoils over all programs were collected into two sub-samples:
		  ○ 1 metre split sample, homogenized and cone split at the cyclone into 12x18 inch calico bags. Weighing 2-5 kg, or 15% of the original sample.
		  ○ 20-40 kg primary sample, which for CXO's drilling was collected in 600x900mm green plastic bags and retained until assays had been returned and deemed reliable for reporting purposes.
		• RC sampling of pegmatite for CXO's assays was done on a 1 metre basis. 1m-sampling continued into the barren wall-zone of the pegmatite and then a 3m composite was collected from the immediately surrounding barren phyllite host rock.
		• Drill core was collected directly into trays, marked up by metre marks and secured as the drilling progressed. Geological logging and sample interval selection took place soon after.
		• DDH Core was transported to a local core preparation facility and cut firstly into half longitudinally along a consistent line between 0.3m and 1m in length, ensuring no bias in the cutting plane.
		• DDH sampling of pegmatite for assays is done over the sub-1m intervals described above. 1m-sampling continued into the barren phyllite host rock.

Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-	• RC Drilling was carried out by Bullion Drilling (Barossa Valley, SA; Schram 685 RC with 5.6-inch (143mm) face-sampling bit). • DDH drilling was carried out GMP Drilling (Mildura, Vic; Hanjin 7000 D&B track-mounted

	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	DDH with HQ core (100mm hole diameter).
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.	• RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from volume of sample recovered. The majority of sample recoveries reported were dry and above 90% of expected. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs. • The rigs splitter was emptied between 1m samples by hammering the cyclone bin with a mallet. The set-up of the cyclone varied between rigs, but a gate mechanism was used to prevent inter-mingling between metre intervals. The cyclone and splitter were also regularly cleaned by opening the doors, visually checking, and if build-up of material was noted, the equipment cleaned with either compressed air or high-pressure water. This process was in all cases undertaken when the drilling first penetrated the pegmatite mineralization, to ensure no host rock contamination took place. • Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results. • DDH core recoveries were measured using conventional procedures utilising the driller's markers and estimates of core loss, followed by mark up and measuring of recovered core by the geologist or geotechnician. • DDH core recovery is 100% in the pegmatite zones and in fresh host-rock, but in the top 50m is diminished to 80-90% by the weathered ground. • There has been no material bias recognised in drill core sampling to date. The assessment involves a detailed assessment of assay grade vs drill core geology, including visual spodumene concentration.
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.	• Detailed geological logging was carried out on all RC and DDH drill holes. • Logging recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. • RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays. • DDH core is stored in plastic core trays. • All holes were logged in full. • Pegmatite sections are also checked under a single-beam UV light for spodumene identification on an ad hoc basis. These only provide indicative qualitative information. • RC chip trays and DDH core trays are photographed and stored on the CXO server.

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.	**RC Samples** • The majority of the mineralised samples were collected dry, as noted in the drill logs and database. • The field sample preparation followed industry best practice. • This involved collection of RC samples from the cone splitter on the drill rig into a calico bag for dispatch to the laboratory. • The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation. • A field duplicate sample regime is used to monitor sampling methodology and homogeneity of RC drilling at Finniss. The typical procedure was to collect Duplicates via a spear of the green RC bag, having collected the Original in a calico bag. Trying to split the 2-3kg calico bag into an Original and a Duplicate has inherent dangers, least of all reducing the sample mass. However, comparing cone split sample with a spear sample also has some element of incompatibility. The expectation would be a high degree of variability in the spear sample, because of the heterogenous and stratified RC bag, but overall it should statistically match the split original sample. • The duplicates cover a wide range of Lithium values. The population of duplicates is only five, owing to the small number of original RC assays involved (83). • Results of duplicate analysis show an acceptable degree of correlation given the heterogeneous nature of the pegmatite and the two methodologies used to derive the laboratory sample at BP33 (see chart below). • Sample preparation for RC samples occurs at North Australian Laboratories (“NAL”), Pine Creek, NT. • A 1-2 kg riffle-split of RC Samples are then prepared by pulverising to 95% passing -100 um. RC samples do not require any crushing, as they are largely pulp already.



DDH Samples

- Half Drill Core sample intervals were constrained by geology, alteration or structural boundaries, intervals varied between a minimum of 0.3 metres to a maximum of 1 m. The core is cut along a regular Ori line to ensure no sampling bias. It is not advisable to create duplicates of the DDH core given the grainsize (heterogeneity) and limited amount of material available. Instead, as is explained below, the half core is crushed first to a minimum acceptable for metallurgical testwork and laboratory duplicates taken.
- DDH samples were prepared at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, WA.
- Half core was crushed to a nominal size to pass through a Rotary Sample Divider (RSD), with top-size -10mm. The purpose being to use the residue for metallurgical testwork. One eighth of the material (approximately 500g of the 3-4 kg of each metre-samples) was split and then crushed to -6.3mm and riffle split to obtain a portion to be pulverized in Tungsten Carbide mill to 80% passing 75um. These specialised high-durability mills were used on this occasion to minimize iron contamination and obtain an original iron content for the pegmatite.

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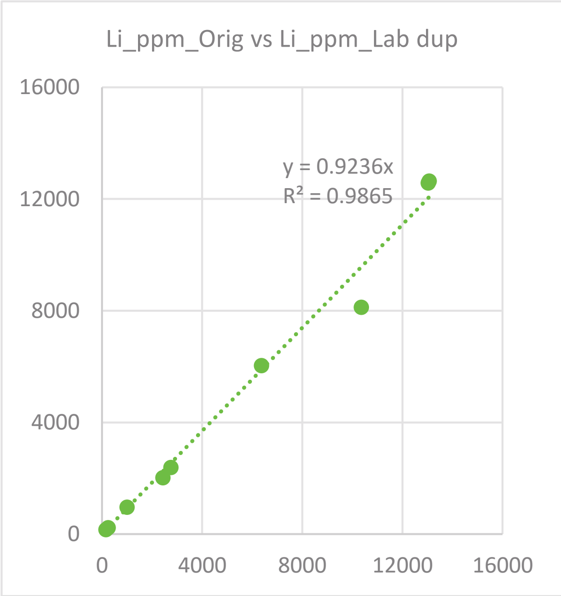
- While primary crushing to -10mm has repeatability risks due to sample heterogeneity, this was offset by the ability to compare the composited assays with the head assay of 3 bulk metallurgical samples prepared with the same material, weighing approximately 100 kg each. This will be done in due course.
- Nine lab duplicates were split using the same -10m material and these showed a small positive bias towards the original (see chart below), but this is likely due to the natural heterogeneity of the very coarse-grained spodumene pegmatite and the limited number of duplicates. A further 10 duplicates are currently being processed to investigate further. As noted in the previous batch of samples processed in a similar manner, but using a top-size of 20mm, there was bias towards the duplicate, the opposite of what could be interpreted here. This further reflects the coarse-grained nature of the materials and that compositing assays will smooth out this variability. Regardless, assays are in line with surrounding holes.



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- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.

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RC Samples

- Sample analysis for RC samples occurs at North Australian Laboratories, Pine Creek, NT.
- A 0.3 g sub-sample of the pulp is digested in a standard 4 acid mixture and analysed via

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laboratory tests	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	ICP-MS and ICP-OES methods for the following elements: Li, Cs, Rb, Sr, Nb, Sn, Ta, U, As, K, P, S and Fe. The lower and upper detection range for Li by this method are 1 ppm and 5000 ppm respectively. • During the drilling program a 3000 ppm Li trigger was set to process that sample via a fusion method. The fusion method was - a 0.3 g sub-sample is fused with 1g of Sodium Peroxide Fusion flux and then digested in 10% hydrochloric acid. ICP-OES is used for the following elements: Li, P and Fe. The lower and upper detection range for Li by this method are 10 ppm and 20,000 ppm respectively. • A barren flush is inserted between samples at the laboratory. • The laboratory has a regime of 1 in 8 control subsamples. • NAL utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards (approx. 1 in 4) and duplicates/repeats (approx 1 in 6). • Approximate CXO-implemented quality control procedures include: ○ One in 20 certified Lithium ore standards were used for this drilling. ○ One in 20 duplicates were used for this drilling program. ○ One in 20 blanks were inserted for this drilling. DDH Samples • Sample analysis for DDH samples occurs at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, WA. • Two methods are used to obtain a broad suite of elements, Peroxide fusion ICP-MS/OES (Lab code FUS01) and Fusion XRF (Lab code XRF008), for petrological and metallurgical purposes. • Peroxide fusion ICP-MS/OES uses a 0.3 g sub-sample, which is fused with 1g of Sodium Peroxide Fusion flux and then digested in 10% hydrochloric acid. ICP-OES is used for the following elements: B, S and Sc. ICP-MS is used for Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Cs, Dy, Eu, Ga, La, Li, Lu, Nd, Rb, Th and U. The detection limit for lithium is 10 ppm. • For XRF, a sub-sample is fused with lithium borate flux with lithium nitrate additive, the resultant bead then analysed by XRF using matrix matched calibrations. The following elements are determined: Al_2O_3, As_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cl, CoO, Cr_2O_3, CuO, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, MoO_3, Na_2O, Nb_2O_5, NiO, P_2O_5, PbO, Sb_2O_3, SiO_2, SnO_2, SO_3, SrO, Ta_2O_5, TiO_2, V_2O_5, WO_3, ZnO and ZrO_2 • Nagrom also determined Loss on Ignition at 1000 degrees Celsius using conventional furnace techniques (Lab code TGA002-LOI1000). • Nagrom also determined specific gravity via gas pychnometry (Lab code SG01). **QAQC of Drilling data**

		• CXO used 4 standards roughly between 4,500 ppm and 30,000 ppm Li, covering the range of expected Li values in the mineralized pegmatite and in concentrate. • The standards reported back with an excellent correlation. Standards for NAL tend to report low by 2% in Li, while at Nagrom they report within 1% of the expected value for Li. These are very acceptable figures. • The data from the blanks pulverised and assayed at NAL indicate that the Li content is low (average 24 ppm) and at Nagrom the average is 22 ppm. These are well below the effective cut-off grade used for the significant intercepts. Fe in blanks averages 2800 ppm at NAL, where they use steel mills, and averages 64 ppm at Nagrom, where for recent batches they have used tungsten carbide mills. • In the Nagrom assays, the average concentration of Fe2O3 in pegmatite, a very hard and abrasive material, is 0.21%. • Field duplicates were discussed above. • There were no significant issues identified with any of this data. • Umpire samples from the current RC and DDH drillholes will be sent to an independent laboratory for analysis in the next few months.
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.	• Senior technical personnel have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections. • All field data is entered into OCRIS logging system (supported by look-up/validation tables) at site and imported into the centralized CXO Access database. • Hard copies of survey and sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on the CXO server. • Metallic Lithium percent was multiplied by a conversion factor of 2.15283/10000 to report Li ppm as Li_2O%.
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.	• Differential GPS has been used to determine all collar locations, including RL. Collar position audits are regularly undertaken, and no issues have arisen. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL. • All of the CXO drilled RC hole traces were surveyed by north seeking gyro tool operated by the drillers and the collar is oriented by a line of sight compass and a clinometer. • The DDH tail was surveyed at hole completion using a digital downhole magnetic tool (Boart Longyear TruShot).

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.	• Drill spacing are approximately 40m along strike and 30-80m vertical, as illustrated in the Long Section. • The mineralisation and geology show good continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition). • All RC intervals are 1m. All DDH mineralised intervals reported are based on a maximum of one metre sample interval, with local intervals down to 0.3m.
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.	• Drilling is oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization (pegmatite body) as mapped. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. • Estimates of true thickness for each hole have been tabulated in the announcement to avoid confusion. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security was managed by the CXO. After preparation in the field or CXO's warehouse, samples were packed into polyweave bags and transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of the data associated with this drilling have occurred.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, 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.	• Drilling by CXO took place on EL30015 and EL29698, which are 100% owned by CXO. • The area being drilled comprises Vacant Crown land. • There are no registered heritage sites covering the areas being drilled. • The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR Titles Division.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The history of mining in the Bynoe area dates back to 1886 when tin was discovered by Mr. C Clark. • By 1890 the Leviathan Mine and the Annie Mine were discovered and worked discontinuously until 1902. • In 1903 the Hang Gong Wheel of Fortune was found, and 109 tons of tin concentrates were produced in 1905. In 1906, the mine produced 80 tons of concentrates. • By 1909 activity was limited to Leviathan and Bells Mona mines in the area with little activity in the period 1907 to 1909. • The records of production for many mines are not complete, and in numerous cases changes have been made to the names of the mines and prospects which tend to confuse the records still further. In many cases the published names of mines cannot be linked to field occurrences. • In the early 1980s the Bynoe Pegmatite field was reactivated during a period of high tantalum prices by Greenbushes Tin which owned and operated the Greenbushes Tin and Tantalite (and later spodumene) Mine in WA. Greenbushes Tin Ltd entered into a JV named the Bynoe Joint Venture with Barbara Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Bayer AG of Germany. • Greenex (the exploration arm of Greenbushes Tin Ltd) explored the Bynoe pegmatite field between 1980 and 1990 and produced tin and tantalite from its Observation Hill Treatment Plant between 1986 and 1988. • They then tributed the project out to a company named Fieldcorp Pty Ltd who operated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		it between 1991 and 1995. • In 1996, Julia Corp drilled RC holes into representative pegmatites in the field, but like all their predecessors, did not assay for Li. • Since 1996 the field has been defunct until recently when exploration has begun on ascertaining the lithium prospectivity of the Bynoe pegmatites. • The NT geological Survey undertook a regional appraisal of the field, which was published in 2004 (NTGS Report 16, Frater 2004). • LTR drilled the first deep RC holes at BP33, Hang Gong and Booths in 2016, targeting surface workings dating back to the 1980s. The operators at that time were seeking Tin and Tantalum. • CXO subsequently drilled BP33, Grants, Far West, Central, Ah Hoy and several other prospects in 2016. • After purchase of the Liontown tenements in 2017, CXO drilled Lees, Booths, Carlton and Hang Gong.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The tenements listed above cover the northern and central portion of a swarm of complex zoned rare element pegmatite field, which comprises the 55km long by 10km wide West Arm – Mt Finniss pegmatite belt (Bynoe Pegmatite Field; NTGS Report 16). The main pegmatites in this belt include Mt Finniss, Grants, BP33, Hang Gong and Sandras • The Finniss pegmatites have intruded early Proterozoic shales, siltstones and schists of the Burrell Creek Formation which lies on the northwest margin of the Pine Creek Geosyncline. To the south and west are the granitoid plutons and pegmatitic granite stocks of the Litchfield Complex. The source of the fluids that have formed the intruding pegmatites is generally accepted as being the Two Sisters Granite to the west of the belt, and which probably underlies the entire area at depths of 5-10 km. • Lithium mineralisation has been identified historically as occurring at Bilato's (Picketts) and Saffums 1 (both amblygonite) but more recently LTR and CXO have identified spodumene at numerous other prospects, including Grants, BP33, Booths, Lees, Hang Gong, Ah Hoy, Far West Central and Sandras.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	• All holes RC and from BP33 Prospect, EL30015 and EL29698. • Coordinates are GDA94 zone 52.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<li style="list-style-type:circle">elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
<li style="list-style-type:circle">dip and azimuth of the hole
<li style="list-style-type:circle">down hole length and interception depth
<li style="list-style-type:circle">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.
</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole No.</th><th>Prospect</th><th>Tenement</th><th>Hole type</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL (m)</th><th>Azimuth (°)</th><th>Dip (°)</th><th>Depth (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>NRCD003</td><td>BP33</td><td>EL30015</td><td>DDH</td><td>694417.35</td><td>8593576.47</td><td>16.91</td><td>133.3</td><td>-72.6</td><td>432.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC148</td><td>BP33</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694417.35</td><td>8593576.47</td><td>16.91</td><td>133.3</td><td>-72.6</td><td>432.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRC215</td><td>BP33</td><td>EL29698</td><td>RC</td><td>694528.41</td><td>8593354.51</td><td>11.07</td><td>271.31</td><td>-68.1</td><td>246.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRC216</td><td>BP33</td><td>EL29698</td><td>RC</td><td>694296.62</td><td>8593399.01</td><td>17.02</td><td>87.42</td><td>-68.2</td><td>347.0</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>
In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.
</td><td>
Any sample compositing reported here is calculated via length weighted averages of the 1 m assays. Length weighted averages are acceptable method because the density of the rock (pegmatite) is constant.
0.4% Li_2O was used as lower cut off grades for compositing and reporting intersections with allowance for including up to 3m of consecutive drill material of below cut-off grade (internal dilution).
No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>
These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).
</td><td>
All holes have been drilled at angles of between 68 - 73° and “lifted” by up to 10 degrees at target depth. The pegmatite dips steeply to the east and therefore the western-collared drillholes are oblique in a dip sense.
Hole were drilled approximately perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatites as mapped (refer to Table above for azi and dip data).
Some holes deviated in azimuth and therefore are marginally oblique in a strike sense.
Based on rough assessment of drill sections, true width represents about 35-70% of the intercept width, as outlined in the drillhole table.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>
Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include,
</td><td>
Refer to Figures and Tables in the release.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All meaningful and material data has been reported.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• CXO will undertake resource definition in coming month. • Further drilling is being planned for the 2020 dry season to both expand the resource (refer to figures) and infill to enable categorisation as a Indicated or Measured Resource. • Metallurgical test-work and petrology are underway to characterise the pegmatite generally and it constituent spodumene and any other lithium-bearing phases. Work to date suggests a simple mineralogy.