Wednesday, 14 December 2022 ASX Code : LEL

MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

Intersections of Conductive Brines Encountered in Further Drillholes at Solaroz Lithium Project in Argentina

SUMMARY

- Diamond holes SOZDD002 and SOZDD003 currently being drilled in the northern central section of the Olaroz Salar have intersected conductive brines commencing at depths of 185m and 158m respectively with drilling proceeding ahead.
- Geophysics indicates these conductive brines may extend to depths of up to 500 metres which will be tested by current drilling.
- These new intersections together with the prior lithium discovery at the Mario Angel concession in drill hole SOZDD001 approximately 15 km away support Lithium Energy's geological model of extensive aquifers hosting lithium-rich conductive brines present at Solaroz.
- Lithium Energy's initial drilling programme will seek to validate the previously announced Exploration Target and define a maiden JORC Mineral Resource of lithium at Solaroz.

Lithium Energy Limited (ASX:LEL) (**Lithium Energy** or **Company**) is pleased to confirm that conductive brines have been successfully encountered at both the second and third holes (SOZDD002 and SOZDD003) currently being drilled at the Company's highly prospective flagship Solaroz Lithium Brine Project in Argentina, in the heart of South America's world renowned Lithium Triangle (**Solaroz**).

These results follow the significant lithium discovery made by the Company at its first drillhole (SOZDD001) at the Mario Angel concession at Solaroz, which returned cumulative intersections of up to **~235 metres of lithium brine mineralisation** with assay results from packer sampling of conductive brines returning lithium concentrations of up to **555 mg/L** with positive flow rates and Mg/Li ratio.[1]

Drilling at SOZDD002 (Chico V concession, see Figure 3) has encountered conductive brines from a depth of 185m, with conductive brines also being encountered from a depth of 158m at SOZDD003 (Chico 1 concession).

1 Refer LEL ASX Announcements dated 16 November 2022: Drilling Completed at Maiden Drillhole at Solaroz Lithium Brine Project, 1 November 2022: Further Significant Lithium Concentrations Encountered in Maiden Drillhole at Solaroz Lithium Brine Project, 19 October 2022: Major Lithium Discovery Confirmed In First Drillhole of Maiden Programme at the Solaroz Lithium Brine Project and 5 October 2022: Significant Intersection of Highly Conductive Brines in Maiden Drillhole at Solaroz Lithium Brine Project

Previous geophysics[2] undertaken by the Company indicates that these conductive brines may be hosted in sandstone aquifers extending to depths of up to 500 metres. The Company will now proceed with progressive sampling and testing of these conductive brines for lithium content and other key parameters as drilling progresses deeper to test the extent of conductive brines to basin basement.

The intersection of brines at these locations (located approximately 15km from the Company's initial lithium discovery at SOZDD001) is highly significant as it adds confidence to the Company's geological model of extensive sandstone aquifers hosting lithium rich conductive brines being present below substantial portions the Company's ~12,000 hectare concession holding at Solaroz.

William Johnson, Executive Chairman:

> *Lithium Energy is very encouraged to have encountered conductive brines in the second and third holes drilled by the Company, following the significant lithium discovery already made at its first drillhole at Solaroz.*
>
> *The distance between these two current holes and the maiden lithium discovery made by the Company at its first drillhole at the Mario Angel concession provides increasing confidence that extensive occurrences of lithium-rich conductive brines are present at Solaroz.*
>
> *On completion of the current initial 10-hole drilling programme, the Company will move to the establishment of a maiden JORC Resource of lithium at Solaroz.*

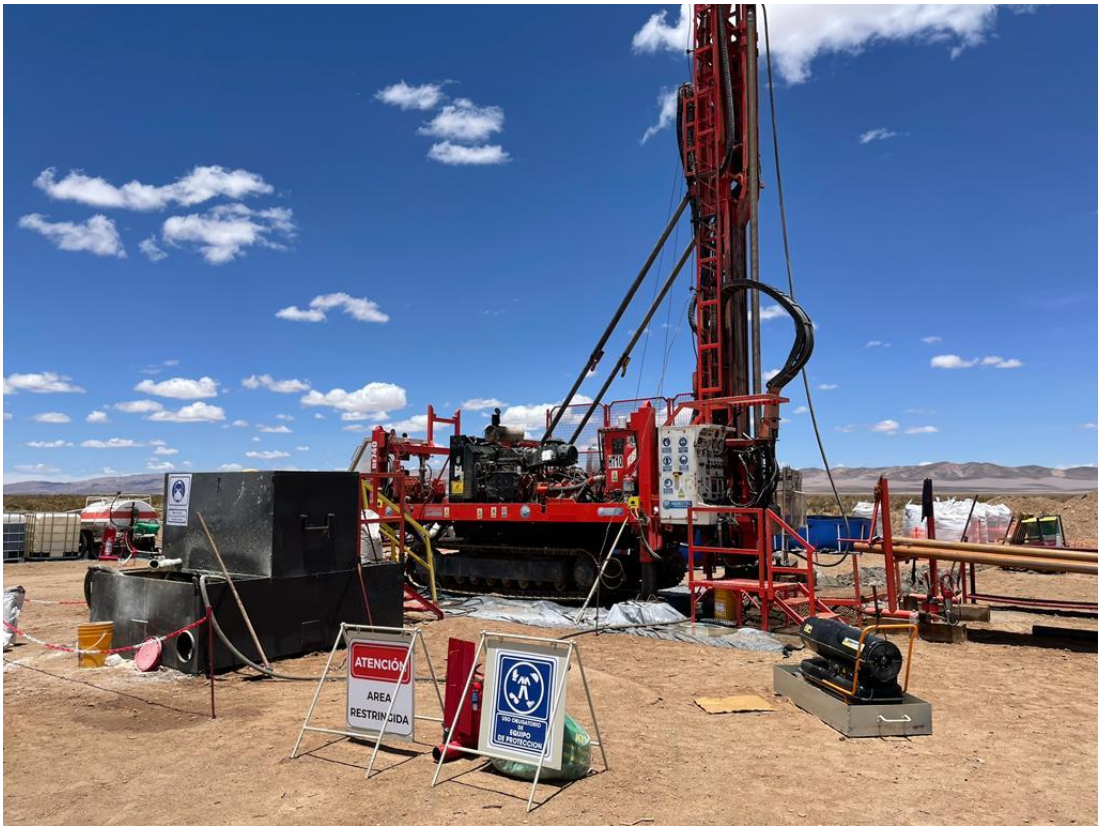

Figure 1: Diamond Drill Rig at SOZDD002, Chico V Concession on Olaroz Salar

2 Comprising (a) Passive Seismic surveys, which are being used to determine the base of the underlying basement rock, with the basement defining the theoretical depth limit of potential lithium mineralisation; and (b) Transient Electromagnetic geophysics (**TEM**), which measures electrical conductivity at depth and are being used to identify the depth of conductive brines (i.e. salty water with low electrical resistivity) above the basement rocks identified by the Passive Seismic programme. Also refer LEL ASX Announcement dated 18 August 2022: Highly Encouraging Geophysics Paves Way for Commencement of Drill Testing of Brines at Solaroz

Figure 2: Second Diamond Drill Rig at SOZDD003, Chico I Concession on Olaroz Salar

Commencement of Sampling of Brines

Dillhole 2 (SOZDD002 located on the Chico V concession) and drillhole 3 (SOZDD003 located on the Chico I concession) are high priority target sites in the northern central section of the Salar de Olaroz Basin (**Olaroz Salar**) (refer Figure 3).

Pre-collars at both holes have been drilled and cemented, to isolate the fresh/brackish water (near the surface) and prevent dilution with any sampling and assaying of the brines deeper into the aquifer.

SOZDD002 encountered brines at 185m depth and is at a current depth of 186 metres continuing in brines, with HQ Diamond Core drilling advancing in fine grained sandstone.

SOZDD003 encountered brines at 158 metres depth and is at a current depth of 181 metres continuing in brines, with HQ Diamond Core drilling advancing in fine grained sandstone.

The fine grained sandstones encountered in both holes to date are typically favourable for brine extraction.

Lithium Energy has commenced sampling of brines as each hole proceeds to target depth of approximately 450 - 500 metres below surface.

Sampling of encountered brines is being conducted by the use of double packers and single packers, depending on the condition of the drill hole.

The results of field testing of the first (double) packer samples collected at SOZDD002 and SOZDD003 are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 1 : Results of Packer Sampling at Drillhole SOZDD002 to Current Depth of 186 metres

Intersection Samples	Hole Depth Range		Conductivity (mS/cm)	pH	TDS (g/l)	Density (g/ml)
	From (m)	To (m)				
1	185	186	197	7.32	100.6	1.155
Drilling continuing ahead in brines from current 186m depth, with further packer samples to be collected down to proposed hole depth of 500m						

Note:

(A) A pre-collar has been isolated at a drill hole depth of ~185 metres, to separate the fresh/brackish water and to prevent dilution with the sampling and assaying of the deeper brines.

Table 2 : Results of Packer Sampling at Drillhole SOZDD003 to Current Depth of 181 metres

Intersection Samples	Hole Depth Range		Conductivity (mS/cm)	pH	TDS (g/l)	Density (g/ml)
	From (m)	To (m)				
1	158	176	172.9	6.85	86.71	1.161
Drilling continuing ahead in brines from current 181m depth, with further packer samples to be collected down to proposed hole depth of 450m						

Note:

(A) A pre-collar has been isolated at a drill hole depth of ~158 metres, to separate the fresh/brackish water and to prevent dilution with the sampling and assaying of the deeper brines.

Testing of the chemical composition (ie. Lithium, Potassium, Magnesium concentrations) of brines being collected from packer samples as drilling progresses are being undertaken at a local laboratory in Argentina.

Core samples (at approximately 8 metre intervals) will also be collected for brine extraction and chemical analysis and specific yield and porosity testwork at a US-based laboratory.

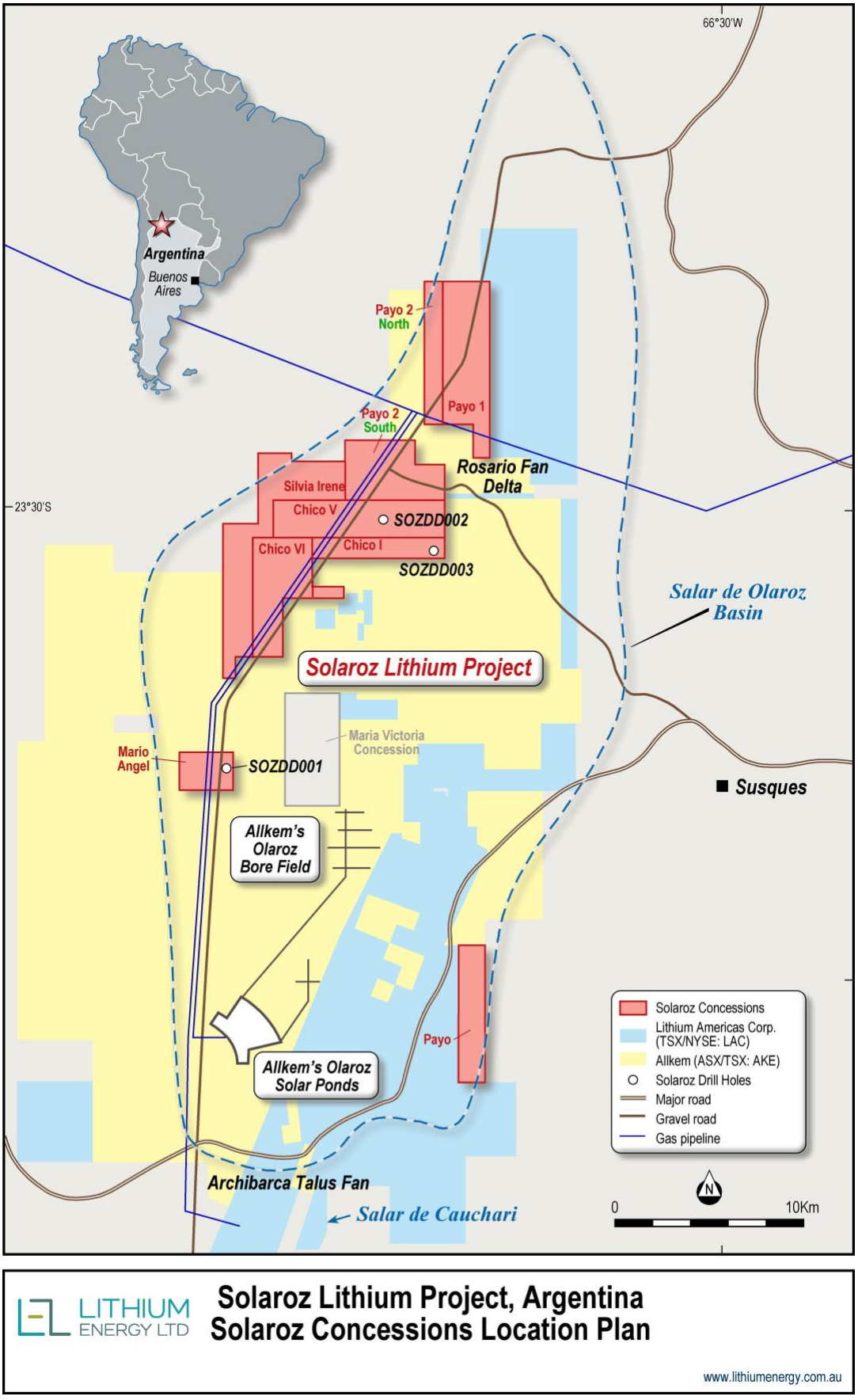

Figure 3: Solaroz Drill Hole Locations within Solaroz Concessions in Olaroz Salar
(Adjacent to Allkem and Lithium Americas Concessions)

AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE - FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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ABOUT LITHIUM ENERGY LIMITED (ASX:LEL)

Lithium Energy Limited is an ASX listed battery minerals company which is developing its flagship Solaroz Lithium Brine Project in Argentina and the Burke Graphite Project in Queensland. The Solaroz Lithium Project (LEL:90%) comprises 12,000 hectares of highly prospective lithium mineral concessions located strategically within the Salar de Olaroz Basin in South America's "Lithium Triangle" in north-west Argentina. The Solaroz Lithium Project is directly adjacent to or principally surrounded by mineral concessions being developed into production by Allkem Limited (ASX/TSX:AKE) and Lithium Americas Corporation (TSX/NYSE:LAC). The Burke Graphite Project (LEL:100%) contains a high grade graphite deposit and presents an opportunity to participate in the anticipated growth in demand for graphite and graphite related products.

JORC CODE COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results (in relation field analysis of brine samples taken from drillholes SOZDD002 and SOZDD003) are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Peter Smith, BSc (Geophysics) (Sydney) AIG ASEG. Mr Smith is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (**AIG**) and an Executive Director of the Company. Mr Smith has the requisite experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' (the **JORC Code**). Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to other Exploration Results and Exploration Targets in relation to the Solaroz Lithium Project is extracted from the following ASX market announcements made by Lithium Energy dated:

- 16 November 2022 entitled "Drilling Completed at Maiden Drillhole at Solaroz Lithium Brine Project"
- 1 November 2022 entitled "Further Significant Lithium Concentrations Encountered in Maiden Drillhole at Solaroz Lithium Brine Project"
- 19 October 2022 entitled "Major Lithium Discovery Confirmed In First Drillhole of Maiden Programme at the Solaroz Lithium Brine Project"
- 5 October 2022 entitled "Significant Intersection of Highly Conductive Brines in Maiden Drillhole at Solaroz Lithium Brine Project"
- 18 August 2022 entitled "Highly Encouraging Geophysics Paves Way for Commencement of Drill Testing of Brines at Solaroz"
- 9 May 2022 entitled "Geophysics Expanded Across all Concessions to Refine Drill Targets at Solaroz Lithium Project"
- 8 June 2021 entitled "Substantial Lithium Exploration Target Identified at the Solaroz Project in Argentina"

The information in the original announcements is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Peter Smith (BSc (Geophysics) (Sydney) AIG ASEG). Mr Smith is a Member of the AIG and a Director of the Company. Mr Smith has the requisite experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements (referred to above). The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements (referred to above).

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information", including statements and forecasts which include without limitation, expectations regarding future performance, costs, production levels or rates, mineral reserves and resources, the financial position of Lithium Energy, industry growth and other trend projections. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "is expecting", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Such information is based on assumptions and judgements of management regarding future events and results. The purpose of forward-looking information is to provide the audience with information about management's expectations and plans. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Lithium Energy and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, changes in market conditions, future prices of minerals/commodities, the actual results of current production, development and/or exploration activities, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, variations in grade or recovery rates, plant and/or equipment failure and the possibility of cost overruns. Forward-looking information and statements are based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. Lithium Energy believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Lithium Energy does not undertake to update any forward-looking information or statements, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

JORC CODE (2012 EDITION)
CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA FOR EXPLORATION RESULTS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The pre-collar from surface was drilled using Tricone drilling method, and chips were logged as collected, to a depth of 60m, this being the pre-collar depth. The pre-collar was then cemented in and HQ Core drilled. Core recovery from the HQ was carefully measured by comparing the measured core to the core runs, and then a total recovery per section determined. HQ Drill core sampling was undertaken along the entire length of each hole to obtain representative samples of the stratigraphy and sediments that host brine. Water/brine samples were taken from target intervals, using Double Packer sampling where brine is collected by purging isolated sections of each hole of all fluid for a total of ~1500L to minimize the possibility of contamination by drilling fluid. Each hole was then allowed time to re-fill with ground water, where a sample for laboratory analysis is collected (~1.5L). The casing lining each hole ensures contamination with water from higher levels in the borehole is likely prevented. Samples were taken from the relevant section based upon geological logging and conductivity testing of water. Conductivity and Density tests are taken with a field portable High Range Hanna multi parameter meter. Testing of the chemical composition (including Lithium, Potassium, Magnesium concentrations) of brines will be undertaken at a local laboratory in Argentina. Representative samples of the core will be sent to a US-based laboratory for porosity and centrifuge extractions of brine held within the core, to cross check against packer derived samples. At drillhole SOZDD002 - one (1) water/brine sample has been collected from the following interval: 185-186m (refer Table 1 for the field results of this packer sample). At drillhole SOZDD003 - one (1) water/brine sample has been collected from the following interval: 158-176m (refer Tables 2 for the field results of this packer sample).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method*	The pre-collar from surface was drilled using Tricone drilling method; chips were logged as collected, to a depth of approximately 185m (for SOZDD002) and approximately 158m (for SOZDD003), these being the pre-collar depths for each hole. The pre-collar was then isolated and drilling continued in HQ Core.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	etc.).	Core recovery from the HQ was carefully measured by comparing the measured core to the core runs, and then a total recovery per section determined. HQ Drill core sampling was undertaken along the entire length of each hole to obtain representative samples of the stratigraphy and sediments that host brine.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measurements taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Core recovery from the HQ was carefully measured by comparing the measured core to the core runs, and then a total recovery per section determined.
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*	There are 2 Geologists on each drillhole site logging the drill core 24/7. The core is logged by a senior geologist and contract geologists (who are overseen by the senior geologist). The senior geologist also supervises the taking of samples for laboratory analysis. 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. Cores are photographed. Where the core is being sent for centrifuge, brine extraction is encased to prevent loss of fluid. All core is logged by a geologist
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, 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.*	Water/brine samples were collected by purging isolated sections of each hole of all fluid in each hole, to minimize the possibility of contamination by drilling fluid, then allowing the hole to re-fill with ground water. Samples were then taken from the relevant section. Where the core is being sent for centrifuge, brine extraction is encased to prevent loss of fluid.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	No assays have been completed and drilling is still underway, at each drillhole.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	• *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.*	Samples will be transported to reputable industry standard laboratories both in country (Argentina) and in the USA for various test work. Testing of the chemical composition (including Lithium, Potassium, Magnesium concentrations) of brines (from packer samples) will be undertaken at a local laboratory in Argentina. Representative samples of the core will be sent to a US-based laboratory for porosity and centrifuge extractions of brine held within the core, to cross check against packer derived samples.
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 (physically and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Field duplicates, standards and blanks will be used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses. Duplicate and blank samples are planned to be sent to the laboratories in due course as unique samples (blind duplicates)
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 Resources estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Locations are positioned using modern Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 5m. The grid system used is : POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3. Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS units and the topography is mostly flat with very little relief.
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 Reserve and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Water/brine samples were collected within isolated sections of each hole based upon the results of geological logging.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as sub-horizontal layers and lenses hosted by conglomerate, gravel, sand, salt, silt and/or clay. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Data was recorded and processed by trusted employees and contractors and overseen by senior management ensuring the data was not manipulated or altered. Samples are transported from each drill site to secure storage at the site camp on a daily basis

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
Audits or reviews	• *The results of and audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted to date. The drilling campaign is at an early stage, (with one hole drilled to date, 2 holes in progress, out of an initial 10 hole programme) however, the Company's independent Competent Person (in respect of the potential delineation of a JORC Mineral Resource in the future) has approved the procedures to date and visited the site to review first-hand the drilling practice and all logging, sampling, QA/QC controls and data management.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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 interest, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Solaroz Lithium Brine Project comprises 8 concessions totalling approximately 12,000 hectares (**Solaroz Concessions**) located in the Jujuy Province in northern Argentina: (1) Mario Angel – File N°1707-S-2011 (542.92ha) (2) Payo – File N°1514-M-2010 (987.62ha) (3) Payo 1 – File N°1516-M-2010 (1973.24ha) (4) Payo 2 – File N°1515-M-2010 (2192.63ha) (5) Chico I – File N°1229-M-2009 (835.24ha) (6) Chico V – File N°1312-M-2009 (1800ha) (7) Chico VI – File N°1313-M-2009 (1400.18ha) (8) Silvia Irene, File N°1706-S-2011 (2348.13ha) The Company has a 90% shareholding in Solaroz S.A. (formerly Hananta S.A.), an Argentine company which, in turn, owns the Solaroz Concessions - refer also to the Company's ASX announcement dated 31 October 2022 entitled "Early Exercise of Option to Acquire Solaroz Lithium Brine Project Concessions".
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Extensive open file drilling, geochemistry, geophysical and development work from exploration to development, and operating mine have been carried out by Allkem Limited (ASX/TSX:AKE) (formerly Orocobre Limited) (**Allkem** or **Orocobre**) and Lithium Americas Corporation (TSX/NYSE:LAC) (**Lithium Americas**). The Company has reviewed the relevant open file published documents and images relating to the Salara de Olaroz and from this review made its interpretations relating to the Company's Solaroz Concessions. The published data upon which the geological model for the Company's Solaroz Project has been developed includes the following works: • Houston, J., Gunn, M., Technical Report on the Salar De Olaroz Lithium-Potash Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina. NI 43-101 report prepared for Orocobre Limited, 13 May 2011 • Orocobre Limited ASX/TSX Announcement dated 23 October 2014 entitled "Olaroz Project - Large Exploration Target Defined Beneath Current Resource"

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		• Reidel, F., Technical Report on Cauchari JV Project – Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, prepared for Advantage Lithium Corporation, 19 April 2019 • Orocobre Limited ASX/TSX Announcement dated 10 January 2019 entitled "Cauchari Drilling Update – Phase III Drilling Complete" • Burga, E. et al, Technical Report - Updated Feasibility Study and Mineral Reserve Estimation to support 40,000 tpa Lithium Carbonate Production at the Cauchari-Olaroz Salars, Jujuy Province, Argentina, prepared for Lithium Americas Corporation, 30 September 2020 • Salfity Geological Consultants Map for Salar de Olaroz
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological settings and style of mineralisation.*	The Salar de Olaroz originated as a structurally bounded, closed basin during the late Paleogene-Early Neogene. During much of the Miocene it appears to have slowly filled with medium to coarse grained alluvial fans and talus slopes eroded from the surrounding mountain ranges. As accommodation space was filled the sediments became progressively finer grained, braidplain, sandflat, playa and fluvial architectures are noted in the Upper Miocene and Pliocene. As the climate became more arid during the Pliocene evaporitic deposits first appeared. Normal faulting created additional accommodation space probably initiated at this time too. The lowest drilled sediments indicate an arid climate with abundant halite. These Units are probably Pleistocene in age and are likely contiguous with the lowest drilled and reported sediments in the Salar de Olaroz originated as a structurally bounded, closed basin during the late Paleogene-Early Neogene. During much of the Miocene it appears to have slowly filled with medium to coarse grained alluvial fans and talus slopes eroded from the surrounding mountain ranges. As accommodation space was filled the sediments became progressively finer grained, braidplain, sandflat, playa and fluvial architectures are noted in the Upper Miocene and Pliocene. As the climate became more arid during the Pliocene evaporitic deposits first appeared. Normal faulting created additional accommodation space probably initiated at this time too. The lowest drilled sediments indicate an arid climate with abundant halite. These Units are probably Pleistocene in age and are likely contiguous with the lowest drilled and reported sediments in the Salar de Cauchari to the south, suggesting the two basins operated as a continuous hydrologic entity at that stage. Succeeding Units suggest continued subsidence in the center of the basin, with a climate that was variable, but never as arid as during period dominated by the 'Deep Sand Unit' and abundant Halite development. Influx of water and sediment is primarily from the Rosario catchment at the north of Salar de Olaroz. At depth a thick highly porous sandstone aquifer has been intersected in both the Salar de Cauchari (by Lithium Americas) and the Salar de Olaroz (by Orocobre). Due to its depth the aquifer has only been intersected in a few holes, as of the 23 October 2014 Orocobre announcement.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		The significance of the 'Deep Sand Unit' is that "Sands of this type have free draining porosity of between 20 and 25% based on previous testwork, and the sand unit could hold significant volumes of lithium-bearing brine which could be added to the resource base by future drilling" (per Orocobre's 23 October 2014 announcement).

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material for the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *Elevation or RL (Reduced level-elevation above sea level in metres) and the drill hole collar*
	  • *Dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *Down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *Hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		Drillhole ID: SOZDD002:
		• Easting: 3430877 E (POSGAR Zone 3 East)
		• Northing: 7423314 N (POSGAR Zone 3 North)
		• Vertical hole
		• Progress hole length is ~186m, with drilling incomplete and on-going.
		
		Drillhole ID: SOZDD003:
		• Easting: 3433485 E (POSGAR Zone 3 East)
		• Northing: 7421712 N (POSGAR Zone 3 North)
		• Vertical hole
		• Progress hole length is ~181m, with drilling incomplete and on-going.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration results, weighing 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.*	The Company has not undertaken data aggregation and hence no aggregation methods have been carried out. Elemental lithium has been converted to Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (**LCE**) using a conversion factor of 5.323 to convert Li to Li_2CO_3); reporting lithium values in LCE units is a standard industry practice.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true*	It is assumed that the brine layers lie sub-horizontal and, given that the drillhole is vertical, that any intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be of true thickness.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	width not known')	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts would be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited too plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	The stratigraphy and results of Packer Sampling at Drillhole SOZDD002 to a current progress depth of 186ms is presented in Figure 4 and Table 1 respectively. The stratigraphy and results of Packer Sampling at Drillhole SOZDD003 to a current progress depth of 181m is presented in Figure 5 and Table 2 respectively.
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.*	Historical and open file reports have been collated and are consistent across numerous companies and the Company has no reason to doubt the balanced reporting of the various technical open file reports. The results are from the initial stages of the second and third drillholes to be drilled by the Company on the Solaroz Concessions.
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 containing substances.*	As part of the review of exploration results in the Olaroz Salar, the Company has analysed a number of Gravity and AMT surveys conducted by Orocobre, some of which were undertaken over or closely adjacent to the Solaroz Concessions. The proximity of these surveys has been very useful and highly encouraging for the Company to develop in greater detail an exploration outline for the Solaroz Concessions. The Gravity Line surveys undertaken by Orocobre were conducted principally to determine the depth below surface to the basement rock in the Olaroz Salar, which practically sets the lowest depth limit to which lithium-rich brines could be encountered in the basin. The AMT Line surveys (which measure resistivity) were conducted to identify the interfaces between fresh water and the more conductive brines, facilitating the identification of the location and extent of potentially lithium-rich brines occurring above the basement rock. Further details are in the Company's ASX announcement dated 8 June 2021 entitled "Substantial Lithium Exploration Target Identified at the Solaroz Project in Argentina". The Company has undertaken its own geophysics programme across all the Solaroz Concessions, comprising: • Passive seismic surveys, to determine the depth of the underlying basement rock (i.e. the theoretical limit of potential lithium mineralisation) underneath the concessions; and • Transient Electromagnetic geophysics (**TEM**), to identify the location and thickness of potential lithium-hosting conductive brines underneath the Solaroz Concessions. Further details are in the Company's ASX announcement dated 18 August 2022 entitled "Highly Encouraging Geophysics Paves Way for Commencement of Drill Testing of Brines at Solaroz". The TEM survey lines undertaken across the Solaroz Concessions (also identified) are also shown in Figure 2 of the Company's ASX announcement dated 16 November 2022 entitled "Drilling Completed at Maiden Drillhole at Solaroz Lithium Brine Project".

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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, providing this information is not commercially sensitive.*	A major exploration programme is underway comprising the comprehensive interpretation and modelling of results from completed geophysical surveys (passive seismic and TEM surveys) and a significant (rotary and diamond) drilling programme, aimed at locating potentially lithium bearing brines of economic interest, obtaining preliminary information related to the hydrogeological and geochemical characteristics of the brine rich aquifer that comprises the Olaroz Salar underneath the Solaroz Concessions, and delineating a maiden JORC Mineral Resource. The current drillholes (SOZDD002 located on the Chico V concession and drillhole 3 (SOZDD003 located on the Chico I concession) are the second and third holes in a planned 10 drillhole drilling campaign to assess the distribution and geochemistry of the brine and to obtain data related to basic physical parameters of the different hydrogeological units underneath the Solaroz Concessions. In addition to the above works, the Company will be undertaking an assessment of relevant mine economic criteria to assist in developing a pathway to the completion of feasibility study(s), including the delineation of a maiden JORC Mineral Resource.

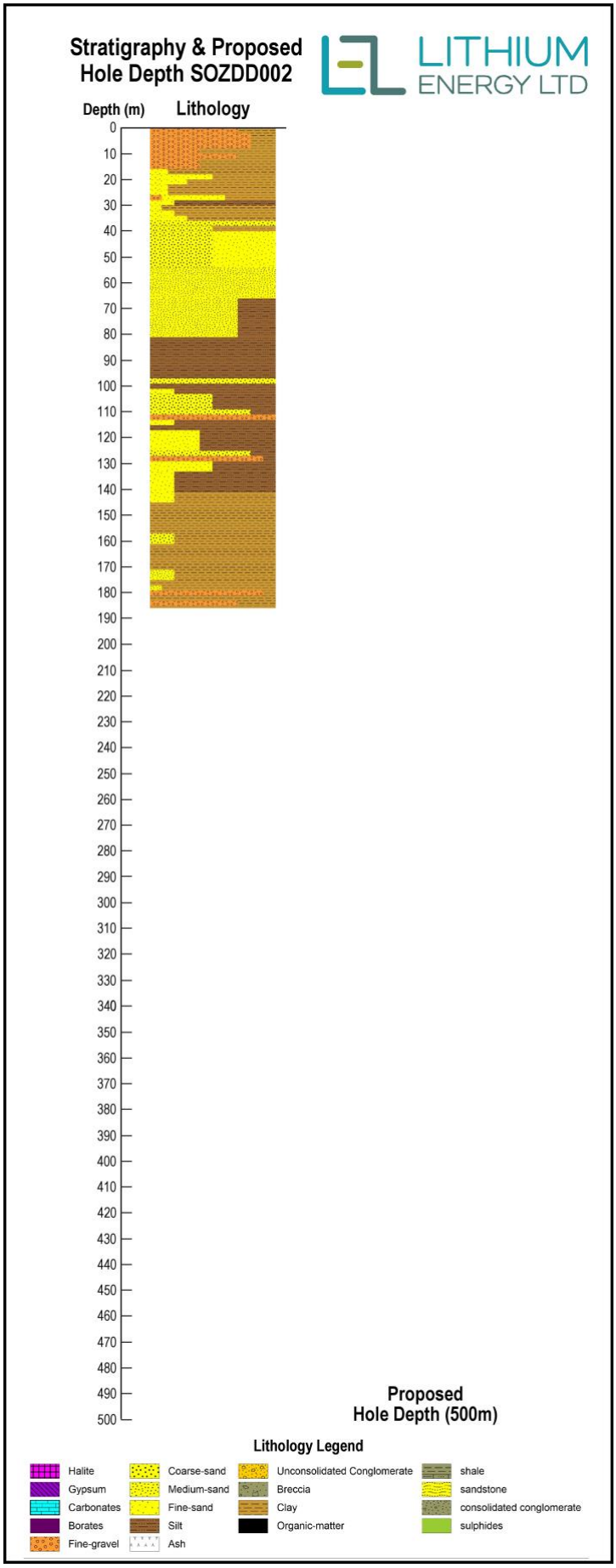

Figure 4: Drillhole (SOZDD002) Stratigraphy to current depth of 186 metres, with proposed hole depth of 500 metres

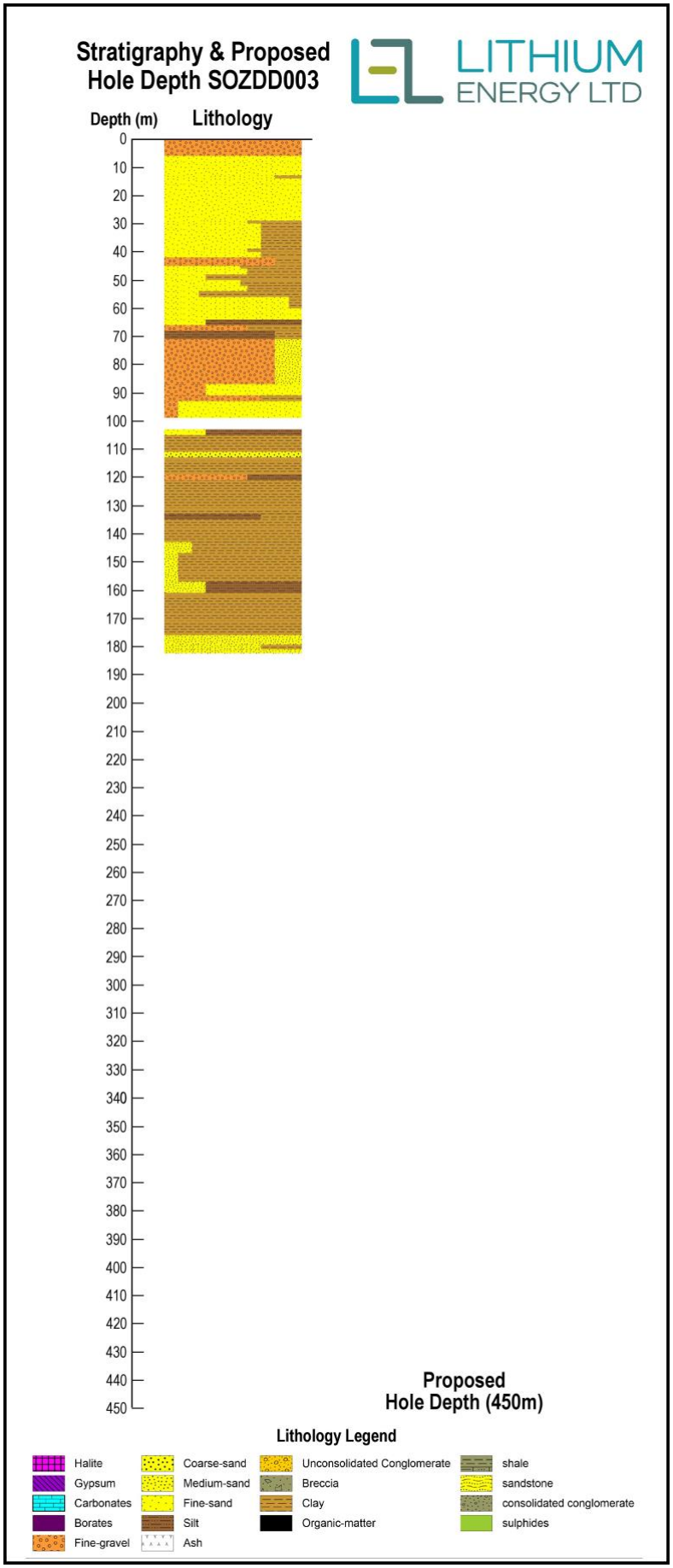

Figure 5: Drillhole (SOZDD003) Stratigraphy to current depth of 181 metres, with proposed hole depth of 450 metres