ASX RELEASE

EUROPEAN LITHIUM

15 June 2021

Phase 2 Drilling Progress Update – Clarification Announcement

European Lithium Limited (ASX: **EUR**, FRA: **PF8,**) (**European Lithium** or the **Company**) wishes to provide a clarification to its announcements released on 3 June 2021 and 10 June 2021 in relation in relation to the Phase 2 resource extension drilling program at the Wolfsberg Lithium Project (**Wolfsberg** or **Project**).

The announcements previously released did not include some disclosures as required under the JORC reporting code. Please find attached an updated Table 1 incorporating the required amendments.

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of the Company.

Tony Sage
Non-Executive Chairman
European Lithium Limited

Visit the Company's website to find out more about the advanced Wolfsberg Lithium Project located in Austria.

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling used for material collection. European Lithium Limited completed nine (9) of twenty-one (21) deep hole diamond drill holes with a length of 3790,1 m in Zone 1. • Drill hole size is considerably large and orientation is approximately perpendicular to the dip of pegmatite veins ensures that each sample is representative of veins through it passes. • After cutting, a ¼ split of HQ and ½ split of NQ will be sent to ALS laboratories for analyses.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Overburden drilling was performed in PQ diameter and for final core drilling HQ diameter was used. • 3 m length standard coring tube is used. • The drill core was not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recovery was measured for all runs and recorded into "Core Recovery Log" than later transferred into an excel spreadsheet template for import to the database. Core recovery is excellent, and average is 98.0 % and core recovery in sampled pegmatite mineralization is above 98%.
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.*	• Both, lithology and geotechnical logging was undertaken by logging geologists. • For lithology logging descriptions were done over the full length of drill core on paper "Lithology Logging Form", recording rock type, color,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	foliation and structural characteristics, mineralogy, core recovery and a graphic log representative of the lithology. Paper logs are later transferred to excel spreadsheets template for import to the database. • The geotechnical logging is undertaken on a domain run interval basis with breaks made at points where the rock mass characteristics change. Data were recorded into previously prepared Excel spreadsheet logging templates. • Individual photographs of each core box are taken. To ensure consistency of the scale, a photographing frame to shoot down the core boxes at a fixed height is used so that each box filled the complete frame without cutting off edges of core boxes.
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.*	• Only mineralized intervals are cut by half in first instance and then one of the pieces split in two quarters. The cutting is done by technicians and supervised by geologists. • Samples with visible mineralization (spodumene) are taken regardless of the lithology and grade and ranging from 0.1m to 1m in thickness. • All remaining core after sampling is stored on metal racks in the Wolfsberg core shed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The QA/QC actions taken to provide adequate confidence in data collection and processing are discussed above. A generally QAQC involving duplicates in every stage (core duplicate, crush, pulp laboratory as well laboratory duplicates) is implemented. Duplicates, standards and blanks were introduced every 20 samples (5% frequency). Acceptable levels of accuracy for standards and blanks were obtained. • All sample preparation and assays were undertaken by ALS (Ireland) • Sample preparation was using ALS procedure PREP31Y • Lithium analysis was using ALS procedure LIOG63 by four acid digestion and analyzed by ICP. • Combination of Rare Earth and Trace Elements including major oxides analyzed by ME-MS81 and ME-ICP06 including LOI.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Mineralized intersections visibly identified and verified, and labeled by logging geologists. • An independent QP has verified the intersections. • All the primary data was transferred into standardized excel spreadsheet templates and imported into an Access database. • Li assays were converted to Li2O for reporting using a conversion of Li2O% = Li% * 2.153.
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.*	• Drill hole collar survey is conducted by an external licensed surveyors company, using a total station instrument 1600 Leica with standard accuracies of +/-2mm per kilometre. All coordinates are tied into the state triangulation network and provided in the Austrian Gauss Kruger coordinate system. • Drill hole deviation is carried-out internally by the drilling company GEOPS.
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.*	• The exploration drilling campaign aims to verify the depth extension of the pegmatite veins and intersections with vein no. 7. • Target Infill drilling is designed to close section spacing to no more than 100m and typically less than 50m. The current drill program is a continuation of drill programs undertaken in 2016-2019, results for which have been previously reported (see ASX announcements of 10 March 2017, 17 April 2017, 31 May 2017, 8 June 2017, 28 June 2017, 4 Feb 2018, 27 April 2018)
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.*	• Drill hole was perpendicular to the dip of the pegmatite veins. • No sampling bias was introduced. • Current drilling program is designed to test extension of veins down dip along strike. • See appendix for relevant sections and plan
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill core was placed into labelled PVC core boxes with drill hole and box number and run intervals. Drill core boxes were transferred to the secure Wolfsberg core shed and placed on racks. • All samples for sample preparation and assay were loaded into a truck and driven to ALS (Ireland) for handover. Chain of custody was followed insuring that only dedicated personal from ECM team and ALS lab had access to the sample at all stages of sampling process. • Remaining coarse and pulp duplicates is returned after assaying and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		stored in Wolfsberg core shed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Auditing will take place after finalization of the campaign. Assay results have only been received for two holes as of the date of this announcement.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

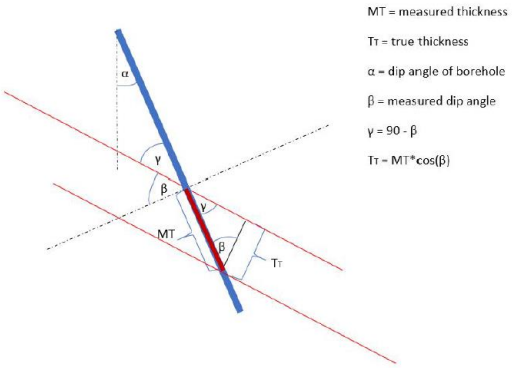
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• All tenements are in good standing. • The 100% owned subsidiary in Austria, ECM Lithium AT GmbH, has 54 exploration licences in the Wolfsberg project area valid to 31 December 2024 and renewable for additional 5 year terms following demonstration that exploration work has been undertaken on any one licence in the preceeding 5 year term. • ECM Lithium AT GmbH has 11 mining licences in the Wolfsberg project area. These are held in perpetuity as long as the terms of the mining licence are met. These licences obligate the Company to mine for at least 4 months per year but this requirement has been suspended by the Mining Authority until 31 December 2021 to allow technical studies to be undertaken. • Land access is granted by the landowner who waived all rights to object to development of an underground mine on his land which is a commercial forest. ECM Lithium AT GmbH is obliged to pay the landowner compensation for use of forest roads and any emissions. This is documented in a waiver agreement dated 15 April 2011. A compensation rate of €2,000/month was agreed with the landowner in 2015 for this current work programme. There was a dispute with the landowner which has been referred to arbitration. Meanwhile the compensation amount of €2,000/month was being paid. The dispute has been settled with an amendment to the agreement from 15 April 2015, dated 27 May 2021. An amended compensation amount of €2,400/month is to be paid by ECM Lithium AT GmbH. • ECM Lithium AT GmbH is obliged to pay a royalty of €1.50/tonne of mineral sold from the licence area to Exchange Minerals Limited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project was previously owned by the Austrian state company, Minerex, who conducted extensive exploration of the project area in 1981-1987. In total 9,940m3 of surface trenches, 12,012m of diamond drilling from surface, 4,715m of diamond drilling from underground and 1,389m of underground mine development were undertaken.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The spodumene bearing pegmatites occur in a regional anticline in form of veins. The pegmatite veins are intruded into amphibolites and mica schists host rocks strictly concordant with their foliation. On the northern limb of this anticline which is known as Zone 1, the strata uniformly strike WNW-ESE (average 120°) and dipping to the NNE at an average of 60°. • The amphibolite hosted pegmatites (AHP) lie stratigraphically in the hanging wall position relative to the mica schist hosted pegmatites (MHP) although they overlap. The AHP has greyish to greenish spodumene crystals aligned sub-parallel to the pegmatite contacts and average about 2-3cm in length reaching a maximum of 15cm. They are more or less homogeneously distributed in a fine-grained matrix of feldspar and quartz with flakes of muscovite. The MHP lack the typical features and textures of pegmatites having undergone a penetrative metamorphic overprint almost completely recrystallizing the original pegmatitic minerals. The spodumene minerals are in form of mm sized lenticular grains embedded into very fine feldspar, quartz and muscovite matrix. • A comprehensive description of the geology and mineralization is provided in the 'Independent Geologists Report' contained within the 'Second Replacement Prospectus' of 28th July 2016 that can be found on the Company website www.europeanlithium.com

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*
		• All the drill collar, drilling, downhole survey and associated geochemical, and logging data was transferred to standardized excel spreadsheet templates for import to the Access database. A full list of drill hole coordinates is provided in the Appendix.
		• The current announcement refers to results received for Holes P18-06, P18-09 and P18-10 drilled in 2021 and for which assays have been received for Holes P18-09 and P18-10. Assays for hole P18-06 are pending. Assay data and major intercept data for holes drilled in exploration programs in 2016-2019 has been previously reported (see ASX announcements of 10 March 2017, 17 April 2017,

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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>31 May 2017, 8 June 2017, 28 June 2017, 4 Feb 2018, 27 April 2018).
• See Appendix for map of all completed and planned drill holes and relevant cross sections.
• Data for Holes P18-06, P18-09 and P18-10 are summarized here:
<table><tr><th>Drill Hole ID</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th><th>Core Recovery%</th><th>Data Assay</th></tr><tr><td>P18-09</td><td>440.7</td><td>97.30</td><td>Received</td></tr><tr><td>P18-10</td><td>359.7</td><td>98.00</td><td>Received</td></tr><tr><td>P18-06</td><td>419.3</td><td>98.70</td><td>Pending</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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>• No cut-off grades were used. Pegmatite veins with a minimum width of 0.1m were sampled contact to contact and sample lengths up to 1.0m were taken and aggregated to provide a composite grade for the width of the intersection.</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 (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</td><td>• The drill holes were made perpendicular to the dip of the pegmatite veins and intersections.
• The calculation of true thickness is based on the measured contact angle (β) between host rock and pegmatite veins.
• Calculation follows the formula: True Thickness = Measured Thickness * cos(β).</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps and sections are provided in the appendix
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 grades are reported from ALS Labs. Assay data for 2 of 6 six batches for completed holes have been received. • Assay data for Holes P18-09 and P18-10 of representative pegmatite intercepts: are shown in the appendix.
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 observed data are recorded in separated files. This includes also Geotech logging, density measurements, core recovery, and magnetic susceptibility.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The remaining eleven (11) deep hole drillings in Zone 1 will be completed by end-July 2021 • A revised resource estimate will be prepared upon completion of all drilling and receipt of assay data.

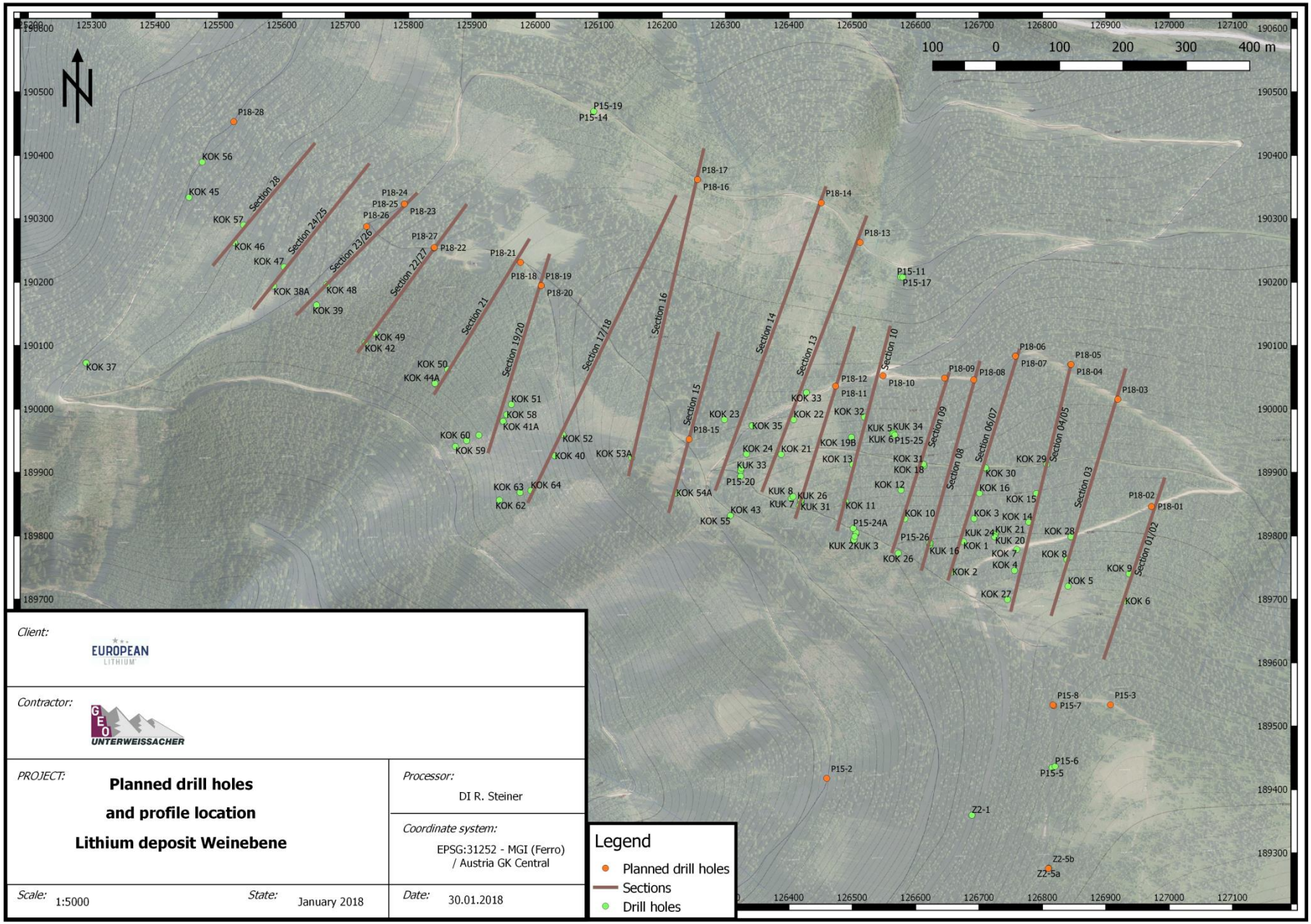
Appendix

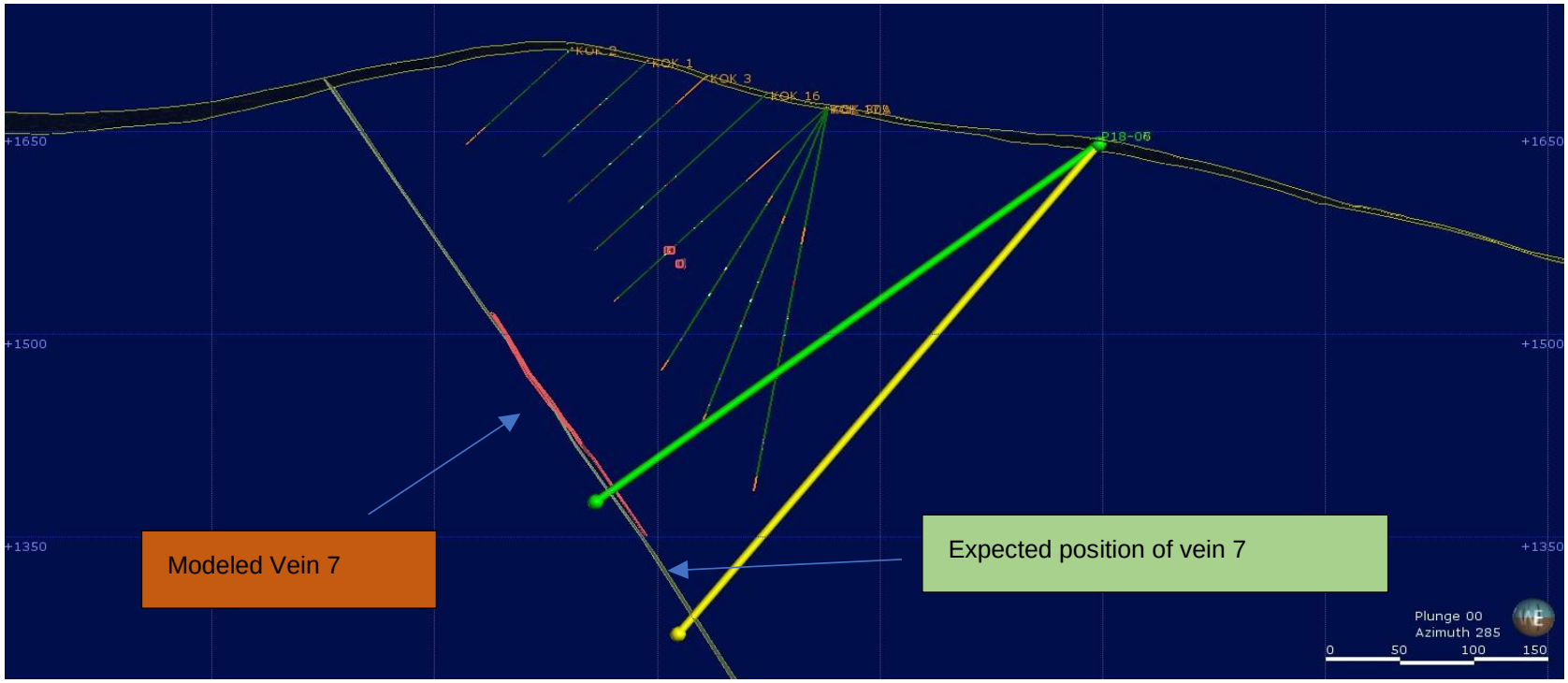
Drill Hole Collar Table “Exploration Campaign 2021”

Drill Hole ID	E_GK	N_GK	Collar_Elevation	Start Date	End Date	Dip	Azimuth	Total_Depth	Total_ Core_ Recovery_%	Notes	Assay Data
P18-09	126545,18	5190059,39	1623,79	26-Feb-2021	08-Mär-2021	-69,4	198,5	440,7	97,30	Surface drilling program 2021	Received
P18-10	126473,88	5190036,64	1630,04	10-Mär-2021	17-Mär-2021	-67,0	198,0	359,7	98,00	Surface drilling program 2021	Received
P18-06	126715,76	5190050,70	1636,92	19-Mär-2021	29-Mär-2021	-55,0	198,0	419,3	98,70	Surface drilling program 2021	Pending
P18-05	126810,54	5190082,92	1646,02	02-Apr-2021	14-Apr-2021	-50,0	195,0	470,4	98,30	Surface drilling program 2021	Pending
P18-04	126810,33	5190082,40	1646,05	15-Apr-2021	24-Apr-2021	-38,0	196,0	448,9	98,50	Surface drilling program 2021	Pending
P18-03	126920,03	5190015,28	1656,58	27-Apr-2021	08-Mai-2021	-30,0	198,0	444,0	97,20	Surface drilling program 2021	Pending
P18-02	126970,92	5189847,67	1687,73	12-Mai-2021	20-Mai-2021	-30,0	198,0	345,5	98,60	Surface drilling program 2021	Pending
P18-11	*126972*	*5189846,17*	*1688,25*	22-Mai-2021	04-Juni-2021	-33	197	516,8	*Core logging ongoing*	Surface drilling program 2021	Pending
P18-01	*126972*	*5189946,17*	*1668,25*	25-Mai-2021	07-Juni-2021	-50	198	344,5	*Core logging ongoing*	Surface drilling program 2021	Pending

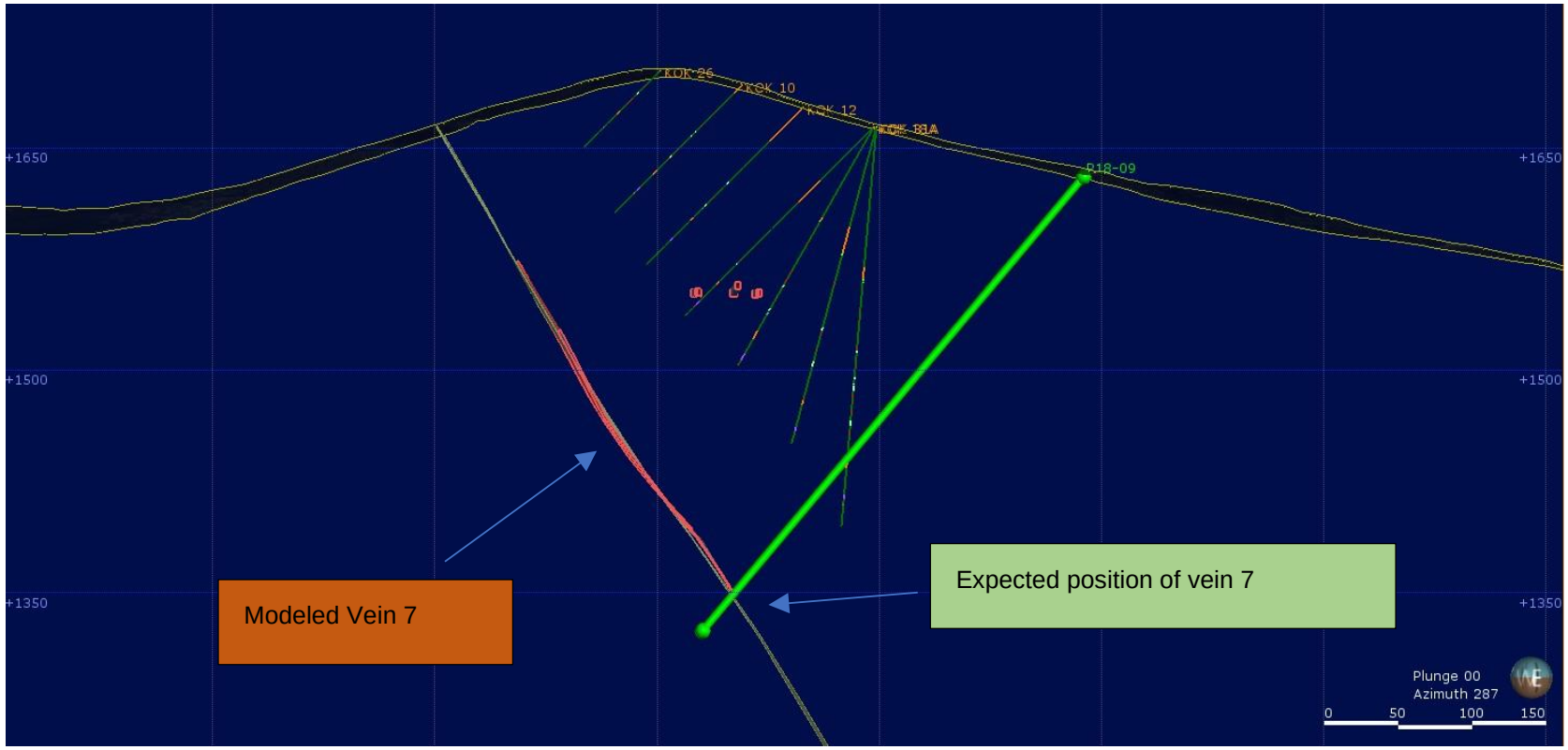
Coordinates are reported in Austrian Gauss-Kruger System. EPSG Code: 31252

Note: P18-01 & P18-11 final collar position to be surveyed by professional surveyor till the end of June 2021.

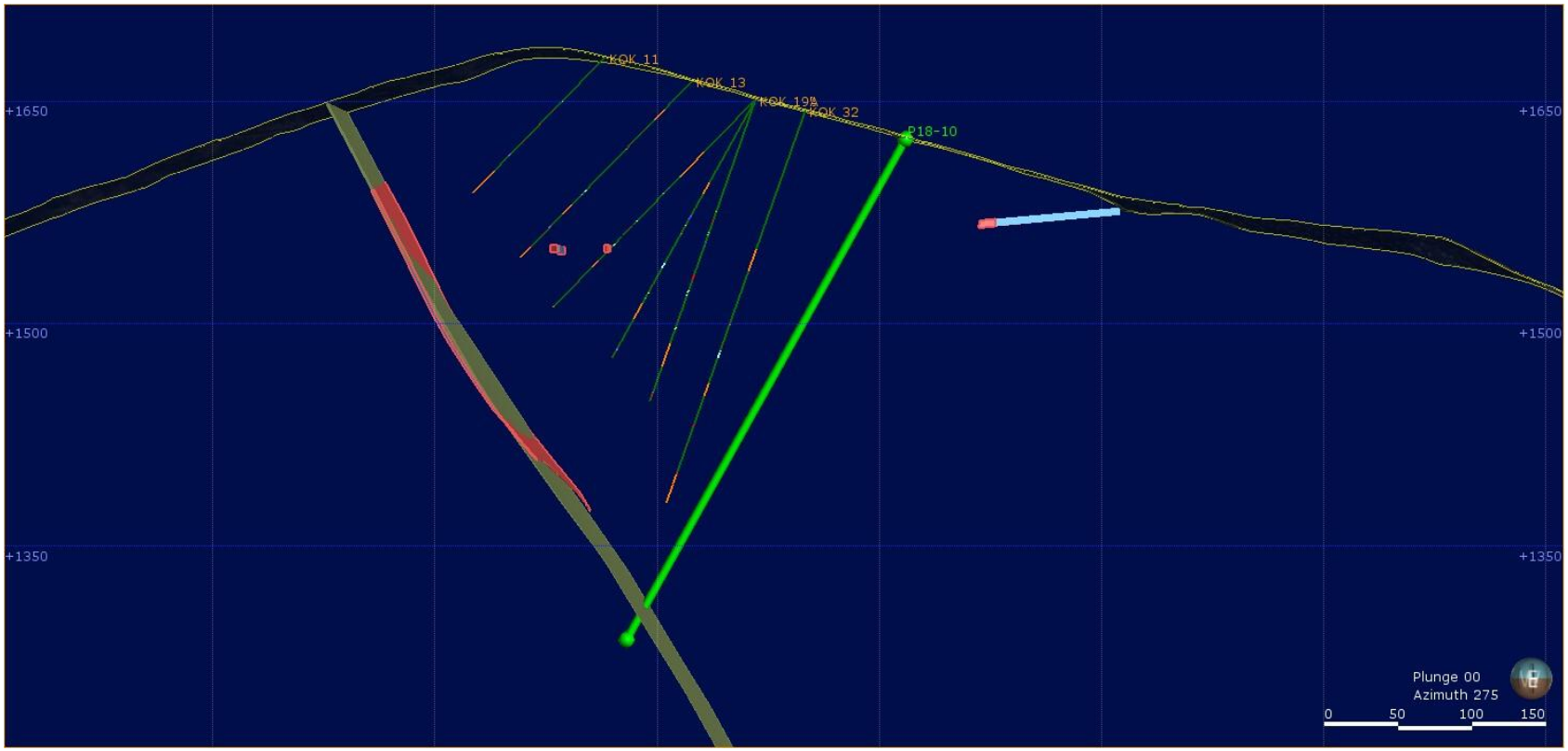

100 0 100 200 300 400 m
Section 28
Section 24/25
Section 23/26
Section 27/27
Section 21
Section 19/20
Section 17/18
Section 16
Section 15
Section 14
Section 13
Section 10
Section 09
Section 08
Section 06/07
Section 04/05
Section 03
Section 01/02
Client:
EUROPEAN LITHIUM
Contractor:
GEO UNTERWEISSACHER
PROJECT:
Planned drill holes
and profile location
Lithium deposit Weinebene
Processor:
DI R. Steiner
Coordinate system:
EPSG:31252 - MGI (Ferro) / Austria GK Central
Scale: 1:5000
State: January 2018
Date: 30.01.2018
Legend
Planned drill holes
Sections
Drill holes



Cross section 06/07 with drill holes P18-06 (green) and P18-07 (yellow)



Cross section showing drill hole P18-09 (green)



Cross section showing drill hole P18-10 (green)

Assay data for holes P18-09 and P18-10 from pegmatite intercepts:

DH-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Length (m)	Li2O (%)
P18-10	63.15	63.39	0.24	0.02
	93.90	94.40	0.50	0.59
	150.70	150.80	0.10	1.07
	155.10	155.40	0.30	1.76
	161.70	162.15	0.45	1.88
	164.60	164.95	0.35	2.29
	169.85	170.10	0.25	0.69
	176.81	176.92	0.11	0.04
	177.95	178.50	0.55	0.08
	185.17	185.77	0.60	0.97
	185.77	186.36	0.59	1.29
	190.26	191.06	0.80	0.15
	191.06	191.85	0.79	0.13
	194.15	194.70	0.55	0.06
	197.00	197.23	0.23	1.37
	197.60	197.95	0.35	1.47
	208.00	208.20	0.20	0.08
	217.98	218.28	0.30	0.74
	241.80	241.88	0.08	0.02
	253.90	254.17	0.27	0.02
	261.37	261.85	0.48	1.33
	264.18	264.24	0.06	0.40
	289.90	290.60	0.70	0.62
	291.10	291.18	0.08	0.04
	328.72	329.06	0.34	0.25
	336.00	337.00	1.00	1.30
	337.00	338.00	1.00	1.32
	352.93	353.13	0.20	0.05
	353.20	353.35	0.15	0.05

P18-09	49.30	49.60	0.30	0.05
	109.95	110.10	0.15	0.66
	110.40	110.56	0.16	1.59
	127.95	128.15	0.20	0.03
	139.00	139.20	0.20	0.01
	174.50	174.70	0.20	0.03
	175.00	175.40	0.40	0.09
	192.90	193.43	0.53	0.12
	198.15	198.48	0.33	0.48
	198.86	199.19	0.33	0.12
	202.15	203.05	0.90	1.95
	214.40	215.15	0.75	0.13
	222.70	223.20	0.50	0.22
	227.30	227.80	0.50	0.03
	231.35	231.70	0.35	0.80
	232.50	233.00	0.50	1.32
	234.66	234.89	0.23	0.13
	235.29	235.40	0.11	0.18
	236.15	236.30	0.15	1.56
	241.30	242.20	0.90	0.29
	248.65	249.24	0.59	2.22
	249.24	249.83	0.59	2.40
	271.89	272.00	0.11	0.02
	298.55	299.18	0.63	1.99
	299.18	299.80	0.62	1.72
	309.00	309.40	0.40	0.04
	343.00	343.30	0.30	0.13
	403.80	404.33	0.53	0.59
	408.20	408.50	0.30	0.42
	426.55	426.80	0.25	0.02
	427.10	427.50	0.40	0.20
	427.86	428.19	0.33	0.34