ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 November 2022

Flow Rate Data Continues to Support 4ktpa LCE Pilot Plant – Other HMW Work Streams Progressing Well

Highlights:

- **Outstanding results from second long-term pump test at HMW (PBRS-01-21)**
- **Steady flow delivery of 25 L/s at average 967 mg/L Li grade for 30+ days**
- **Third long-term pump test in progress at PPB-02-21 with steady 20 L/s flow**
- **Pump test results to date support the extended 4ktpa LCE pilot plant requirements at HMW**
- **Two site-based batch evaporation tests successfully completed delivering 6% Li concentrated brine (approx. 13% Li2O) with low impurities; substantial de-risking of process**
- **Ramp-up of HMW original pilot plant on schedule with continuous production set to commence in Q2 CY2023**
- **DFS advancing and on track for Q1 CY2023 delivery; process design of ponds, mass balance and general layout completed**
- **EIA base line studies completed; impact assessments commenced with positive EIA completion expected during Q1 CY2023**

Galan Lithium Limited (ASX: GLN) (**Galan** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the various evaluation workstreams in progress on its 100%-owned Hombre Muerto West Project (**HMW Project**) in Catamarca Province, Argentina.

Galan's Managing Director, JP Vargas de la Vega, commented:

"The Galan team continues to drive the HMW Project forward at pace. The HMW Project has the highest grade and lowest impurity lithium brine in Argentina. Our long-term pumping testwork is delivering the targeted results at the same time as we are demonstrating the viability of our process design via successful site-based batch evaporation tests. The original HMW pilot plant is also on track for the commencement of continuous production within six months. As our current technical evaluation work starts to culminate into the delivery of the DFS, we are also rapidly advancing our environmental impact assessment work, with both expected to be finalised during Q1 CY2023."

Further excellent long-term pump test results

The long-term pumping test at the PBRS-01-21 well (Rana de Sal) was conducted between 14 September and 16 October 2022, at a constant rate of 25 litres per second. This was the second long-term pumping test conducted at the HMW Project, following the one completed on the PPB-01-21 well (Pata Pila) during July 2022.

A total of 141 assays were received from the test and analysed at Alex Stewart NOA laboratory (Jujuy). Lithium grades varied between 941 and 997 mg/L, with an attractive mean value of 967 mg/L. Grades remained relatively stable thorough the entire test period showing a remarkably steady distribution (see Figure 1).

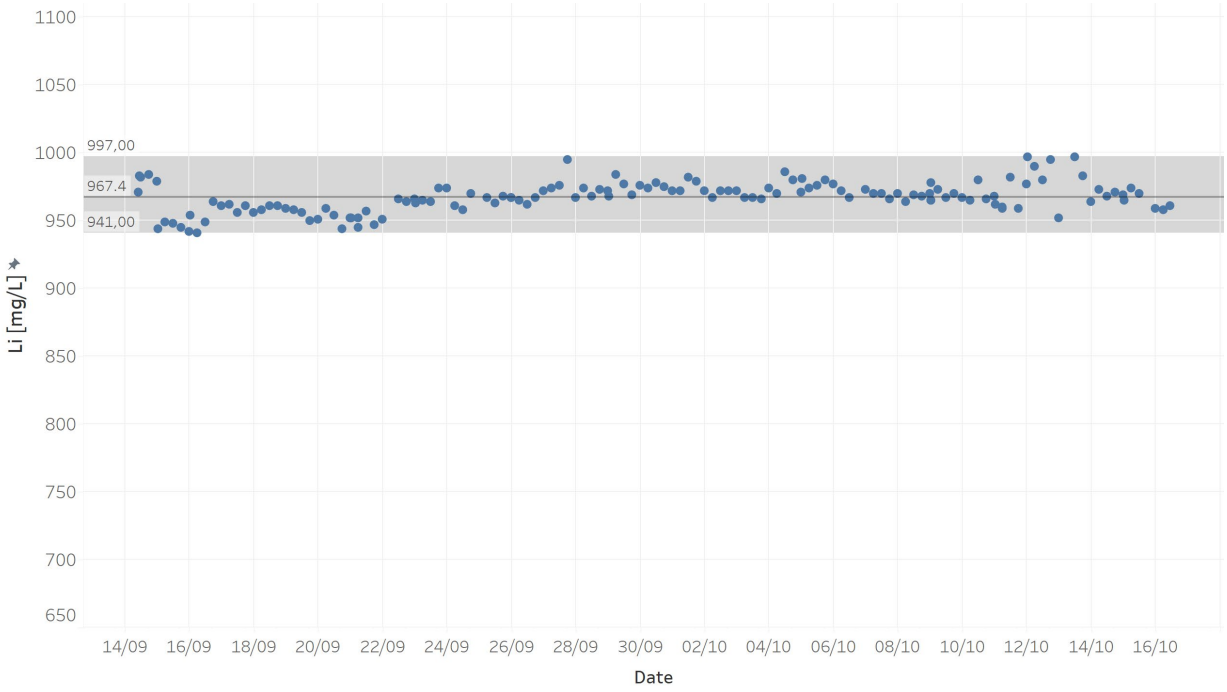

Figure 1 – Assayed lithium grades of samples recovered from PBRS-01-21 during the long-term pumping test at 25 L/s

The third long-test pumping test at the HMW Project is currently being undertaken on the PPB-02-22 well (Pata Pila), which is located approximately 930 metres upgradient from the PPB-01-21 well. The test on PPB-02-22 is approximately half complete and is running at a steady flow of 20 L/s. Brine samples and levels are being regularly obtained for laboratory analysis.

Figure 2 – PPB-02-22 long-term pumping test on Pata Pila tenement

Results from all three long-term pumping tests are set to form part of the foundational information for the HMW Project Reserves estimation being undertaken by SRK (Australia).

To date, the flow and chemical results from PPB-01-21, PBRS-01-21 and PPB-02-22 have demonstrated that the brine feed from these three wells conceptually supports, in terms of both volume and quality, the requirements of the extended 4ktpa LCE pilot plant.

Exploration drilling ongoing

Exploration drilling at the HMW Project continues as planned. After drilling two holes at the Del Condor tenement (DC-01-22 and DC-02-22), the diamond drill rig is finalising a new observation well at the Pucara del Salar tenement, located north of Rana de Sal. Drilling is also planned at the Santa Barbara southern tenements shortly thereafter.

Evaporation testing and pilot plant ramp-up

Two site-based brine evaporation batch tests have both successfully achieved 6% lithium concentration with low impurities. This is a significant de-risking achievement as it has proven the planned brine evaporation path at the HMW Project location. It also validates the process design and simulation model delineated by Galan, which is being used to upscale and extend the size of the original pilot plant and complete the HMW Project Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**).

The original pilot plant ramp-up is progressing to schedule. Figure 3 shows ponds H1 and H2 which have both achieved the expected brine quality. The addition of raw brine continues to support the required brine volumes to commence continuous production of lithium chloride concentrate expected in Q2 CY2023. The continuous production of substantial volumes of 6% Li concentrated brine, will further facilitate Galan's ability to engage with potential off take partners. In particular, product purchasers will be able to readily undertake conversion trials so as to validate and confirm the ability of the brine concentrate to be converted into high-quality Li products.

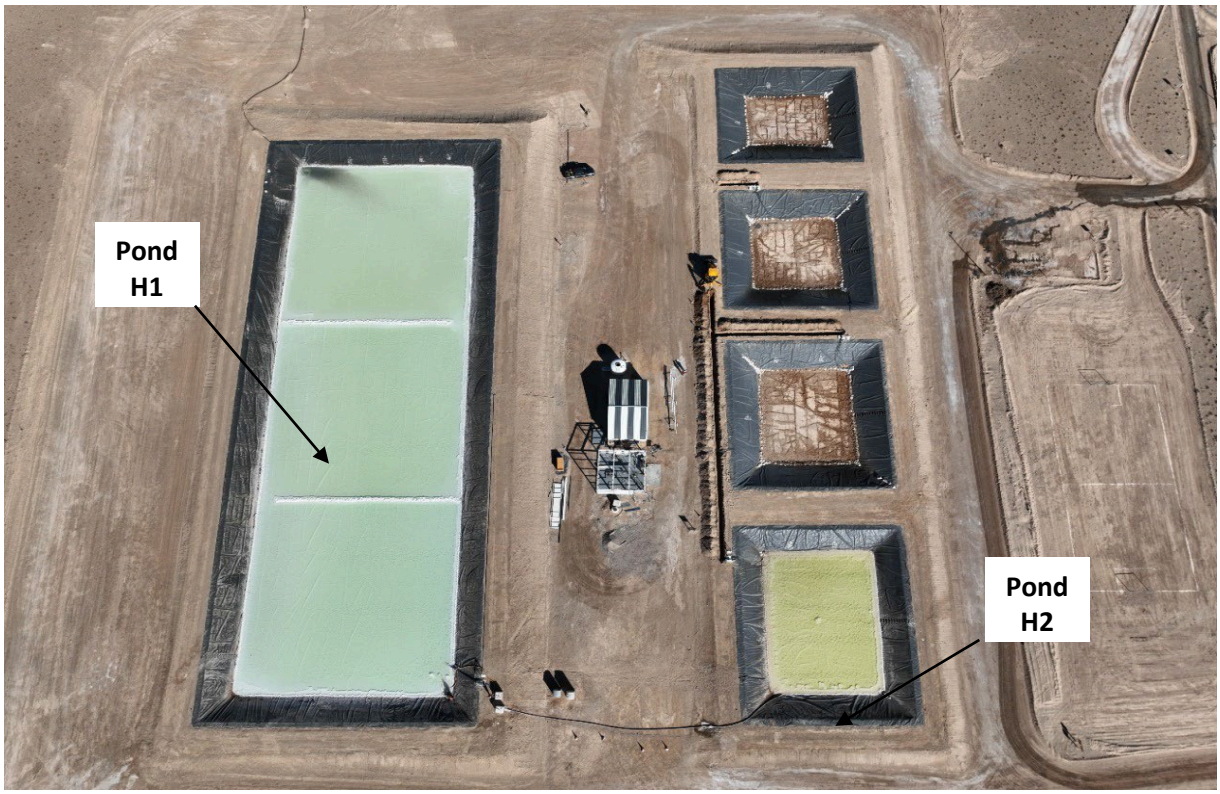

Figure 3 – Aerial view of original HMW Pilot Plant

DFS and EIA advancing

Key workstreams for the HMW Project DFS are progressing well, including recent completion of the mass balance and general design of the ponds system. The equipment list is also rapidly progressing with an estimate of key quantities expected to commence within two weeks. Galan is on schedule to deliver the DFS during Q1 CY2023.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (**EIA**) study for the HMW Project also remains on schedule. The baseline studies have been finalised and the study team is currently developing the environmental and social impacts analysis. No major issues have been identified and Galan remains on track to deliver a robust and positive EIA in Q1 CY2023.

The Galan Board has authorised this release.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained herein that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Luke Milan, who has consulted to the Company. Dr Milan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Milan consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also 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.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Galan Lithium Limited operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward- looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by several factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Galan Lithium's control. Galan Lithium Limited does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Galan Lithium Limited, its directors, employees, advisors, or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

About Galan

Galan Lithium Limited (ASX:GLN) is an ASX-listed lithium exploration and development business. Galan's flagship assets comprise two world-class lithium brine projects, HMW and Candelas, located on the Hombre Muerto salar in Argentina, within South America's 'lithium triangle'. Hombre Muerto is proven to host lithium brine deposition of the highest grade and lowest impurity levels within Argentina. It is home to the established El Fenix lithium operation (Livent Corporation) and the Sal de Vida (Allkem) and Sal de Oro (POSCO) lithium projects. Galan is also exploring at Greenbushes South in Western Australia, approximately 3km south of the Tier 1 Greenbushes Lithium Mine.

Hombre Muerto West (HMW): A ~16km by 1-5km region on the west coast of Hombre Muerto salar neighbouring Livent Corp to the east. HMW is currently comprised of seven concessions – Pata Pila, Rana de Sal, Deceo III, Del Condor, Pucara, Catalina and Santa Barbara. Geophysics and drilling at HMW demonstrated significant potential of a deep basin. In October 2022, an updated Mineral Resource estimate was delivered totalling 5.8Mt of LCE for the largest concessions (including Pata Pila, Casa del Inca and Rana de Sal). Exploration upside remains for the rest of the HMW concessions not included in the current resource estimate.

Candelas: A ~15km long by 3-5km wide valley filled channel which project geophysics and drilling have indicated the potential to host a substantial volume of brine and over which a maiden resource estimated 685kt LCE (Oct 2019). Furthermore, Candelas has the potential to provide a substantial amount of processing water by treating its low-grade brines with reverse osmosis, this is without using surface river water from Los Patos River.

Greenbushes South Lithium Project: Galan has an Exploration Licence application (E70/4629) covering a total area of approximately 43 km^2. It is approximately 15kms to the south of the Greenbushes mine. In January 2021, Galan entered into a sale and joint venture with Lithium Australia Ltd for an 80% interest in the Greenbushes South Lithium project, which is located 200 km south of Perth, the capital of Western Australia. With an area of 353 km^2, the project was originally acquired by Lithium Australia NL due to its proximity to the Greenbushes Lithium Mine ('Greenbushes'), given that the project covers the southern strike projection of the geological structure that hosts Greenbushes. The project area commences about 3km south of the current Greenbushes open pit mining operations.

HMW Project looking north from Pata Pila

Lithium classification and conversion factors

Lithium grades are normally presented in mass percentages or milligrams per litre (or parts per million (ppm)). Grades of deposits are also expressed as lithium compounds in percentages, for example as a per cent, lithium oxide (Li2O) content or per cent and lithium carbonate (Li2CO3) content. Lithium carbonate equivalent ("LCE") is the industry standard terminology for, and is equivalent to, Li2CO3. Use of LCE is to provide data comparable with industry reports and is the total equivalent amount of lithium carbonate, assuming the lithium content in the deposit is converted to lithium carbonate, using the conversion rates in the table included further below to get an equivalent Li2CO3 value in per cent. Use of LCE assumes 100% recovery and no process losses in the extraction of Li2CO3. Conversion Factors for Lithium Compounds and Minerals:

Convert from		**Convert to Li**	**Convert to Li_2O**	**Convert to Li_2CO_3**	**HMW Grade**
Lithium	Li	1.000	2.153	5.323	6%
Lithium Oxide	Li_2O	0.464	1.000	2.473	13%
Lithium Carbonate	Li_2CO_3	0.188	0.404	1.000	32%

ANNEXURE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill core was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in core split tubes to minimise sample disturbance. Core recovery was carefully measured by comparing the measured core to the core runs. • Drill core was obtained with representative samples of the stratigraphy and sediments. • Water/brine samples were collected by purging the brine section of the hole of all fluid over an approximate 72-hour period. The hole was then allowed to re-fill with ground water and the purged sample was collected for lab analysis • Samples were taken from the relevant section based upon geological logging and conductivity testing of water. • Water/brine samples were collected as listed in table 1. • Conductivity tests are taken on site with a field portable Hanna Ph/EC/DO multiparameter. • Density measurements were undertaken on site with a field portable Atmospheric Mud Balance, made by OFI testing equipment. • For pumping wells, brine samples were collected in different times during the pumping period, ensuring enough brine is pumped to renew the well storage volume several times.
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).*	• Diamond drilling with internal (triple) tube was used for drilling. The drilling produced core with variable core recovery based on the amount of unconsolidated material. Recovery of the more friable sediments was difficult, however core recovery by industry standards was very good. • Brine was used as base for drilling fluid/lubrication during drilling.
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.*	• Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in triple (split) tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to maximize core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the core and were compared to the length of each run to calculate the recovery. • Brine samples were collected over relevant sections based upon the encountered lithology and groundwater representation. • Brine quality is not directly related to core recovery and is largely independent of the quality of core samples. However, the porosity and permeability of the lithologies where samples were taken is related to the rate of brine inflow.
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.*	• The core was logged by a senior geologist and contract geologists (who were overseen by the senior geologist). The senior geologist also supervised the collection 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 were noted, as with more qualitative characteristics such as the sedimentary facies. Cores were split for sampling and were photographed. • All core was 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 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.*	• Water/brine samples were collected by purging the hole of all fluid in the hole, to minimise the possibility of contamination. Subsequently the hole was allowed to re-fill with groundwater. Samples were then taken form the relevant section. • Duplicate sampling is undertaken for quality control

	• *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.*	purposes.
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 Alex Stewart laboratory located in Jujuy, Argentina, was used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of collected brine samples. • The Alex Stewart laboratory is ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified and is specialized in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts, with considerable experience in this field. • The SGS laboratory was used for duplicate analyses and is also certified for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.
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.*	• Field duplicates, standards and blanks were used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses.
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.*	• The survey locations were located using modern Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The grid System used: POSGAR 2007, Argentina Zone 3 • Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS, 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 Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Water/brine samples were collected within isolated sections of the hole based upon the results of geological logging. • More than 130 core samples were taken from representative lithologies throughout the brine-bearing aquifer.
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 generally occur as sub-horizontal layer, in lenses hosted by conglomerate, gravel, sand, salt, silt and/or clay. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal stratigraphy as well as 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, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management to ensure that the data was not manipulated or altered. • Samples were transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis. • Samples were checked by laboratories for damage upon receipt.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	

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.*	• The Hombre Muerto Lithium Project consists of numerous licences located in the Catamarca Province, Argentina. The tenements are owned by Blue Sky Lithium Pty Ltd ('Blue Sky') or the Company. The Company and Blue Sky executed a Share Sale Agreement whereby Galan Lithium Limited purchased 100% of the issued share capital of Blue Sky.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No historical exploration has been undertaking on this licence area. All drill holes completed by Galan (see below in drill hole information) are west of the adjacent licence area of Livent Corporation (NYSE:LVHM) •
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Both the Pata Pila and Rana De Sal licence areas cover sections of alluvial fans located on the western margin of the Hombre Muerto salar proper. The salar hosts a world-renowned lithium brine deposit. The lithium is sourced locally from weathered and altered felsic ignimbrites and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin fill alluvial sediments, evaporites and fractured rocks.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drillhole ID: PPB-01-21
		• Easting: 3377959 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Northing: 7191250 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Vertical hole
		• Hole Depth: 220m
		
		• Drillhole ID: PP-01-19
		• Easting: 3377957 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Northing: 7191255 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Vertical hole
		• Hole Depth: 720m
		
		• Drillhole ID: PBRS-01-21
		• Easting: 3376761 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Northing: 7195517 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Vertical hole
		• Hole Depth: 220m
		
		• Drillhole ID: RS-01-19
		• Easting: 3376769 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Northing: 7195514 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Vertical hole
		• Hole Depth: 480m
		
		• Drillhole ID: PPB-02-22
		• Easting: 3377820 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Northing: 7190325 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Vertical hole
		• Hole Depth: 385.5m
		
		• Drillhole ID: PP-02-22
		• Easting: 3377800 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Northing: 7190338 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Vertical hole
		• Hole Depth: 458m
		
		• Drillhole ID: RS-02-22
		• Easting: 3376143 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Northing: 7195004 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)
		• Vertical hole
		• Hole Depth: 380m
		
		• Drillhole ID: RS-03-22
		• Easting: 3376414 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Northing: 7195130 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 410m • Drillhole ID: PPZ-02-22 • Easting: 3377967 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Northing: 7191268 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 220m • Drillhole ID: PZRS-01-22 • Easting: 3376778 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Northing: 7195512 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 210m • Drillhole ID: CI-01-22 • Easting: 3379754 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Northing: 7189751 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 155m • Drillhole ID: DC-01-22 • Easting: 3376860 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Northing: 7192962 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 361m • Drillhole ID: DC-02-22 • Easting: 3376919 E (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Northing: 7194299 N (POSGAR 2007 Zone 3) • Vertical hole • Hole Depth: 552m
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or cut off grades have been applied to the assay results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• It is fairly 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.
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.*	• Provided, refer to figures and tables in the document
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.*	• These results are from the first wells at Pata Pila, Casa del Inca and Rana de Sal licence areas.
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;*	• All meaningful and material information is reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• New exploration wells are to be completed in Pucará del Salar and Santa Barbara tenements. Preliminary depth is estimated at 400m each. • 3 new pumping wells to be constructed, including hydraulic testing and sampling as part of the Ore Reserve development.