ASX Announcement

ASX: Li3 23 April 2019

Initial Sampling Results Received: Lithium mineralisation confirmed at Nels Luck and Bepe

Zimbabwe Hard Rock Lithium

- 55 grab and rock-chip samples assayed from the Nels Luck, Tals 5 and Bepe pegmatites
- 13 samples from Nels Luck and Bepe reported values of between 1.3% and 8.6% Li_2O
- A spodumene and quartz sample from Nels Luck assayed 4.7% Li_2O. Lepidolite mineralisation has also been confirmed at Nels Luck
- XRD analysis is currently being completed on 8 samples from Bepe that reported values of between 1.3% and 5.9% Li_2O
- Sampling results confirms the presence of lithium mineralisation at the Nels Luck and Bepe projects
- Exploration programme to commence at Nels Luck and surrounding area

Lithium Consolidated Ltd ("**Lithium Consolidated**", **"Li3"** or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that lithium and lithium indicator minerals have successfully been identified at the Nels Luck and Bepe projects in the Mutare Greenstone Belt (MGB).

A total of fifty-five (55) grab and rock-chip samples were collected and assayed at the Nel's Luck and Tals 5 (MGB East), and Bepe (MGB Central) projects with lithium mineralisation being confirmed over both Nels Luck and Bepe. Thirteen (13) samples reported Li_2O values of between 1.3% and 8.6%. Initial XRD (X-ray diffraction) results have positively identified spodumene and lepidolite within the Nels Luck licenses with XRD results pending for Bepe.

The Company has three (3) main exploration areas, the MGB East, MGB Central and MGB West in the Mutare Greenstone Belt (MGB) in eastern Zimbabwe, as shown in Figure 1.

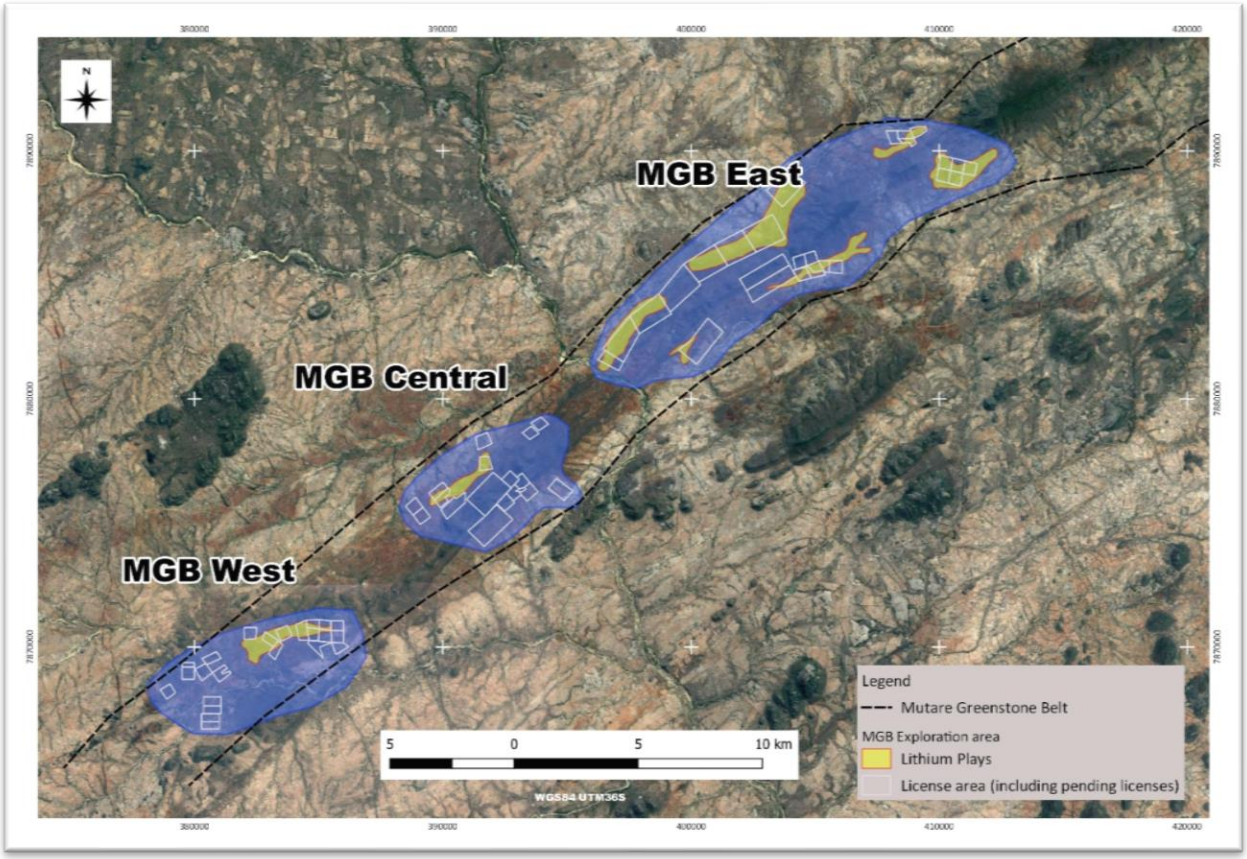

Figure 1.

Location of the MGB East, MGB Central and MGB West Exploration Areas within the Mutare Greenstone Belt (shown over Google satellite imagery).

MGB East – Nels Luck and Tals 5

The presence of LCT pegmatites as well as historic workings, most likely for beryl and tantalite, were confirmed within the target area during a site visit undertaken by Michael Cronwright from The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd. The location of the licenses is shown in Figure 2.

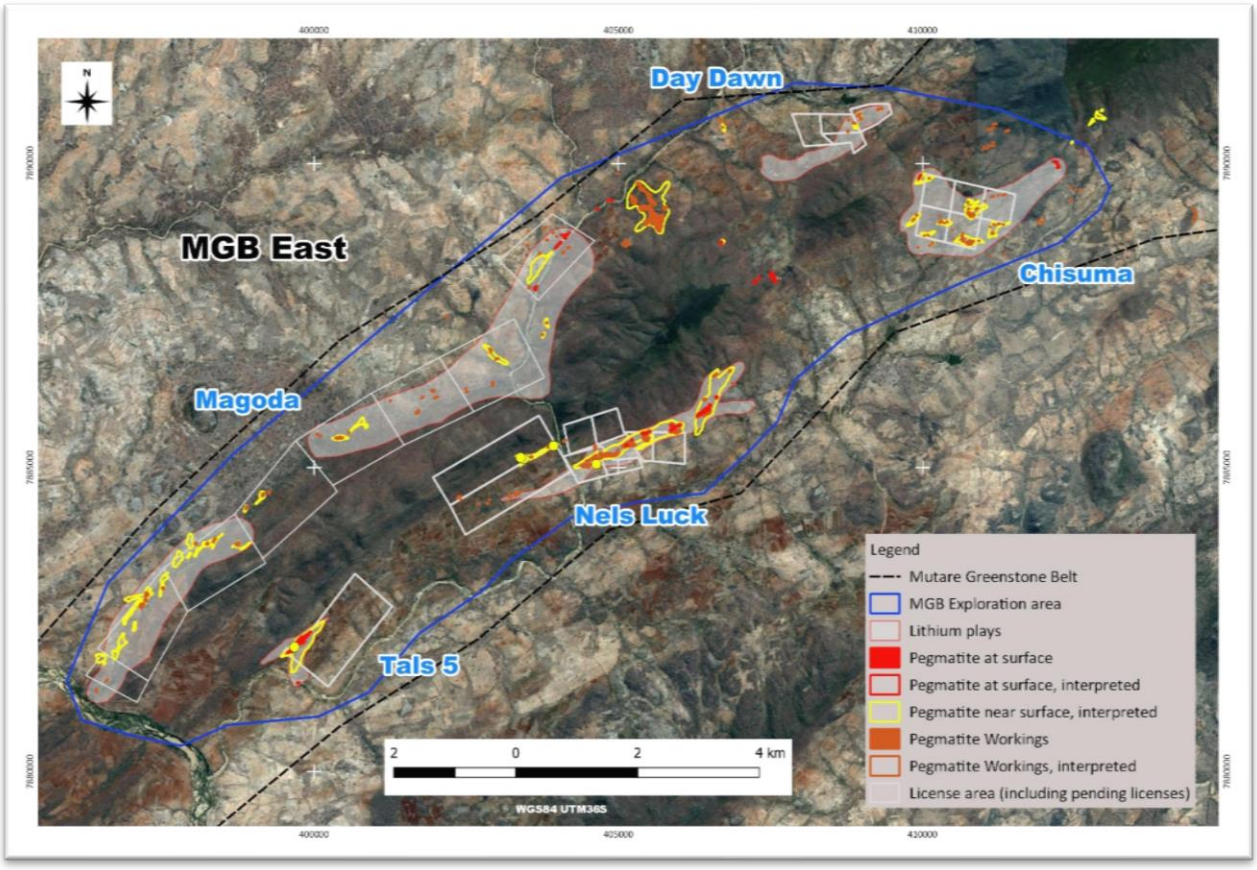

Figure 2.
Location of Nels Luck and Tals 5 within the MGB East Exploration area with interpreted pegmatite outcrops from image analysis (shown over Google satellite imagery).

1.1. Nels Luck

A lepidolite-spodumene bearing LCT pegmatite was interpreted from aerial imagery and confirmed where it has been exposed in two historical pits at Nels Luck. The pegmatite strikes approximately east-west over 110m with an apparent width of 20m and appears to dip to the south. The pegmatite appears to have been mined for tantalite in the past. There is no evidence of any current mining of the pegmatite. Samples were collected from the pit and from rock-piles adjacent to the pits. The location of the pit samples is shown in Figure 3.

1.2. Tals 5

The presence of the Tals 5 pegmatite was confirmed where it is exposed over an area of approximately 60m by 380m along a northeast-southwest trend. It appears to be dipping steeply to the northwest. The pegmatite was mined for beryl in the past, and tourmaline, garnet and beryl were observed in the old workings. There is no evidence of any current mining of the pegmatite. Samples were collected from the pit as shown on Figure 3.

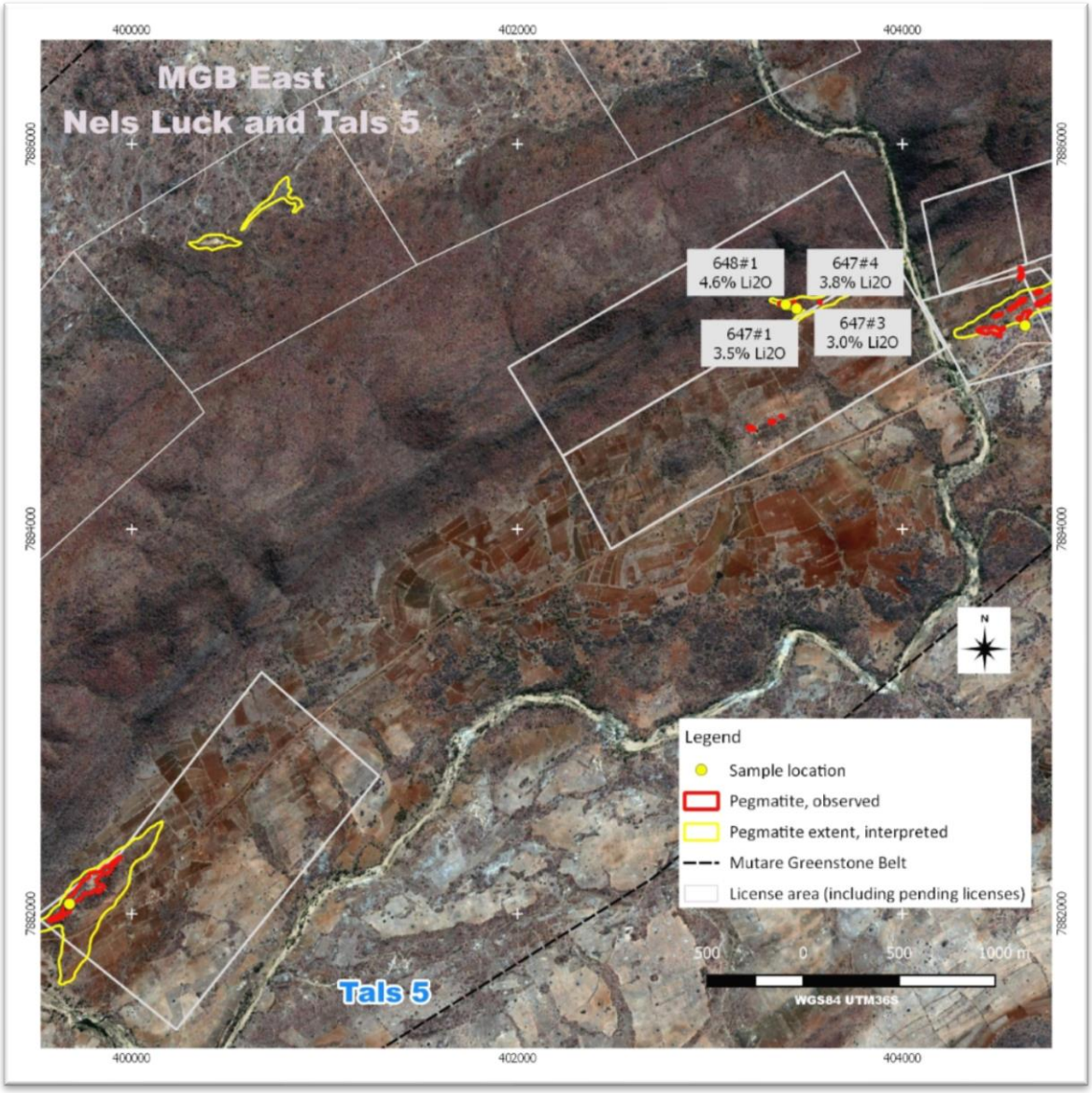

Figure 3.
Location of pits and anomalous samples at Nels Luck and Tals 5 (shown over Google satellite imagery).

1.3. Grab Sample Results

Four (4) of the eight (8) grab and rock-chip samples collected at Nels Luck have Li_2O values exceeding 3% and thereby confirming the presence of potential lithium mineralisation. Sample 648#1 assayed 4.7% Li_2O and was confirmed to contain spodumene through XRD analysis. Three (3) samples with values of between 3.0% and 3.9% Li_2O were identified as lepidolite in the field (Figure 4).

The samples from Tals 5 did not report any anomalous lithium values.

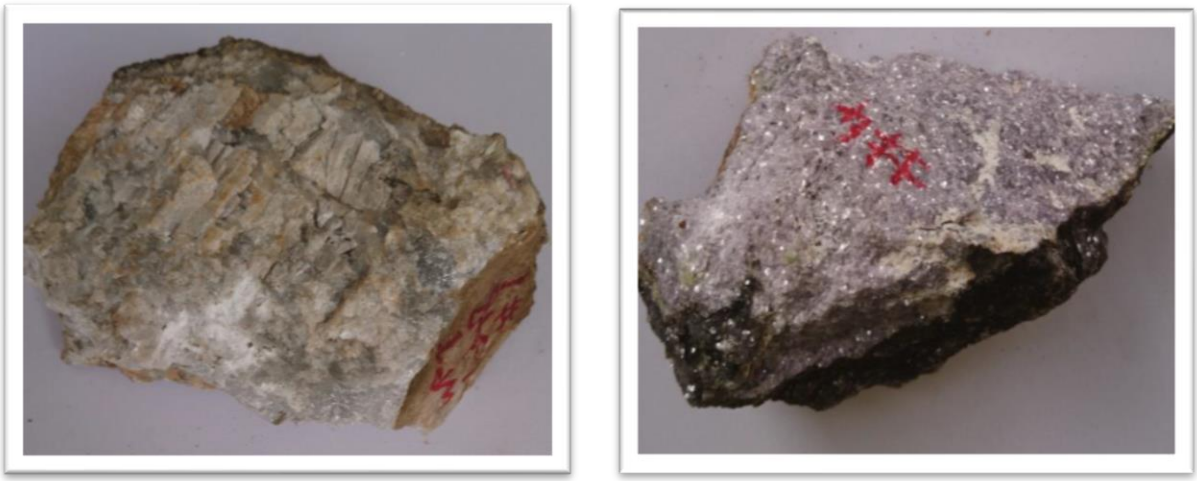

Figure 4.

Grab samples of spodumene bearing pegmatite (sample 648#1 – 4.7% Li_2O) (left) and lepidolite (sample 647#4 – 3.85% Li_2O) (right) collected from Nels Luck Project.

2. MGB Central – Bepe

The Bepe pegmatite has been mined on a small scale since the 1960's for beryl and tantalum. There is still small-scale artisanal tantalite mining at the Bepe pegmatite, but the underground workings are worked in the dry season but abandoned in the wet season due to flooding.

The Bepe pegmatite is exposed over a length of 180m and has a northwest-southeast orientation. The apparent width is 30m and the body dips to the southwest at between 40˚ and 60˚. The zoned pegmatite is hosted within amphibolite schists.

2.1. Grab Sample Results

A total of forty (40) grab samples were collected at Bepe during two visits. Nine (9) samples had Li_2O values of over 1.3%, with one sample containing a Li_2O value of 8.6%. XRD analysis has confirmed this sample (sample 2834) to contain amblygonite. XRD analysis is currently being completed on the remaining eight samples that reported Li_2O values of between 1.3% and 5.9%.

The location of sample points is shown in Figure 5 with the anomalous values highlighted.

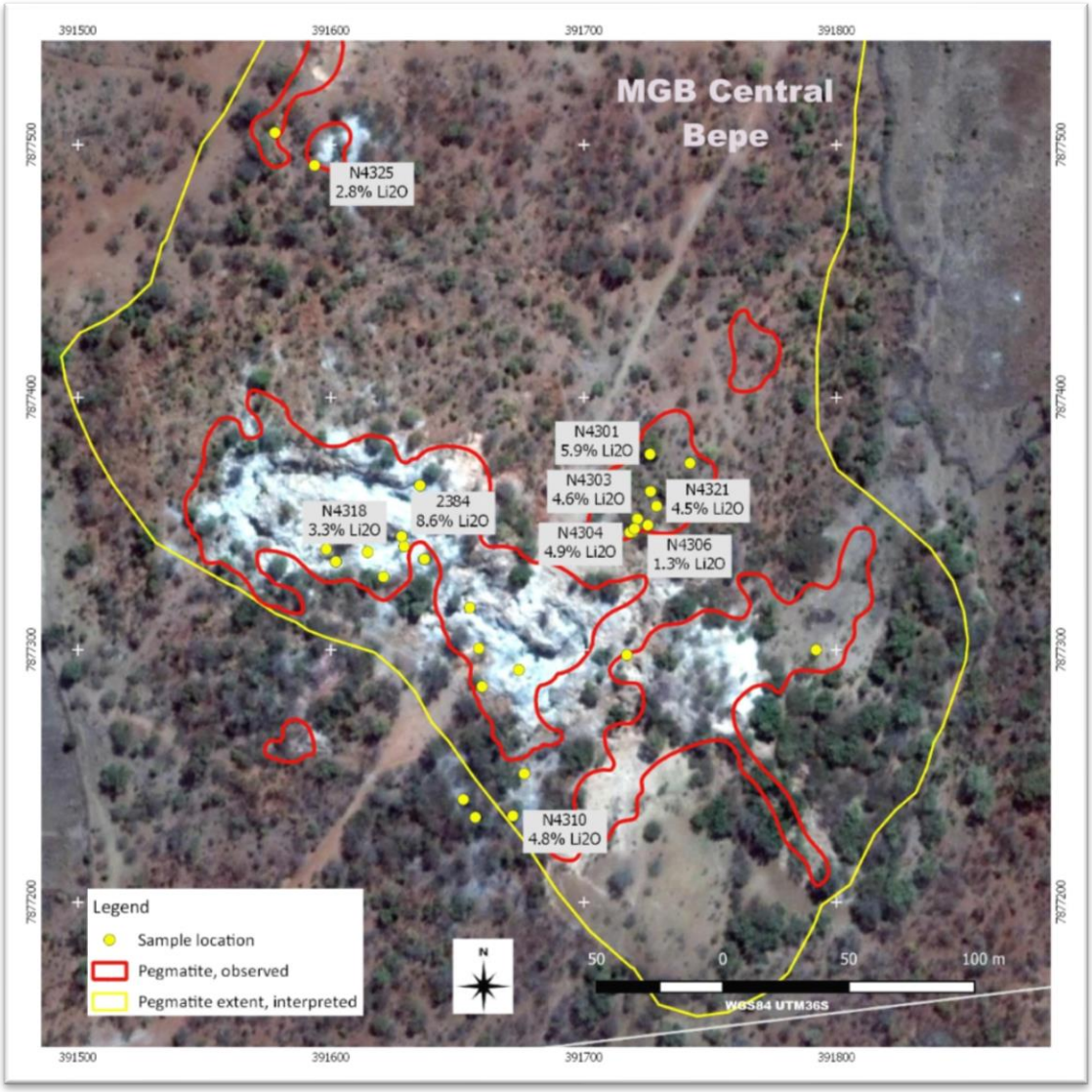

Figure 5.
Location of pit where samples were taken and anomalous samples at Bepe (shown over Google satellite imagery).

2.2. Bepe and Kondo Mines Acquisition: Due Diligence

The vendor of the Bepe and Kondo historical mines in Zimbabwe (the **Mines**) has agreed to a further extension (**Extension**) of the exclusivity period to 30 May 2019 to conduct due diligence investigations.

The Extension is further to the Company's ASX Announcements on 6 August 2018 regarding the signing of an agreement to acquire the Mines, whereby, subject to satisfactory due diligence, the Company may acquire a 100% interest in the Bepe Mine through the Bepe Special Mining License (Registration No.: M4740BM) and the Kondo Mine through three (3) Mining Licenses: Mwami 'L' (Registration No.: 40832BM), Jerejoga '20' (Registration No.: 27976BM), Kondo 9 (Registration No.: 25988BM).

The Company will provide a more detailed update on the due diligence process in mid May 2019.

3. Geochemistry Analysis of All Samples

Geochemical analysis of the sample data has shown that the Nels Luck and Bepe pegmatites both have good potential to host lithium mineralisation as they plot well into the Li-Cs-Be-Ta pegmatite field on the K/Rb vs K/Cs plot shown in Figure 6.

This plot uses the potassium feldspar and mica geochemical fractionation trends to discriminate between the various pegmatite types. LCT pegmatites which host lithium mineralisation contain elevated Rb and Cs and thus plot to the lower left corner of the plot and thereby highlight the pegmatites that have the most potential for lithium mineralisation.

Based on the sample results Tals 5 is not considered to have a high potential to host lithium mineralisation, and it appears that the pegmatite is a less fractionated beryl-type pegmatite.

The results from this sampling campaign are encouraging and further work is warranted. Only a small number of the interpreted pegmatites were sampled and there is potential to identify additional LCT pegmatites within the area. The company believes this highlights the potential for the MGB to become a significant new lithium play.

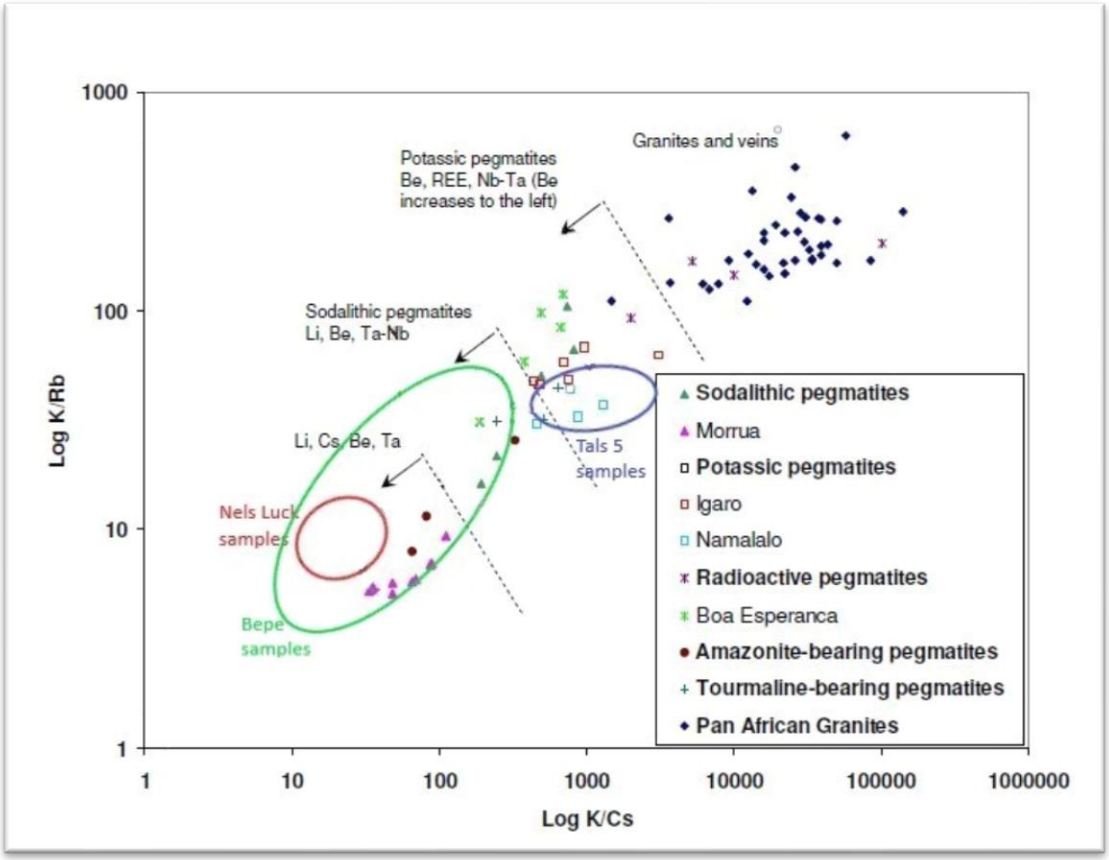

Figure 6.
K/Rb vs K/Cs plot with Nels Luck, Bepe and Tals 5 sample fields shown. Nels Luck samples plot within the red ellipse, Bepe in the green and Tals 5 samples plot within the blue ellipse. Background plot used is a graph of the pegmatites from the Alto Ligonha Pegmatite Province in northern Mozambique (from Cronwright, M. (2005).)

4. Exploration Plan

Systemic sampling and mapping to commence at the Nels Luck and surrounding pegmatites (MGB East Exploration Area). Soil samples will be taken over areas that have not been disturbed by artisanal mining in order to establish the presence of concealed extensions to the pegmatite bodies. A drilling programme will be initiated over the mineralized pegmatites subject to the systematic sampling and mapping results.

Exploration activities are expected to commence in the current quarter.

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Cautionary Statements

Forward-looking statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Such statements are only predictions, based on certain assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the company's control. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expected or implied in any forward-looking statement.
The inclusion of such statements should not be regarded as a representation, warranty or prediction with respect to the accuracy of the underlying assumptions or that any forward-looking statements will be or are likely to be fulfilled. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document (subject to securities exchange disclosure requirements).
The information in this document does not take into account the objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any person or organisation. Nothing contained in this document constitutes investment, legal, tax or other advice.

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to the geology and interpretation of the assay results is based on information reviewed and compiled by Michael Cronwright, a Competent Person who is a fellow of The Geological Society of South Africa and Pr. Sci. Nat. (Geological Sciences) registered with the South African Council for Natural Professions. Mr Cronwright is a Principal Consultant with The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd, a South African based consultancy. Mr Cronwright has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Cronwright consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1:

Mutare Greenstone Belt: Geology

The Mutare Greenstone Belt (MGB) strikes in a south-westerly direction for approximately 100km from the town of Mutare in the northeast to the Mwerahari River in the southwest.

Ultramafic schists and banded iron formations of the Bulawayan Group make up the flanks of the synclinal structure that defines the MGB. The younger metasediments of the Shamvaian Group are situated in the core of the structure. Younger granites intruded into these older rocks resulting in metamorphism and pegmatite related mineralisation.

Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites, including the Grand Duke, Portree and Bepe deposits, within the MGB have been historically mined for beryl, and a number of artisanal workings currently exploit the area for tantalum, gold and tungsten.

Mutare Greenstone Belt: Location

The three target Exploration Areas are located close to the border-town of Mutare in eastern Zimbabwe (Figure 8). The Zimbabwe Lithium Projects are 300km from the port of Beira in Mozambique and approximately 60km from the Mutare railhead on the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, which is connected to the port of Beira in Mozambique by the operating Mutare-Beira railway line.

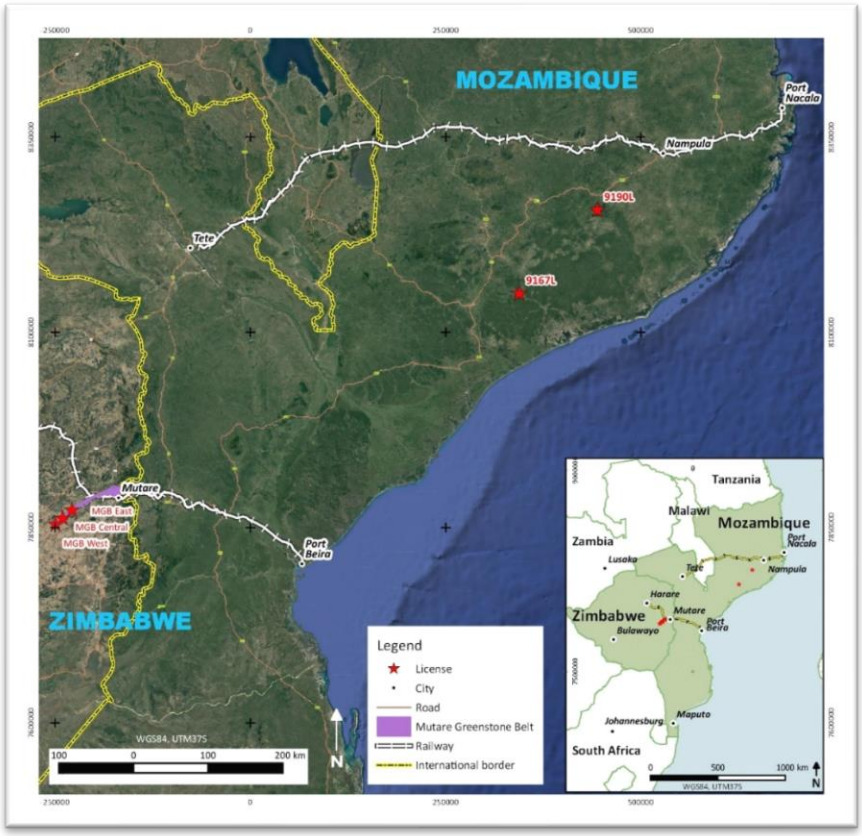

Figure A1.
Zimbabwe Hard Rock Lithium Projects and Infrastructure

Appendix 2:

Sample assay results (note [(a)]: Li_2O% = (Li(ppm) *2.153)/10,000)

Sample ID	Prospect	Sample Type	X (WGS84 UTM36S)	Y (WGS84 UTM36S)	Cs (ppm)	K (%)	Li (ppm)	Li_2O (%) [(a)]	Rb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
643#1	Nels Luck	Grab	404640	7885058	0.7	1.25	5	0.0	37.6	<3	0.1
644#2	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052	35.5	8.85	8	0.0	2,230.0	9	53.9
644#4	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052	50.7	10.20	6	0.0	3,170.0	7	0.6
644#5	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052	12.3	2.31	5	0.0	557.0	9	54.1
644#6	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052	33.8	1.64	20	0.0	605.0	16	72.6
644#7	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052	52.4	3.47	63	0.0	1,185.0	27	68.5
644#8	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052	65.6	9.38	7	0.0	2,770.0	4	6.0
644#10	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052	76.9	5.27	38	0.0	1,525.0	20	128.5
646	Nels Luck	Grab	403933	7885360	633.0	1.94	1,870	0.4	2,770.0	120	231.0
647#1	Nels Luck	Grab	403449	7885146	5,430.0	7.51	16,050	3.5	17,950.0	197	389.0
647#2	Nels Luck	Grab	403449	7885146	1,160.0	4.08	3,640	0.8	5,410.0	252	66.8
647#3	Nels Luck	Grab	403449	7885146	5,440.0	6.34	13,950	3.0	15,950.0	205	4,010.0
647#4	Nels Luck	Grab	403449	7885146	6,190.0	7.21	17,900	3.9	18,200.0	160	378.0
648#1	Nels Luck	Grab	403393	7885167	227.0	<0.05	21,600	4.7	40.4	11	6.7
648#2	Nels Luck	Grab	403393	7885167	2,410.0	9.11	1,830	0.4	6,080.0	123	3.7
N4301	Bepe	Grab	391726	7877362	36.3	0.10	27,600	5.9	22.9	12	0.7
N4302	Bepe	Grab	391728	7877356	5.6	0.28	27	0.0	77.5	107	310.0
N4303	Bepe	Grab	391721	7877351	17.8	0.13	21,500	4.6	34.0	40	8.9
N4304	Bepe	Grab	391719	7877346	34.3	0.12	22,700	4.9	41.0	19	1.2
N4305	Bepe	Grab	391718	7877346	8.7	0.16	66	0.0	59.6	44	69.7
N4306	Bepe	Grab	391718	7877346	2,710.0	7.23	5,970	1.3	17,450.0	327	167.0
N4307	Bepe	Rock chip	391674	7877292	12.6	0.13	49	0.0	116.5	30	22.5
N4308	Bepe	Grab	391676	7877250	81.2	0.88	300	0.1	908.0	182	100.5
N4309	Bepe	Grab	391671	7877234	159.0	9.51	23	0.0	4,530.0	14	1.9
N4310	Bepe	Grab	391657	7877233	2.1	0.10	22,300	4.8	19.9	<3	0.1
N4311	Bepe	Dump	391652	7877240	39.3	0.62	211	0.0	525.0	43	52.5
N4312	Bepe	Dump	391659	7877285	46.7	0.68	260	0.1	571.0	68	198.0
N4313	Bepe	Rock chip	391658	7877300	6.4	0.13	51	0.0	66.7	13	107.0
N4314	Bepe	Rock chip	391654	7877316	27.5	0.47	76	0.0	432.0	60	19.0
N4315	Bepe	Grab	391614	7877338	45.3	0.37	51	0.0	498.0	44	343.0
N4316	Bepe	Grab	391620	7877328	15.5	0.24	52	0.0	103.5	10	44.9
N4317	Bepe	Dump	391598	7877339	282.0	1.39	760	0.2	2,100.0	138	400.0
N4318	Bepe	Grab	391598	7877339	31.8	0.15	15,250	3.3	105.5	125	15.8
N4319	Bepe	Grab	391635	7877365	25.7	0.22	98	0.0	95.9	12	6.0
N4320	Bepe	Grab	391725	7877349	8.3	0.12	53	0.0	61.6	116	109.0
N4321	Bepe	Grab	391725	7877349	16.9	0.16	20,700	4.5	72.2	47	2.8
N4322	Bepe	Grab	391725	7877349	54.2	0.32	188	0.0	270.0	58	175.5
N4323	Bepe	Dump	391726	7877377	269.0	0.80	580	0.1	1,185.0	108	324.0
N4324	Bepe	Rock chip	391577	7877504	460.0	8.64	960	0.2	6,150.0	139	136.5
N4325	Bepe	Grab	391593	7877491	4,460.0	7.12	12,750	2.7	22,600.0	360	315.0
2827	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391637	7877336	5.6	0.09	12	0.0	37.3	38	41.9
2828	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391637	7877336	98.4	0.62	162	0.0	563.0	105	157.5
2829	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391637	7877336	49.6	0.38	127	0.0	362.0	46	203.0
2830	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391602	7877335	47.6	0.27	111	0.0	305.0	180	69.4
2831	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391602	7877335	374.0	2.14	750	0.2	3,170.0	131	133.5
2832	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391602	7877335	3.2	0.06	23	0.0	15.0	2	1.6
2833	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391602	7877335	2.9	0.03	17	0.0	13.4	2	2.0
2834	Bepe Mine	Grab	391629	7877341	1.8	0.03	39,800	8.6	8.3	42	150.5
2835	Bepe Mine	Grab	391717	7877298	1,995.0	6.69	1,130	0.2	15,200.0	478	369.0
2836	Bepe Mine	Grab	391720	7877348	5.2	0.13	123	0.0	46.0	58	235.0
2837	Bepe Mine	Grab	391720	7877348	20.9	0.37	93	0.0	172.0	3	1.0
2838	Bepe Mine	Grab	391720	7877348	20.1	0.62	58	0.0	256.0	9	1.6
2839	Bepe Mine	Dump	391742	7877374	400.0	0.87	680	0.1	1,670.0	107	274.0
2840	Bepe Mine	Dump	391792	7877300	169.0	0.60	330	0.1	1,035.0	284	320.0
2841	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391628	7877345	23.8	0.94	59	0.0	422.0	3	0.7

Appendix 3:

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.*	Rock-chip and grab samples have been taken of potential lithium mineralisation to confirm the presence of lithium mineralisation from the Bepe, Tals 5 and Nels Luck projects. Samples were submitted to a suitable analytical laboratory for lithium assay and XRD analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The rock-chip and grab samples taken are considered representative of the potential lithium mineralisation present; however, results should not be considered to be representative grade of the mineralisation.
	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*	The rock-chip and grab samples taken are considered representative of the potential lithium mineralisation present; however, results should not be considered to be representative grade of the mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details*	NA, no drilling completed at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(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).	
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	NA, no drilling completed.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	NA, no drilling completed.
	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.	NA, no drilling completed.
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.*	NA, no drilling completed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	NA, no drilling completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	NA, no drilling completed.
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.*	Entire grab or chip sample submitted to the laboratory for sample preparation. Sample was weighed, crushed to 70% less than 2mm, 250g riffle split off which was then pulverised to greater than 85% passing 75 microns. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	method is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No duplicate samples were submitted. The laboratories internal duplicate sample analysis was monitored.
	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.	The samples are grab samples which are by nature biased. The sampling was conducted to confirm the presence of lithium mineralisation and establish the lithium-bearing potential of the pegmatites
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the purposes for which they were taken. The samples should not be considered representative of the lithium or any other elements grade within the pegmatites sampled.
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.*	The samples were analysed by ALS- Vancouver using a sodium peroxide fusion followed digestion using a dilute acid and determination by ICP-MS i.e. method ME-MS89L. The element suite analysed comprised 51 elements and includes Li, Rb, Cs, K, Sn, Ta and Nb. Peroxide fusion results in complete digestion of the sample including refractory minerals like tantalite, cassiterite and also a more complete digestion of silicate minerals and is considered the most reliable method of lithium determination. The peroxide method is considered a complete digestion and the preferred method for assaying pegmatite samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	NA, no such instruments were utilised
	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.	A blank was inserted at the start of the sample sequence and certified reference and additional blank material inserted at random intervals into the sample sequence for each batch of samples submitted. In addition, ALS- Vancouver have their own internal own internal QAQC procedures to monitor its assay results prior to release of results to Li3. The Competent Person is satisfied that the results of the QAQC are acceptable and that the assay data from ALS is suitable for reporting.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	No independent verification of the sampling has been done. The samples were collected by the Competent Person
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The field data was captured on hardcopy and transferred to an Excel spreadsheet. All GPS location data and photographs were transferred and backed up in electronic format The location data was plotted on aerial imagery to confirm the location of the samples.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The lithium results were reported in ppm Li and converted to % Li_2O; ppm Lix2.153/10,000 = %Li_2O No other adjustments to the data was done.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	GPS coordinates have been taken of the rock-chip and grab sample locations. Any assay results from the rock-chip and grab samples shall be used to confirm / refute the presence of lithium mineralisation only.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinates are recorded in the southern Africa ARC 1950 datum, UTM 36 South Zone, unless otherwise specified.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	For the purposes of the current exploration public domain satellite imagery was used and is considered suitable
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	NA, only grab and chip samples were collected.
	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.	NA, samples collected are purely to establish whether the potential for mineralisation exists.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	NA, no compositing has been applied.
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.*	Samples of potential lithium mineralisation have been taken and will be biased to the zones identified as containing potential lithium mineralisation.
	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.	NA, no drilling has been done.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were taken by MSA with a unique sample ticket inserted into the plastic bag and sealed with a cable tie. MSA delivered the samples to the Lithium Consolidated in-country representative who shipped the samples to MSA. Upon receipt of the samples MSA checked and accounted for all samples. A photographic record of the samples taken in the field was also used to confirm that the samples had not been tampered with. MSA submitted the samples to a suitable laboratory (ALS) for assay.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been done at this stage.

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.*	See Appendix 2
	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 granted Prospecting Licenses have been secured in compliance with the Laws of Zimbabwe. There are no known impediments to securing the Prospecting Licenses which are pending grant.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No systematic exploration of the licences has taken place in the past. The licences do contain historical and artisanal workings that have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		produced beryl and tantalite in the past.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The pegmatites within the project areas include Li-Ta-Cs (LCT) type pegmatites which may contain lithium mineralisation in the form of spodumene, petalite and/or lepidolite which will need to be confirmed through a systematic exploration programme. These pegmatites are Archaean in age and hosted in slightly older Archean greenstones and meta-sediments in the region.
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.*	NA, no drilling has been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	NA, no weighting techniques have been used.
	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.	NA, no aggregations have been used.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The parts per million (ppm) Li value reported by the laboratory has been multiplied by a factor of 2.153 to convert Li to Li_2O and divided by 10,000 to convert to percent
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').*	NA, no drilling has been completed.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should*	See document for locality maps of the licences, and for pit locations where samples were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Assay results are included for all samples taken and analysed.
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.*	A high-level desktop study has been done as well as detailed interpretation of satellite imagery was used to determine old workings, exposed and sub-cropping pegmatites. The CP has visited the licences comprising the Bepe, Tals 5 and Nels Luck projects.
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.*	Lithium Consolidated plans to undertake a systematic exploration programme on the projects and is currently in the planning phase of this work. This includes systematic sampling and soil sampling to establish the size and economic potential of any lithium bearing pegmatites.

Appendix 2: Zimbabwe Prospecting Licenses

	Project	Prospecting Licence (Claim No)	Area (ha)	Status
1	**Tals 5**	018123A	140	Granted
2	**Nels Luck**	018121A	110	Granted
		019060AA	23	Granted
		019061AA	22	Granted
		019062AA	17	Granted
		019270 AA	24	Granted
		019271 AA	12	Granted
		019272 AA	25	Granted
		018151A	75	Granted
3	**Bepe**	018152A	141	Granted
		019037AA	25	Granted
		019038AA	25	Granted
		019039AA	25	Granted
		019040AA	25	Granted
		031978 AA	25	Granted
		031979 AA	24	Granted
		031980 AA	25	Granted
		031981 AA	20	Granted
		031982 AA	25	Granted
		031983 AA	25	Granted
		031984 AA	25	Granted
		019258 AA	24	Pending
		018207 A	17	Pending
		018122 A	150	Granted
4	**Magoda**	018153A	142	Pending
		018154A	131	Pending
		018155A	149	Pending
		018156A	80	Pending
		018157A	90	Pending
		018158A	116	Pending
		018159A	105	Pending

		018160A	115	Pending
5	**Day Dawn**	019126AA	19	Granted
		019421AA	22	Granted
		019422AA	20	Granted
		019423AA	14	Granted
6	**Chisuma**	019118AA	25	Granted
		019120AA	25	Granted
		019121AA	25	Granted
		019122AA	24	Granted
		019123AA	25	Granted
		019362AA	25	Pending
7	**Grey Lady**	019119 AA	24	Granted
		019124 AA	23	Granted
		019125 AA	22	Granted
		019255 AA	14	Granted
		019256 AA	17	Granted
		019257 AA	8	Granted
8	**Odzi West**			
		019292 AA	25	Granted
		019293 AA	19	Granted
		019294 AA	25	Granted
		019295 AA	18	Granted
		019296 AA	18	Granted
		019297 AA	15	Granted
		019298 AA	22	Granted
		019299 AA	23	Granted
		019300 AA	21	Granted
		019301 AA	24	Granted
		019302 AA	24	Granted