ASX: CXO Announcement

14 October 2019

High-grade intersections at BP33 to increase Ore Reserves

Highlights

- **Thick drill intersections of high-grade spodumene pegmatite highlight a consistent quality of the lithium orebody at BP33**
- **RC drill intersections include:**
  - 52m @ 1.28% Li_2O from 77m FRC212:
    - including 23m @ 1.85% Li_2O from 101m
  - 41m @ 1.50% Li_2O from 140m FRC213:
    - including 11m @ 2.00% Li_2O from 163m
  - 15m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 97m FRC214:
  - 31m @ 1.31% Li_2O from 98m NRC129:
- **Higher grades at depth from the following diamond holes:**
  - 56.75m @ 1.81% Li_2O from 156.25m NDD001:
  - 36m @ 1.81% Li_2O from 161m FDD009:
- **New drill results expected to substantially increase Ore Reserves at BP33**
- **High grade orebody increases in width and grade at depth, highlighting potential for bulk underground mining at BP33**
- **Drilling at depth is ongoing with the potential to further grow Ore Reserve**

Advanced Australian lithium developer, Core Lithium Ltd (**Core** or **Company**) (ASX: CXO), is pleased to announce consistent and thick high-grade spodumene drill intersections from the BP33 deposit at the Finniss Lithium Project, located near Darwin in the Northern Territory.

Core is confident that these new drill assays will substantially extend the BP33 mine life, and in parallel to Core's mining studies, substantially add to Ore Reserves and mine-life of the Finniss Lithium Project.

Core has recently drilled four RC holes at BP33 to successfully support converting part of the current Inferred Mineral Resource to the higher confidence Indicated category (Figure 2):

- FRC212: 52m @ 1.28% Li_2O from 77m, including 23m @ 1.85% Li_2O from 101m
- FRC213: 41m @ 1.50% Li_2O from 140m, including 11m @ 2.00% Li_2O from 163m
- FRC214: 15m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 97m
- NRC129: 31m @ 1.31% Li_2O from 98m

Two deeper diamond drillholes (DDH's) have also been completed at BP33 intersecting 51m and 60m respectively of spodumene pegmatite in the lower part of the currently Inferred Mineral Resource model.

The pegmatite intersected by drilling is massive with large, inclusion-free, pale-coloured, bladed spodumene porphyroblasts (Figure 1). Assays results for these are:

- NDD001: 56.75m @ 1.81% Li_2O from 156.25m
- FDD009: 36m @ 1.81% Li_2O from 161m

These deeper holes indicate an overall increase in grade downwards in the deposit. The deepest hole drilled, FDD008 is of similar grade and width (51.75m @ 1.72% Li_2O from 269.15m; ASX Announcement 27 March 2019).

The increasing width and higher grades within the deeper parts of BP33 spodumene pegmatite highlight the potential for underground mining to recover a greater portion of the Mineral Resource envelope. The near vertical nature of the orebody and significant widths offers the potential for low-cost bulk underground mining methods to be employed.

Drilling to date has not provided an indication of the lower termination of the deposit, rather it suggests the deposit increases in width and grade with depth, and that the deposit may extend well below the current level of exploration drilling. In addition, the BP33 deposit is open to the north or south at depth (Figure 4).

With this in mind, Core is continuing to drill deeper holes this month using relatively cheap reverse circulation technique to test further upside with the aim of increasing the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve at BP33.

Core's Managing Director, Stephen Biggins, commented:

"The high-grade lithium orebody at BP33 increases in width and grade at depth. Core's preliminary underground mining studies highlight that the near vertical nature of the orebody also make it amenable to very efficient, bulk underground mining methods. This approach at BP33 is likely to enable Core to recover a very high proportion of the orebody at BP33 and also opens up the significant Mineral Resource upside at depth at BP33.

"The consistent high lithium grade and very low iron content of BP33 also highlight the excellent quality of the spodumene pegmatite and concentrate to be produced at BP33."

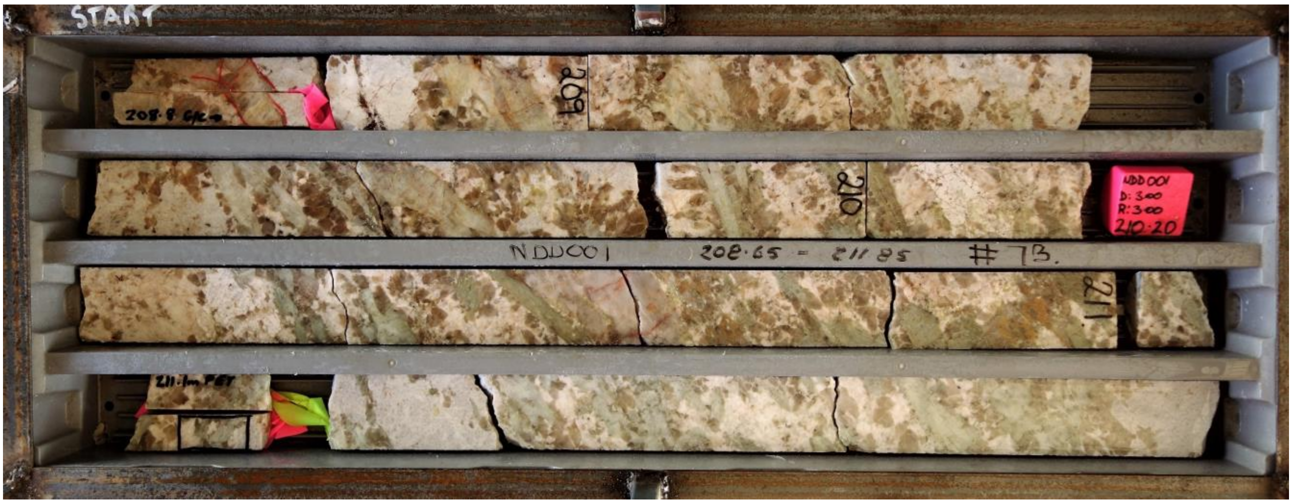

Figure 1 Coarse bladed spodumene in NDD001, recently drilled at BP33 Prospect.

Hole No.	Prospect	GDA94 Grid Easting	GDA94 Grid Northing	.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (Li2O %)	Sample Type
NDD001	BP33	694393	8593547		156.3	213.0	56.8	1.81	1/2 core
FDD009	BP33	694344	8593484		161.0	197.0	36.0	1.81	1/2 core
FRC212	BP33	694384	8593490		77.0	129.0	52.0	1.28	RC Cycl
				including	101.0	124.0	23.0	1.85	RC Cycl
FRC213	BP33	694362	8593491		140.0	181.0	41.0	1.50	RC Cycl
				including	163.0	174.0	11.0	2.00	RC Cycl
FRC214	BP33	694456	8593415		97.0	112.0	15.0	1.59	RC Cycl
NRC129	BP33	694439	8593567		98.0	129.0	31.0	1.31	RC Cycl

Table 1 Assay results of BP33 drill holes, Finniss Lithium Project, NT.

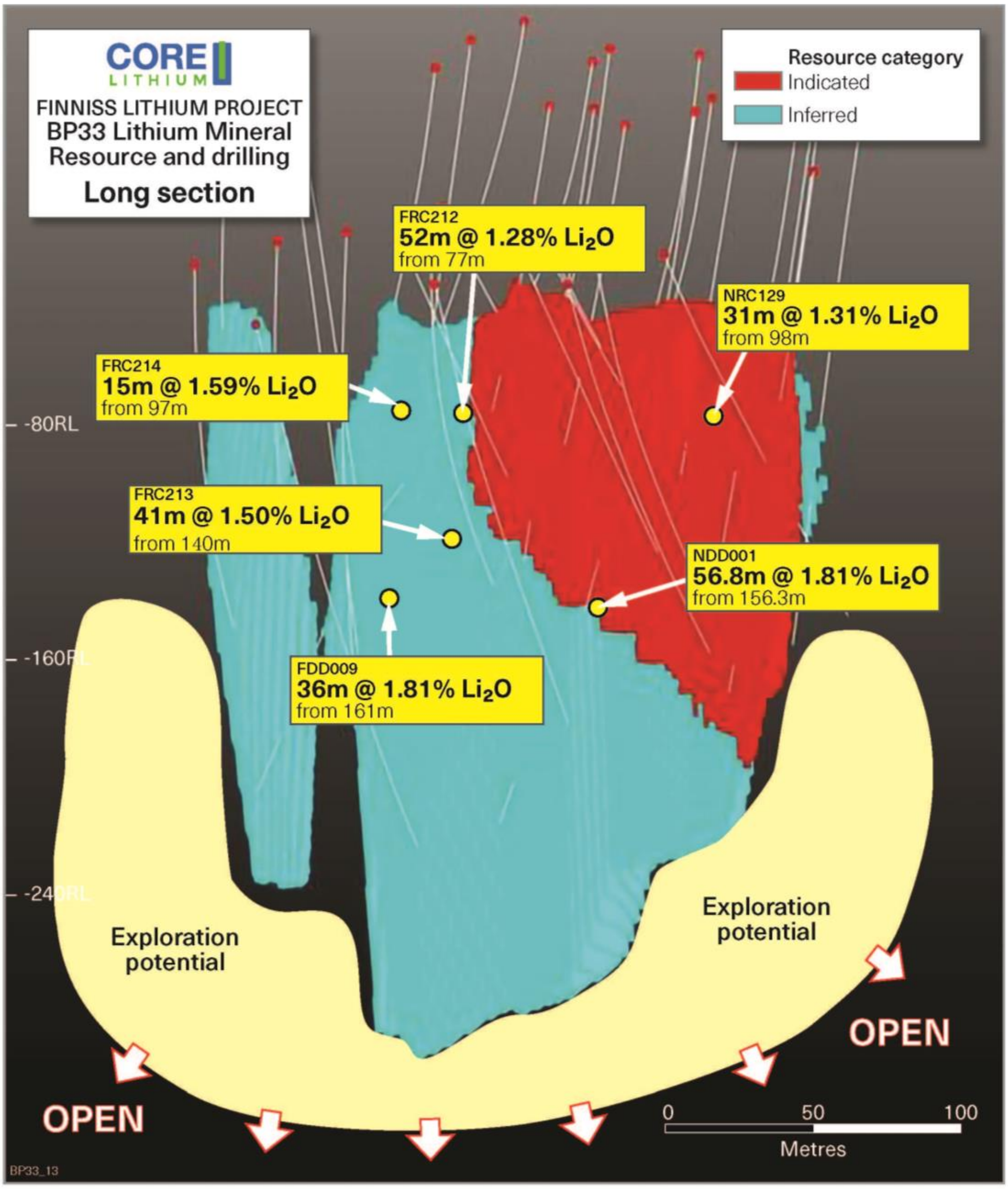

Figure 2 Current resource model for BP33 in long section showing resource category (red Indicated, blue Inferred) and drilling pierce points of previous and new drilling. Recently received assays results are highlighted. Resource conversion area highlighted.

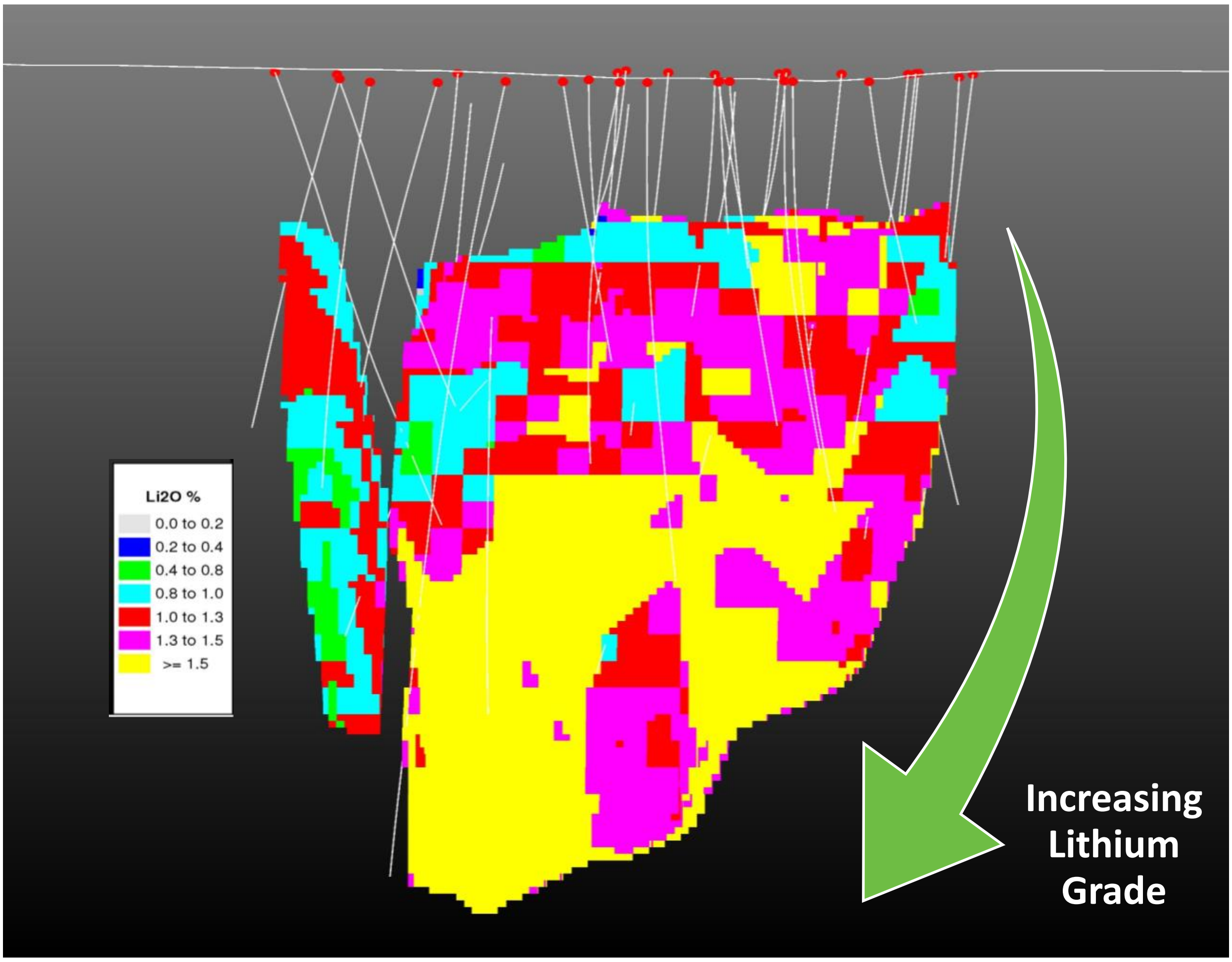

Figure 3 Lithium Grade (% Li_2O) block model for BP33 Resource, Finniss Lithium Project.

About Core

Core has published a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for the development of a spodumene concentrate operation at the Finniss Lithium Project and is aiming to increase mine-life in the second half of 2019 and commence spodumene concentrate production in late 2020, subject to financing and regulatory approvals.

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

Core has established offtake and prepayment agreements and is also in the process of negotiating further agreements with some of Asia's largest lithium consumers and producers that support and finance the Finniss Project's modest capex requirements and the Company into production.

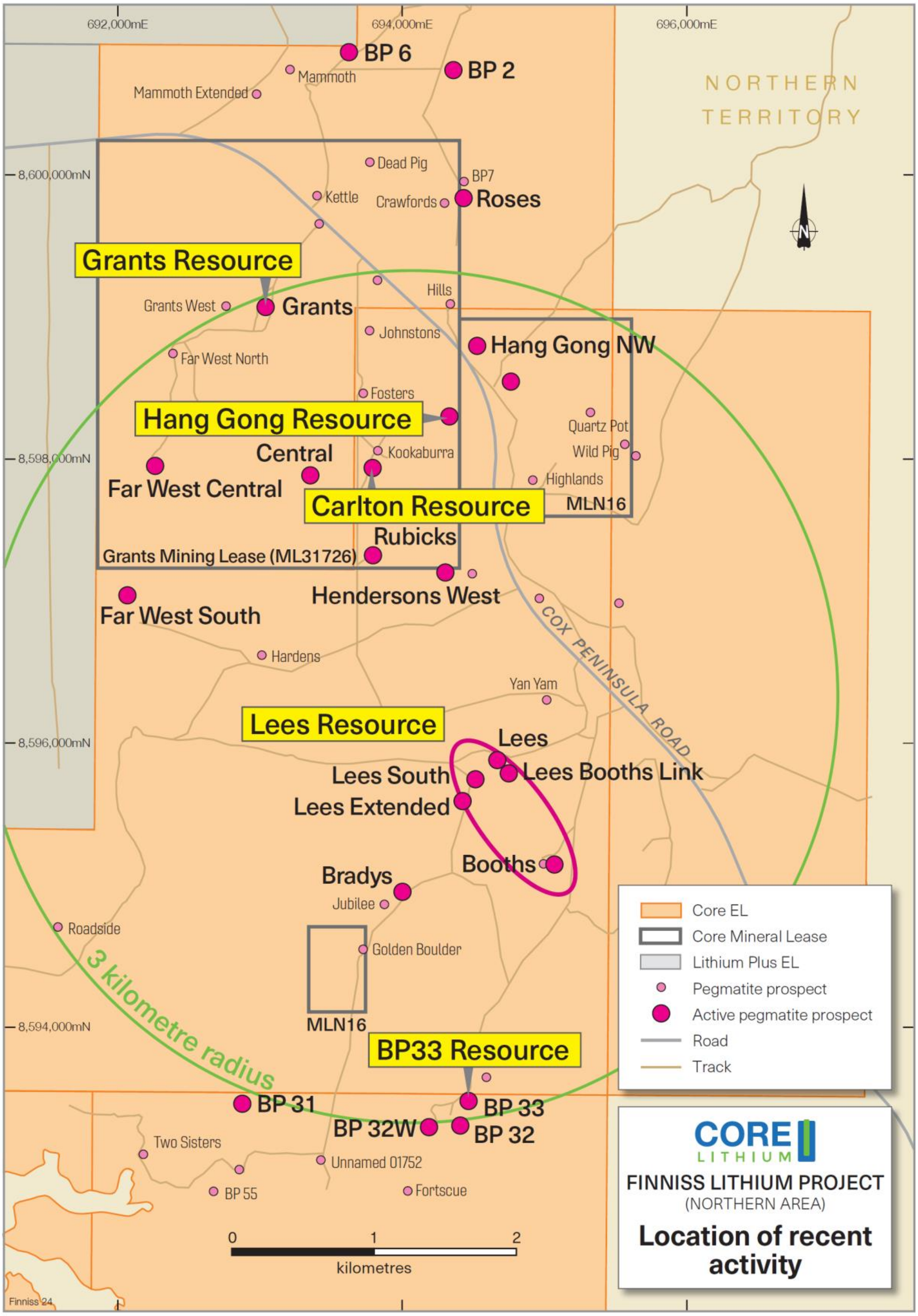

Figure 4 Main prospects in the northern Finniss project area, showing recent and upcoming exploration activities

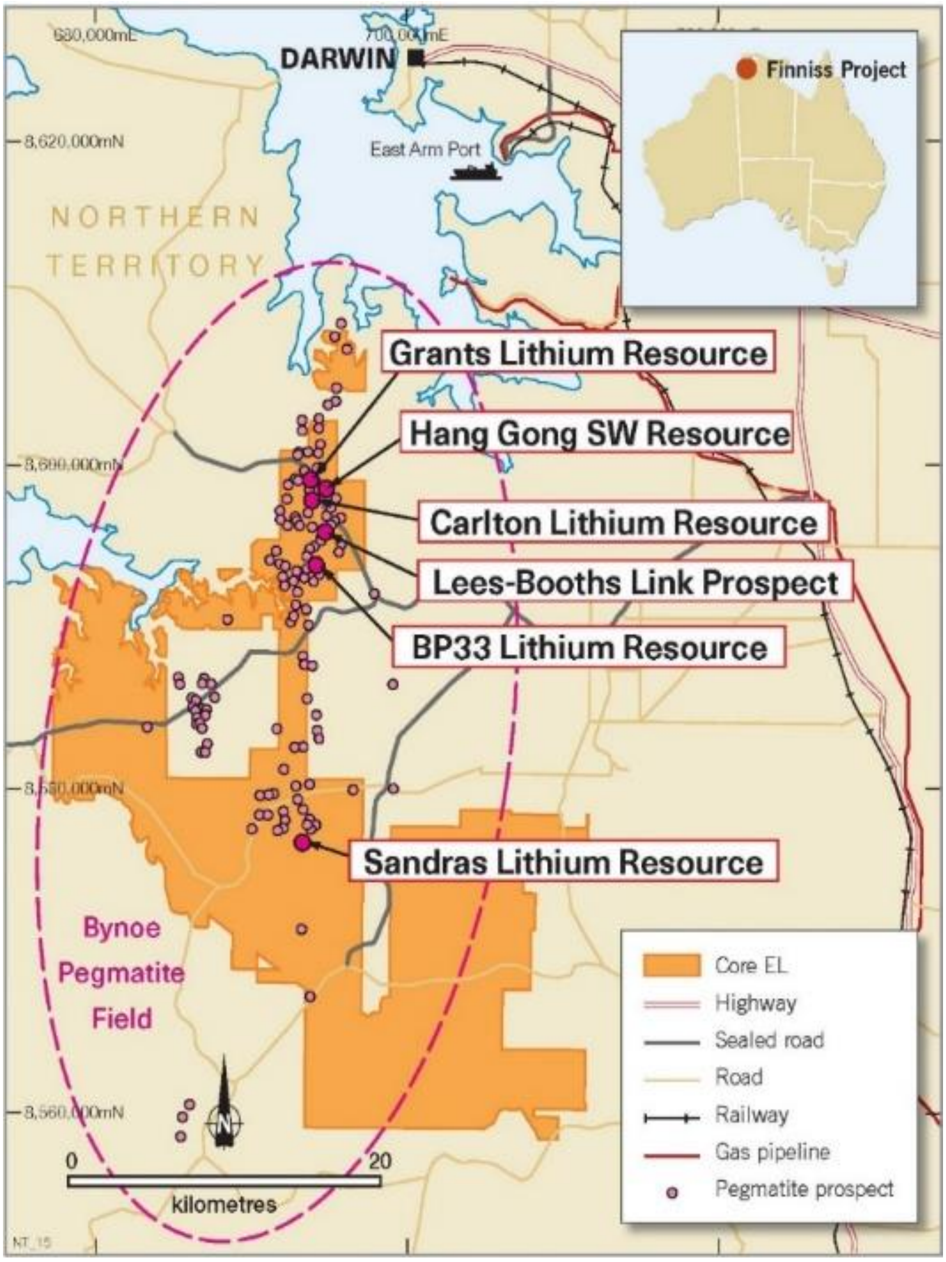

Figure 5 Lithium Resources and pegmatite prospects, Finniss Lithium Project, NT

MINERAL RESOURCES					
Deposit		Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O %	Li_2O (t)	$LiCO_3$ (t)
Grants	Measured	1.09	1.48	16,100	39,815
	Indicated	0.82	1.54	12,600	31,160
	Inferred	0.98	1.43	14,000	34,622
	Total	**2.89**	**1.48**	**42,700**	**105,597**
BP33	Indicated	0.63	1.39	9,000	22,257
	Inferred	1.52	1.56	24,000	59,352
	Total	**2.15**	**1.51**	**33,000**	**81,609**
Sandras	Inferred	1.30	1.0	13,000	32,149
	Total	**1.30**	**1.0**	**13,000**	**32,149**
Carlton	Indicated	0.46	1.3	6,000	14,838
	Inferred	0.63	1.3	8,000	19,784
	Total	**1.09**	**1.3**	**14,000**	**34,622**
Hang Gong	Inferred	1.42	1.2	17,000	42,041
	Total	**1.42**	**1.2**	**17,000**	**42,041**
Lees	Inferred	0.78	1.3	9,700	23,988
	Total	**0.78**	**1.3**	**9,700**	**23,988**
Finniss Project	Total	9.63	1.3	129,400	320,006

Table 2 Mineral Resource Estimates for Finniss Project

ORE RESERVES				
Deposit /Resource	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Contained Metal (kt)
Grants	Proved	1.0	1.4	14.9
Grants	Probable	0.8	1.5	11.6
Grants Sub-total		**1.9**	**1.5**	**26.5**
BP33	Probable	0.4	1.3	5.7
Total Reserves		**2.2**	**1.4**	**32.2**

Table 3 Ore Reserve Estimates for Finniss Project

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Competent Persons Statements

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

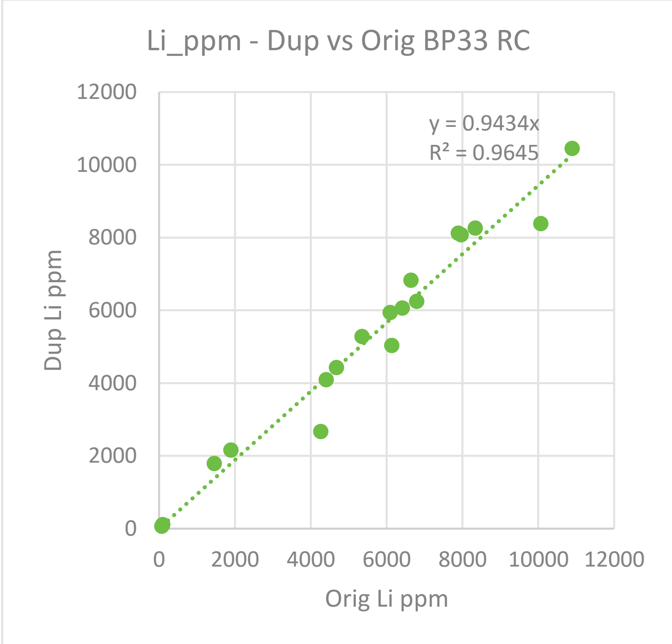
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Drilling geology and assays results reported herein relate to Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill Hole (DDH) drilling by Core Lithium Ltd ("Core" or "CXO") at BP33, over the period July 2018 to September 2019. A list of the 6 hole IDs and positions can be found in the "Drill hole information" section below. Of these, 4 are RC and 2 are DDH for a total of 1095m. **Sampling methods** • RC drill spoils were collected into two sub-samples: ○ 1 metre split sample, homogenized and cone split at the cyclone into 12x18 inch calico bags. Weighing 2-5 kg, or 15% of the original sample. ○ 20-40 kg primary sample, which was collected in 600x900mm green plastic bags and retained until assays had been returned and deemed reliable for reporting purposes. • RC sampling of pegmatite for CXO's assays was done on a 1 metre basis. 1m-sampling continued into the barren wall-zone of the pegmatite and then a 3m composite was collected from the immediately surrounding barren phyllite host rock. • RC samples then sent to the North Australian Laboratory in Pine Creek, NT, for analysis. • Drill core was collected directly into trays, marked up by metre marks and secured as the drilling progressed. Geological logging and sample interval selection took place soon after. • DDH Core was cut in half longitudinally along a consistent line between 0.3m and 1m in length, ensuring no bias in the cutting plane. The half core was then collected on a metre basis (where possible), bagged and sent to the Nagrom Laboratory in

		Perth, for analysis. • The residual half core from the DDH hole has been retained at Core's storage shed in Berry Springs. • DDH sampling of pegmatite for assays is done over the sub-1m intervals described above. 1m-sampling continued into the barren phyllite host rock.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drilling techniques were RC and DDH. Drilling was carried out by Bullion Drilling (Barossa Valley, SA; Schram 685 RC with 5.5-inch bit), and WDA Drilling (Humpty Doo NT; UDR1000 truck-mounted DDH using PQ/HQ rods and wireline triple tube).
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from volume of sample recovered. The majority of sample recoveries reported were above 90% of expected. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs. • The rigs splitter was emptied between 1m samples by hammering the cyclone bin with a mallet. The set-up of the cyclone varied between rigs, but a gate mechanism was used to prevent inter-mingling between metre intervals. The cyclone and splitter were also regularly cleaned by opening the doors, visually checking, and if build-up of material was noted, the equipment cleaned with either compressed air or high-pressure water. This process was in all cases undertaken when the drilling first penetrated the pegmatite mineralization, to ensure no host rock contamination took place. • Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results. • DDH core recovery is 100% in the pegmatite zones and in fresh host-rock, but in the top 50m is diminished to 80-90% by the weathered ground. • There has been no material bias recognised in drill core sampling to date. The assessment involves a detailed assessment of assay grade vs drill core geology, including visual spodumene concentration.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or	• Detailed geological logging was carried out on all RC and DDH drill holes. • Logging recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. • RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.

	costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• DDH core is kept in PQ and HQ trays. • All holes were logged in full. DDH holes have been geotechnically logged. • Pegmatite sections are also checked under a single-beam UV light for spodumene identification on an ad hoc basis. These only provide indicative qualitative information. • RC chip trays and DDH core trays are photographed and stored on the CXO server.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**RC Samples** • The majority of the mineralised samples were collected dry, as noted in the drill logs and database. • The field sample preparation followed industry best practice. • For CXO drilling this involved collection of RC samples from the cone splitter on the drill rig into a calico bag for dispatch to the laboratory. • The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation. • A field duplicate sample regime is used to monitor sampling methodology and homogeneity of RC drilling at Finniss. The typical procedure was to collect Duplicates via a spear of the green RC bag, having collected the Original in a calico bag. Trying to split the 2-3kg calico bag into an Original and a Duplicate has inherent dangers, least of all reducing the sample mass. However, comparing cone split sample with a spear sample also has some element of incompatibility. The expectation would be a high degree of variability in the spear sample, because of the heterogenous and stratified RC bag, but overall it should statistically match the split original sample. • The duplicates cover a wide range of Lithium values. • Results of duplicate analysis show an acceptable degree of correlation given the heterogeneous nature of the pegmatite and the two methodologies used to derive the laboratory sample at BP33 (see chart below). • Sample preparation for RC samples occurs at North Australian Laboratories (“NAL”), Pine Creek, NT. • A 1-2 kg riffle-split of RC Samples are then prepared by pulverising to 95% passing -100 um. RC samples do not require any crushing, as they are largely pulp already.



DDH Samples

- Half Drill Core sample intervals were constrained by geology, alteration or structural boundaries, intervals varied between a minimum of 0.3 metres to a maximum of 1 m. The core is cut along a regular Ori line to ensure no sampling bias. It is not advisable to create duplicates of the DDH core given the grainsize (heterogeneity) and limited amount of material available. Instead, as is explained below, the half core is crushed first to a minimum acceptable for metallurgical testwork and laboratory duplicates taken.
- DDH samples were prepared at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, WA.
- Half core was crushed to a nominal size to pass through a rotary splitter, approximately -20mm. The purpose being to use the residue for metallurgical testwork. One eighth of the material (approximately 500g of the 3-4 kg of each metre-samples) was split and then crushed to -6.3mm and riffle split to obtain a portion to be pulverized in Tungsten Carbide mill to 80% passing 75um. These

		specialised high-durability mills were used on this occasion to minimize iron contamination and obtain an original iron content for the pegmatite. • While primary crushing to -20mm has repeatability risks due to sample heterogeneity, this was offset by the ability to compare the composited assays with the head assay of 3 bulk metallurgical samples prepared with the same material, weighing approximately 100 kg each. Comparison shows a degree of variability where mineralised pegmatite and waste material were blended (metre-assays bias low by average 13%), but for mineralised-only samples they were within 1%. This is considered an excellent reconciliation. • Ten lab duplicates were split using the same -20m material and these showed a positive bias towards the duplicate, but this is a less reliable guide to the data quality than the metallurgical data, owing to the natural heterogeneity of the very coarse-grained spodumene pegmatite and the limited number of duplicates. Regardless, if there is a bias, it is that the metre-assays are under-reporting by a small percentage and therefore the significant intercept grades quoted herein are not over-quoting. They are in line with surrounding holes.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**RC Samples** • Sample analysis for RC samples occurs at North Australian Laboratories, Pine Creek, NT. • A 0.3 g sub-sample of the pulp is digested in a standard 4 acid mixture and analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-OES methods for the following elements: Li, Cs, Rb, Sr, Nb, Sn, Ta, U, As, K, P, S and Fe. The lower and upper detection range for Li by this method are 1 ppm and 5000 ppm respectively. • During the drilling program a 3000 ppm Li trigger was set to process that sample via a fusion method. The fusion method was - a 0.3 g sub-sample is fused with 1g of Sodium Peroxide Fusion flux and then digested in 10% hydrochloric acid. ICP-OES is used for the following elements: Li, P and Fe. The lower and upper detection range for Li by this method are 10 ppm and 20,000 ppm respectively. • A barren flush is inserted between samples at the laboratory. • The laboratory has a regime of 1 in 8 control subsamples. • NAL utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards (approx. 1 in 4) and duplicates/repeats (approx 1 in 6). • Approximate CXO-implemented quality control procedures include: ○ One in 20 certified Lithium ore standards were used for this drilling.

		○ One in 20 duplicates were used for this drilling program. ○ One in 20 blanks were inserted for this drilling. DDH Samples • Sample analysis for DDH samples occurs at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, WA. • Two methods are used to obtain a broad suite of elements, Peroxide fusion ICP-MS/OES and Fusion XRF, for petrological and metallurgical purposes. • Peroxide fusion ICP-MS/OES uses a 0.3 g sub-sample, which is fused with 1g of Sodium Peroxide Fusion flux and then digested in 10% hydrochloric acid. ICP-OES is used for the following elements: B, S and Sc. ICP-MS is used for Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Cs, Dy, Eu, Ga, La, Li, Lu, Nd, Rb, Th and U. The detection limit for lithium is 10 ppm. • For XRF, a sub-sample is fused with lithium borate flux with lithium nitrate additive, the resultant bead then analysed by XRF using matrix matched calibrations. The following elements are determined: Al_2O_3, As_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cl, CoO, Cr_2O_3, CuO, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, MoO_3, Na_2O, Nb_2O_5, NiO, P_2O_5, PbO, Sb_2O_3, SiO_2, SnO_2, SO_3, SrO, Ta_2O_5, TiO_2, V_2O_5, WO_3, ZnO and ZrO_2 • Nagrom also determined Loss on Ignition at 1000 degrees Celsius using conventional furnace techniques (Lab code LOI1000). **QAQC of Drilling data** • CXO used 4 standards roughly between 4,500 ppm and 30,000 ppm Li, covering the range of expected Li values in the mineralized pegmatite and in concentrate. • The standards reported back with an excellent correlation. Standards for NAL tend to report low by 2% in Li, while at Nagrom they report within 1% of the expected value for Li. These are very acceptable figures. • The data from the blanks pulverised and assayed at NAL indicate that the Li content is low (average 39 ppm) and at Nagrom the average is 12 ppm. These are well below the effective cut-off grade used for the significant intercepts. • Field duplicates were discussed above. • There were no significant issues identified with any of this data. • Umpire samples from the current RC and DDH drillholes will be sent to an independent laboratory for analysis at the end of the year.
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	• Senior technical personnel have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections. • All field data is entered into OCRIS logging system (supported by look-up/validation tables) at site and imported into the centralized CXO Access

	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	database. • Hard copies of survey and sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on the CXO server. • Metallic Lithium percent was multiplied by a conversion factor of 2.15283/10000 to report Li ppm as Li_2O%.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• A hand-held GPS has been used to determine all collar locations at this stage, utilising waypoint averaging. The position of several collars was checked against nearby DGPS control points and found to be within 2m accuracy. Collar position audits are regularly undertaken, and no issues have arisen. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL. • All hole traces were surveyed by north seeking gyro tool operated by the drillers and the collar is oriented by a line of sight compass and a clinometer. • The local topographic surface, which is constrained by DGPS, is used to generate the RL of the collars, given the large vertical errors obtained by GPS. • Hole collars will be captured by DGPS in due course.
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 nominal drill hole spacing is 40 metres between drill sections. The majority of sections have had more than one hole drilled. The drill intercept spacing down dip is roughly 40m. • The mineralisation and geology show good continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition). • All mineralised intervals reported are based on a one metre sample interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling is oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization (pegmatite body) as mapped. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security was managed by the CXO. After preparation in the field or CXO's warehouse, samples were packed into polyweave bags and transported by the

		Company directly to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of the data associated with this drilling have occurred.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Drilling by CXO took place within EL29698, which is 100% owned by CXO. • The BP33 resource lies across the boundary of EL29698 and EL30015, both of which are 100% owned by CXO. • The area being drilled comprises Vacant Crown land. • There are no registered heritage sites covering the areas being drilled. • The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR Titles Division.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The history of mining in the Bynoe area dates back to 1886 when tin was discovered by Mr. C Clark. • By 1890 the Leviathan Mine and the Annie Mine were discovered and worked discontinuously until 1902. • In 1903 the Hang Gong Wheel of Fortune was found, and 109 tons of tin concentrates were produced in 1905. In 1906, the mine produced 80 tons of concentrates. • By 1909 activity was limited to Leviathan and Bells Mona mines in the area with little activity in the period 1907 to 1909. • The records of production for many mines are not complete, and in numerous cases changes have been made to the names of the mines and prospects which tend to confuse the records still further. In many cases the published names of mines cannot be linked to field occurrences. • In the early 1980s the Bynoe Pegmatite field was reactivated during a period of high tantalum prices by Greenbushes Tin which owned and operated the Greenbushes Tin and Tantalite (and later spodumene) Mine in WA. Greenbushes Tin Ltd entered into a JV named the Bynoe Joint Venture with Barbara Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Bayer AG of Germany. • Greenex (the exploration arm of Greenbushes Tin Ltd) explored the Bynoe pegmatite field between 1980 and 1990 and produced tin and tantalite from its Observation Hill Treatment Plant between 1986 and 1988. • They then tributed the project out to a company named Fieldcorp Pty Ltd who operated it

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

Hole_ID	Prospect	Tenement	Drill_Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total_Depth
NDD001	BP33	EL30015	DDH	694393	8593547	17	130	-60	240.2
FDD009	BP33	EL29698	DDH	694344	8593484	17	121	-60	236.7

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td><table>
<tr><td>FRC212</td><td>BP33</td><td>EL29698</td><td>RC</td><td>694384</td><td>8593490</td><td>16</td><td>121</td><td>-60</td><td>144</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRC213</td><td>BP33</td><td>EL29698</td><td>RC</td><td>694362</td><td>8593491</td><td>17</td><td>116</td><td>-61</td><td>198</td></tr>
<tr><td>FRC214</td><td>BP33</td><td>EL29698</td><td>RC</td><td>694456</td><td>8593415</td><td>14</td><td>300</td><td>-62</td><td>126</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC129</td><td>BP33</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694439</td><td>8593567</td><td>16</td><td>129</td><td>-60</td><td>150</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>Any sample compositing reported here is calculated via length weighted averages of the 1 m assays. Length weighted averages are acceptable method because the density of the rock (pegmatite) is constant.
0.4% Li_2O was used as lower cut off grades for compositing and reporting intersections with allowance for including up to 3m of consecutive drill material of below cut-off grade (internal dilution).
No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</td><td>The holes have been drilled at angles of between 60 - 62° and approximately perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatites as mapped (refer to Table above for azi and dip data).
Pegmatite at the other prospects strike roughly NNE and are steep dipping or sub-vertical. Holes were drilled orthogonal to strike and therefore represent about 50-70% of the true width.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and</td><td>Refer to Figures and Tables in the release.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All meaningful and material data has been reported.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• CXO are currently undertaking an update of the MRE. • CXO will undertake follow up drilling at BP33 in the following weeks to expand resources down-dip and along strike at depth.