ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 March 2024

EXPLORATION AND ADVANCEMENT UPDATE
BYNOE AND ARUNTA PROJECT AREAS

Lithium Plus Minerals Limited (ASX: LPM) (**Lithium Plus** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide exploration and advancement updates for the Bynoe and Arunta project areas in the Northern Territory, Australia.

LEI DEPOSIT ADVANCEMENT

- **Two (2) infill diamond drill (DD) holes completed post declaration of the Lei Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) intersected significant spodumene mineralisation:**
  - **50m at 1.83% Li_2O** from 613m (BYLDD034); and
  - **31m at 1.71% Li_2O** from 396m (BYLDD037).
- **Exceptional width and grade profiles exceeded expectations, highlighting the substantial MRE growth potential at Lei.**
- **Early-stage feasibility work to be progressed in parallel with planning for further infill drilling during the CY2024 field season as required to support mining studies.**

BYNOE PROJECT AREA CY2024 EXPLORATION INITIATIVES

- **CY2024 drilling to focus on prospect areas beyond Lei with significant discovery potential to maximise the current strong cash position.**
- **Up to four (4) priority diamond tail and diamond tail extension holes planned for the Perseverance Prospect during the 2024 field season.**
- **Additional RAB and RC drilling programs scheduled across the broader Bynoe project area targeting multiple new shallow mineralised pegmatite discoveries.**
- **Numerous drill-ready targets exist at Kings Landing in and around the recent Perseverance discovery, at Cai and Cai SW and at Liana's, located south of the Lei Deposit.**

ARUNTA PROJECT AREA CY2024 EXPLORATION INITIATIVES

- **Previous work at the Moonlight prospect identified high levels of uranium (up to 0.91%) along with variable amounts of yttrium (up to 2.9%), niobium (up to 4.0%), tantalum (up to 0.36%) and titanium.**
- **Detailed geological mapping and extensive geochemistry programs are set to commence at the Moonlight prospect in April 2024 to further enhance portfolio value.**

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Commenting on the Bynoe Lithium Project, Executive Chairman, Dr Bin Guo, said:

"While advancing the Lei deposit further, the focus for CY2024's exploration endeavours is to enhance the value of our exploration portfolio.

In planning for the current field season, we have elected to pursue an exploration program featuring RAB and RC drilling to target highly prospective drill-ready targets identified in previous geochemical programs.

"This exploration strategy will support our dual aims of delivering multiple new shallow mineralised pegmatite discoveries in proven areas of prospectivity in Bynoe and potential new uranium and rare earth discovery in Arunta area, while continuing to advance the Lei Deposit. We are excited for the progress we can make in the near future as we continue to interrogate and advance our high-quality exploration portfolio."

LEI DEPOSIT ADVANCEMENT

Two infill DD holes for 1,121m were completed at the Lei Deposit post declaration of the maiden MRE (refer Table 1).

Table 1: Mineral Resource Summary (at 0.5% Li_2O cutoff)

Resource Category	Million Tonnes	Li_2O (%)	Contained Li_2O (Kt)
Indicated	0.42	1.22	5
Inferred	3.67	1.45	53
Total	**4.09**	**1.43**	**58**

Assay results returned high-grade spodumene mineralisation, including:

- **50m at 1.83% Li_2O** from 613m (BYLDD034); and
- **31m at 1.71% Li_2O** from 396m (BYLDD037).

Drilling was undertaken between existing holes to aid definition of the plunge and extent of the existing high-grade zone. Encouragingly, both holes exceeded width and grade profile expectations within the current MRE, highlighting resource growth potential at Lei. Early-stage feasibility work will be progressed in parallel with planning for further extensional and infill drilling during the CY2024 field season.

Table 2: Lei Deposit drill hole location (2024)

Hole ID	Collar Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 52		Survey Data				Pegmatite Intercepts			
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Pegmatite Correlation
BYLDD034	693960	8591096	24	292	-66	680.14	268.46	276.46	8.00	**Lei Pegmatite**
							498.52	520.40	21.88	**Pegmatite**
							611.79	665.19	53.40	**Lei Pegmatite**
BYLDD037	693843	8591197	22	278	64	441.0	40.70	44.75	4.05	**Pegmatite**
							394.77	428.85	34.08	**Lei Pegmatite**

Table 3: Summary of Lei drill hole data and received assay results

Hole ID	Collar Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 52		Significant Mineralised Pegmatite				
	Easting	Northing		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li2O (%)
BYLDD034	693960	8591096		613.00	663.00	50.00	1.83 %
BYLDD037	693843	8591197		396.00	427.00	31.00	1.71 %

(0.3% Li_2O lower cut-off, no upper cut-off and maximum internal waste of 2.0 metres)

JENNY'S PROSPECT

The Jenny's pegmatite is mapped as a broad unconformable and steeply dipping pegmatite that strikes north-northeast over 500m. The weathered pegmatite (kaolinized quartz, mica, Kaolinite) is exposed in a series of broad costeans and appears to split into two entities in the centre before coalescing again to the north and south, with a maximum mapped width of approximately 70m.

As part of 2023 drilling program to identify new lithium mineralised pegmatite in Kings Landing area, a nine (9) hole 1,702m RC and DD drilling program testing the shallow strike length of the pegmatite body was completed late in the 2023 field season. A total of 467 samples were submitted to the NAL Laboratory in Pine Creek.

No significant lithium intersections (>0.3% Li_2O) were returned from laboratory assay results. The drilling results indicate complex pegmatite geology complicated by numerous thin metasediment/pegmatite splits. Further assessment is planned to understand the overall pegmatite fertility in relation to lithium saturation and the more prospective and coherent core zones of the pegmatite.

Table 4: Lithium Plus Minerals 2024 Jenny's drill hole location

Hole ID	Collar Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 52		Survey Data				Pegmatite Intercepts			
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Pegmatite Correlation
BYJDD001	693030	8602800	19	90	-60	300.7	88.95	92.87	3.92	uncorrelated
						and	108.7	115.08	6.38	uncorrelated
BYJDD003	693046	8602689	20	80	-70	375.9	79.57	81.49	1.92	uncorrelated
BYJRC001	693209	8602800	20	270	-70	143.0	77	140	63	uncorrelated
BYJRC002	693183	8602756	20	270	-60	165.0	62	68	6	uncorrelated
						and	71	77	6	uncorrelated
						and	104	122	18	uncorrelated
BYJRC003	693192	8602806	19	270	-60	180.0	42	55	13	uncorrelated
						and	118	120	2	uncorrelated
						and	142	146	4	uncorrelated
						and	148	151	3	uncorrelated
BYJRC004	693065	8602747	20	90	-60	103.0	0	7	7	uncorrelated
						and	23	25	2	uncorrelated
						and	30	32	2	uncorrelated
						and	35	36	1	uncorrelated
						and	46	49	3	uncorrelated
						and	96	103	7	uncorrelated
BYJRC005	693060	8602700	20	90	-60	149.0	18	20	2	uncorrelated

						and	24	27	3	uncorrelated
						and	42	45	3	uncorrelated
						and	65	66	1	uncorrelated
						and	74	75	1	uncorrelated
						and	109	137	28	uncorrelated
						and	140	149	9	uncorrelated
BYJRC006	693186	8602701	19	270	-60	155.0	45	47	3	uncorrelated
						and	53	65	8	uncorrelated
						and	70	71	1	uncorrelated
						and	82	83	1	uncorrelated
						and	103	112	9	uncorrelated
						and	115	119	4	uncorrelated
						and	121	125	4	uncorrelated
						and	126	129	3	uncorrelated
						and	130	131	1	uncorrelated
						and	132	137	5	uncorrelated
						and	138	140	2	uncorrelated
						and	141	146	5	uncorrelated
						and	149	152	3	uncorrelated
BYJRC007	693185	8602645	19	270	-70	130.0	14	16	2	uncorrelated
						and	57	60	3	uncorrelated
						and	63	64	1	uncorrelated
						and	89	90	1	uncorrelated
						and	95	96	1	uncorrelated
						and	99	100	1	uncorrelated
						and	104	107	3	uncorrelated
						and	111	112	1	uncorrelated
						and	115	118	3	uncorrelated
						and	120	125	5	uncorrelated
						and	126	127	1	uncorrelated
						and	129	130	1	uncorrelated

BYNOE PROJECT AREA CY2024 EXPLORATION INITIATIVES

The Bynoe region is home to hundreds of historically known pegmatites which typically occur in clustered linear swarms ranging in surface area from a few square meters up to hundreds of square meters. In the region, pegmatites are generally poorly exposed at surface due to subdued relief, extensive weathering profiles and thick vegetation. Better exposures of pegmatite are often found in historical artisanal workings, and exploration costeans observed as highly weathered clay-quartz (smectite-kaolinite) saprolite. More often, the surficial expression of the known pegmatites is typically defined by residual 'scattered' pegmatite float comprising resistant quartz and mica. The presence of lithium minerals is absent (removed, if present, by the weathering process), and outcrops are rare.

In light of the current conditions in the spodumene market, LPM has elected to review and refocus the CY2024 exploration and advancement strategy to maximise its current strong cash position. The drilling effort will focus on prospect areas with significant discovery potential beyond the Lei Deposit.

During the 2024 field season, up to four (4) priority diamond tail and diamond tail extension holes are planned at the Perseverance Prospect. Drilling aims to investigate the extension along both the strike and depth of confirmed lithium mineralised pegmatite (refer ASX announcement, 14 December 2023). Results from current drilling suggests a steep plunge to the south, with indications of increasing width and grade at deeper levels.

In addition, significant RAB and RC drilling programs will be completed across the broader Bynoe Project area. Activities will focus on drill testing a number of targets defined by extensive surface geochemistry programs in 2022 and 2023. The majority of these targets have yet to be tested with reconnaissance exploration drilling. Focus areas include Kings Landing, in and around the recent Perseverance discovery, Cai and Cai SW, and at Liana's Prospect where multiple pegmatite occurrences are co-incident with strong geochemical indicators.

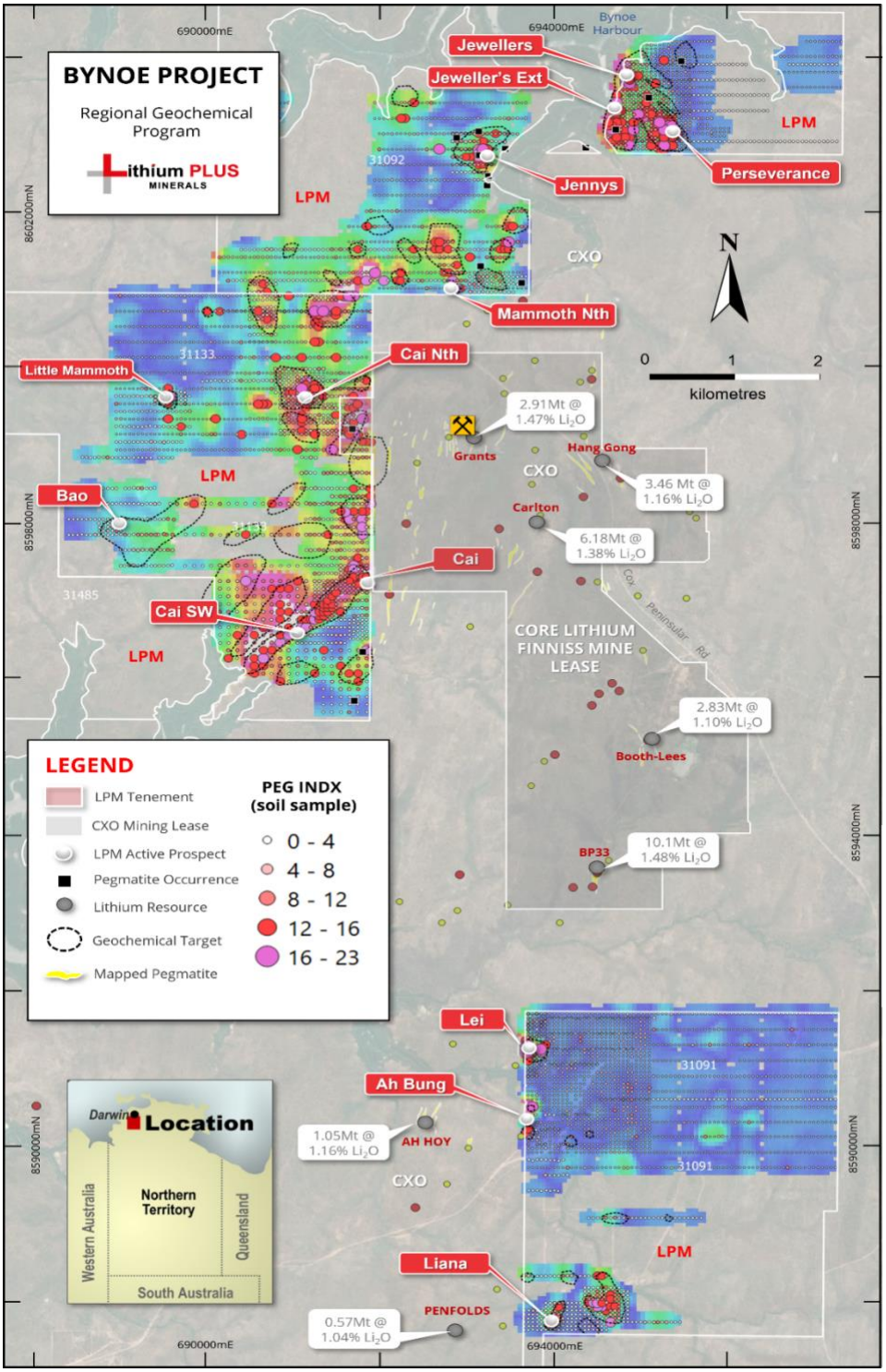

Figure 1: Soil anomalies within the Bynoe Project area.

ARUNTA PROJECT AREA CY2024 EXPLORATION INITIATIVES

In tandem with the drilling programs scheduled for Bynoe, exploration activities are due to commence in the coming weeks on the Barrow Creek, Spotted Wonder and Moonlight prospect areas.

Barrow Creek and Spotted Wonder are located in the Northern Arunta Pegmatite Province, an area that hosts the Barrow Creek and Anningie pegmatite fields, and the Alcoota and Napperby pegmatite regions (Figure 2). The Moonlight project is located in the Harts Range Pegmatite field.

Detailed geological mapping and extensive geochemistry programs are set to commence in early April 2024 at the Moonlight prospect area.

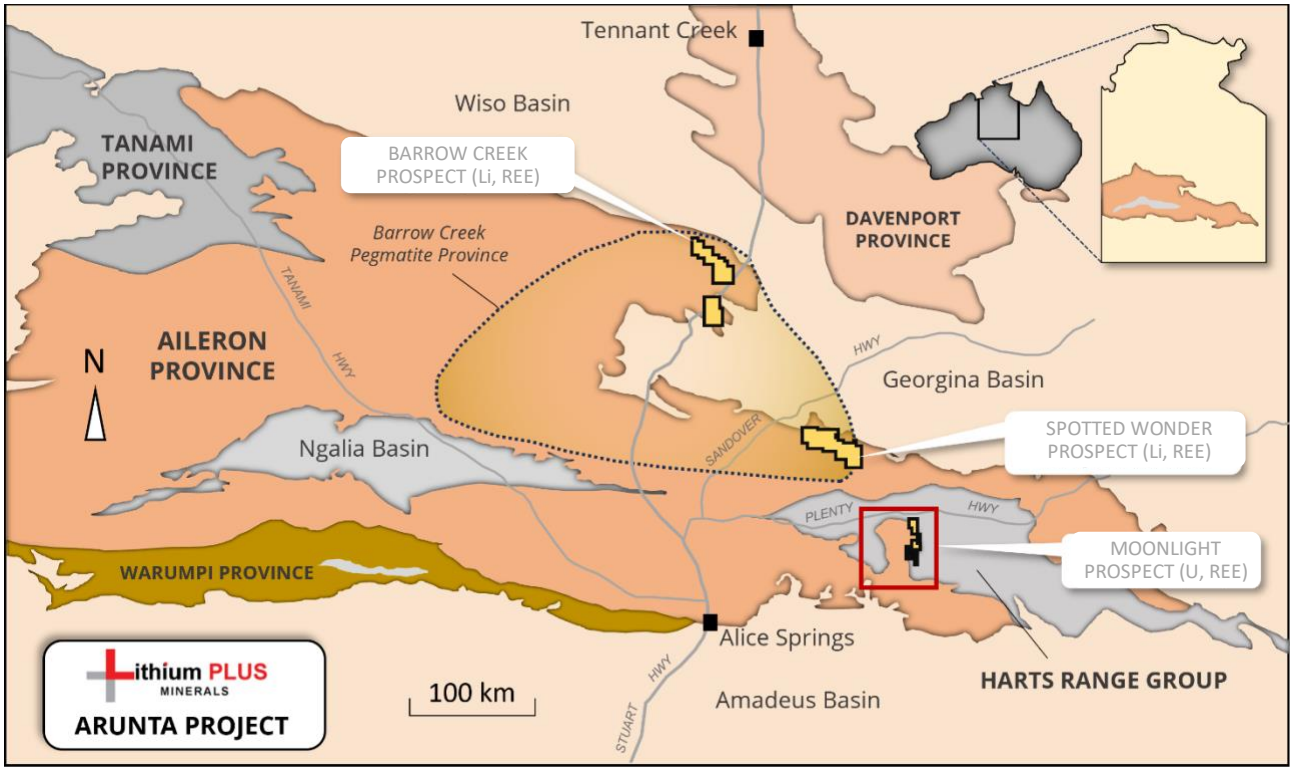

Figure 2: Location and regional geology of Arunta Project tenements.

The Moonlight prospect area is located approximately 200 km northeast of Alice Springs within the Harts Range Pegmatite Field located on the eastern side of the Entia Dome (Figure 3).

Within the Moonlight prospect area there are remains of numerous historic mica workings and outcropping pegmatites untested for lithium, uranium and rare earth elements (**REE**). Previous work within the broader pegmatite field has identified multiple occurrences of REE and uranium mineralisation (Samarskite and Euxenite) within a series of highly fractionated and radioactive pegmatites and associated quartz veins. Pegmatites in the Harts Range region, appear to be analogous to the Niobium-Yttrium-Fluorine (NYF-type) type pegmatites which are often enriched in Be, Sn, B, Nb > Ta, Ti, Y and REE, Zr, Th, U, Sc and F, but depleted in Li and Cs and Rb.

Quartz Hill REE and uranium prospect

The Quartz Hill prospect lies within the Entia Dome in the western part of the Moonlight prospect area (Figure 4). Pegmatite-type uranium mineralisation at Quartz Hill appears associated with uranium-bearing Y/Nb/Ta/Ti/REE oxides (samarskite, uraninite, coffinite; Figure 4 inset)) of variable mineralogy, typical of the NYF-type pegmatites, within feldspar or quartz within or immediately

adjacent southeast-trending pegmatites. Two main pegmatites are exposed over a 250m strike length and up to 15m width and over.

Reconnaissance rock chip sampling of identifiable areas of Samarskite mineralisation within the eastern brecciated pegmatite has returned consistently high levels of uranium (up to **0.91%**) along with high amounts of yttrium (up to **2.9%**)**,** niobium (up to **4.0%**), tantalum (up to **0.36%**) and titanium in assay (Table 5). The only sample (Sample EQH038) that has been assayed for the broader rare earth elemental suite confirms has highly elevated REE content (Dy, Yb, Gd)

In addition to the high priority Quartz Hill area, to the northwest of Quartz Hill is a series of large pegmatites that host an abandoned mica workings that have yet to be sampled for uranium, REE or lithium mineralisation.

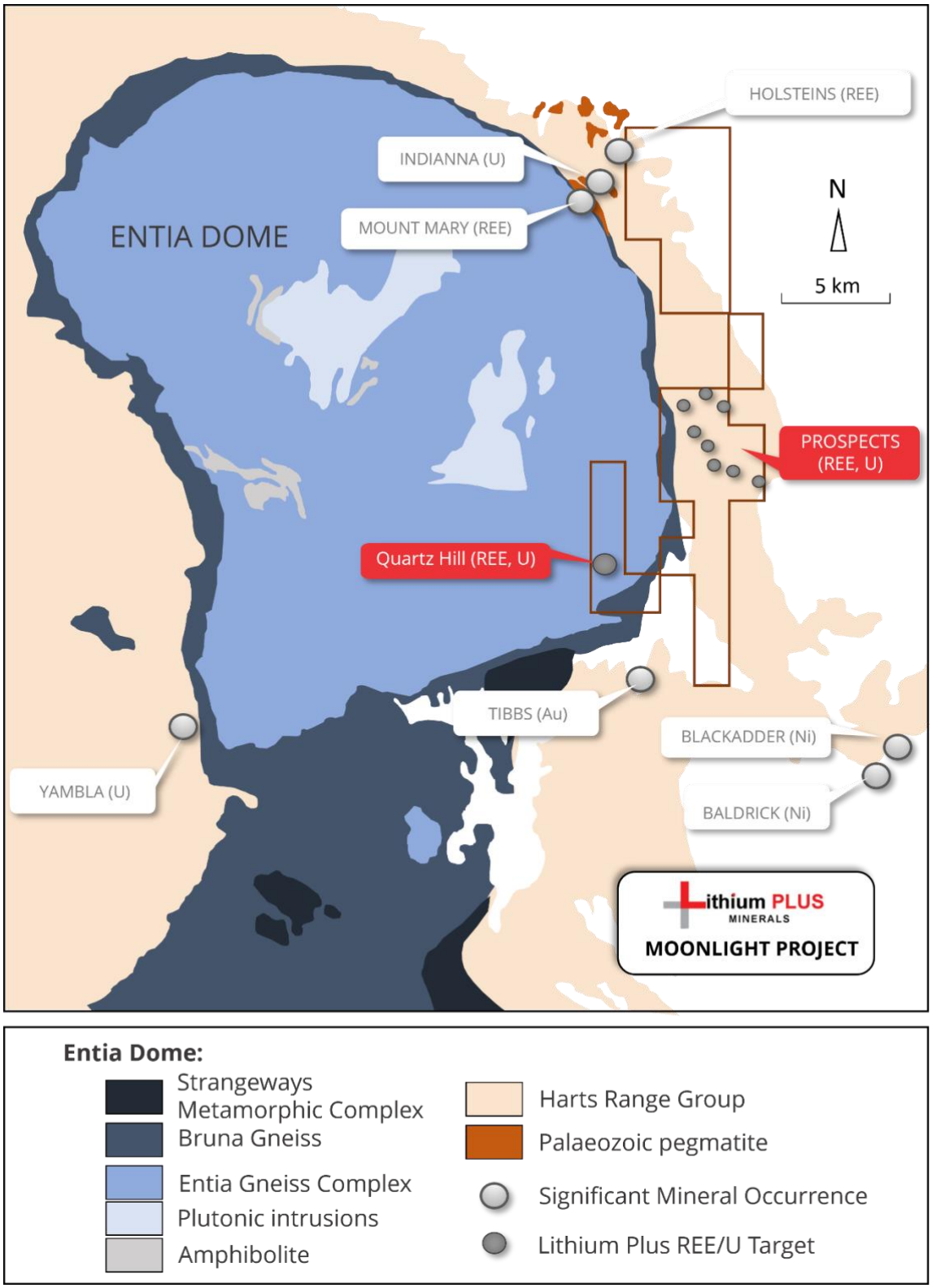

Figure 3: Location and regional geology of the Moonlight prospect area.

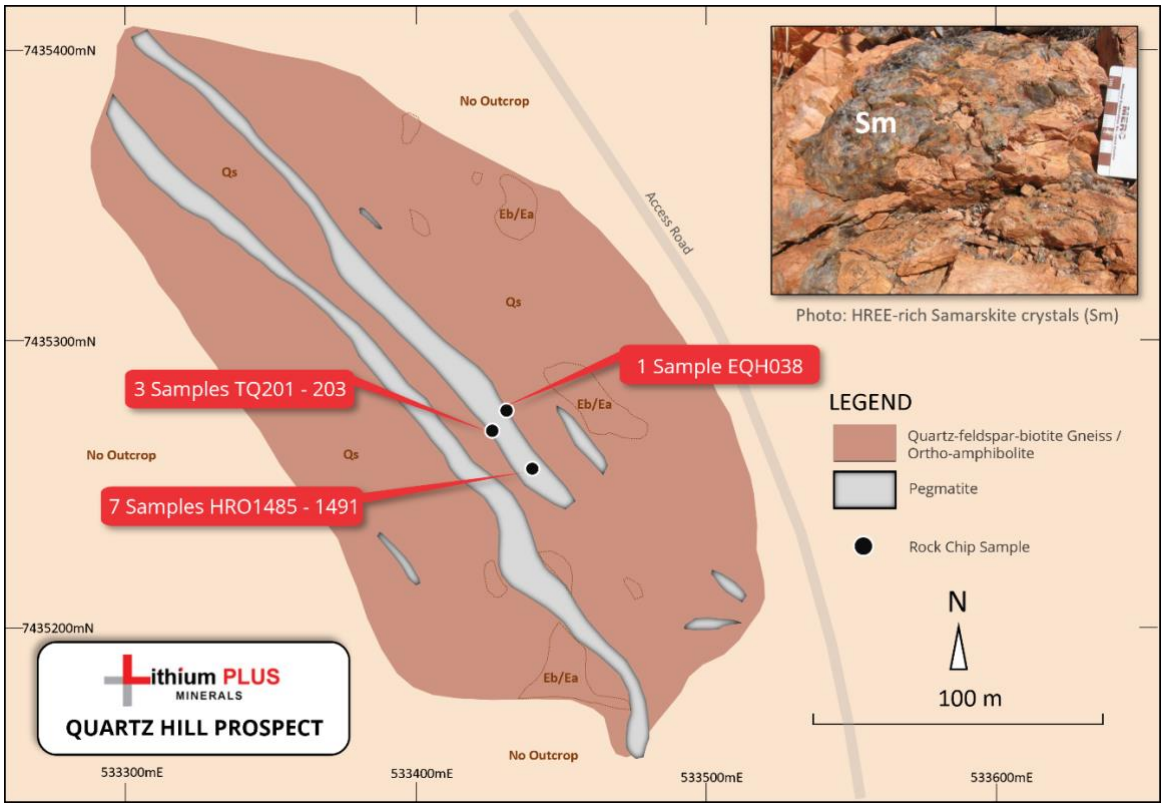

Figure 4: Quartz Hill prospect geology and rock chip geochemical sample locations

Table 5: Moonlight rock chip sample assay results

Location			Assay								
Sampel ID	Easting	Northing	Ce	Nb	Ta	Th	U	Y	Dy	Yb	Gd
Unit			(ppm)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
TQ201	533476	7435288	NSR	NA	NA	NSR	NSR	NSR	NA	NA	NA
TQ202	533476	7435288	NSR	NA	NA	NSR	NSR	NSR	NA	NA	NA
TQ203	533476	7435288	100	NA	NA	0.12	0.71	1.88	NA	NA	NA
EQH038	533481	7435295	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.43	721	297	340
HR01485	553490	7435275	135	3.80	0.28	0.17	0.87	2.90	NA	NA	NA
HR01486	533490	7435275	115	3.40	0.24	0.13	0.75	2.50	NA	NA	NA
HR01487	533490	7435275	65	1.83	0.13	0.07	0.41	1.41	NA	NA	NA
HR01488	533490	7435275	NSR						NA	NA	NA
HR01489	533490	7435275	NSR						NA	NA	NA
HR01490	533490	7435275	135	4.00	0.36	0.17	0.93	2.90	NA	NA	NA
HR01491	533490	7435275	84	2.70	0.19	0.18	0.59	1.91	NA	NA	NA

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results for the Bynoe Lithium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Bryce Healy, Exploration Manager of Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd. Dr Healy is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and he has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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". Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Lithium Plus.

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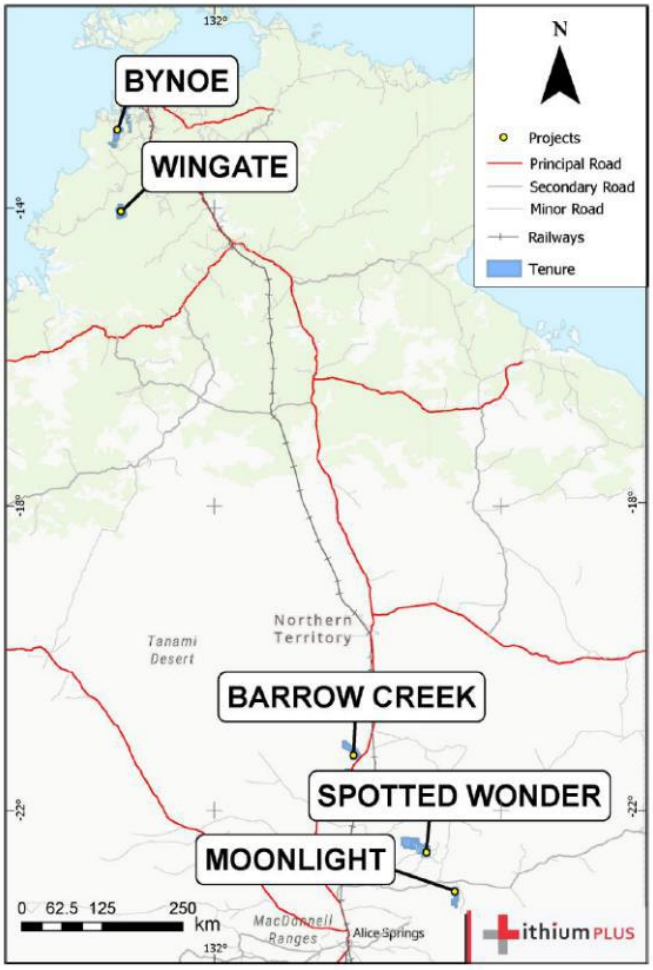
About Lithium Plus Minerals

Lithium Plus Minerals Limited (ASX: LPM) is an Australian Lithium exploration company with 22 tenements in the Northern Territory grouped into the following projects:

Bynoe Lithium Project

Situated on the Cox Peninsula, 45 km south of Darwin, on the northern end of the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt, with 11 granted tenements covering 297 km^2. Geologically centred around the Bynoe Pegmatite Field, the tenements share a border with Core Lithium's Finniss mine development. Significant lithium mineralisation was discovered at Lei in 2017 within the north-northeast trending spodumene bearing pegmatites. Current drill ready targets are Lei, SW Cai, Cai and Perseverance.



Wingate Lithium Project

Located 150km south of Darwin. this single tenement (EL31132) covers the Wingate Mountains Pegmatite District, the southern part of the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt. It contains the known presence of pegmatites with little exploration and minor historical production of tin. Historical gold workings (Fletcher's Gully) are present.

Arunta Lithium Projects

Barrow Creek

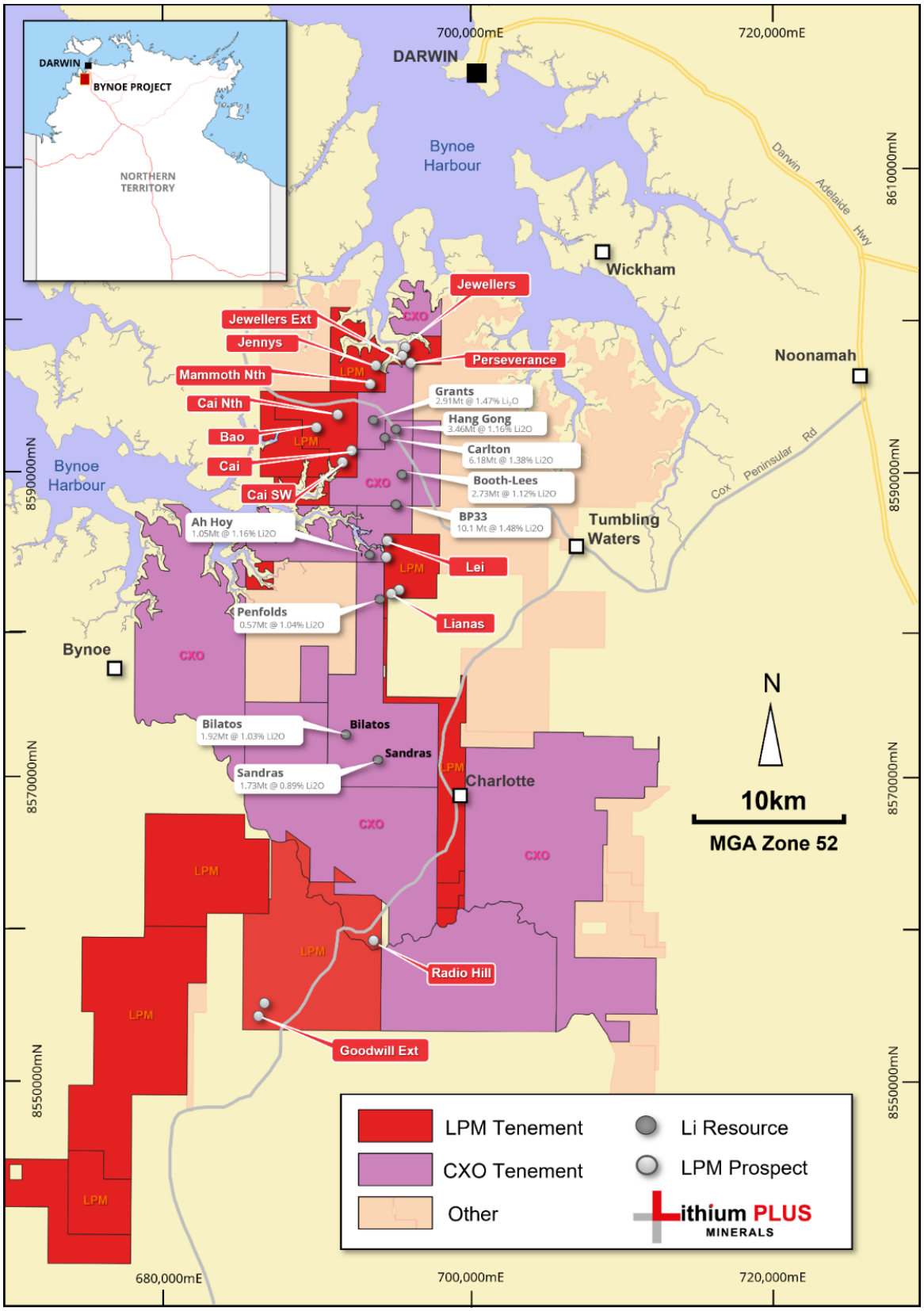
Located in the Northern Arunta pegmatite province, 300km north of Alice Springs. Historic tin and tantalum production and the presence of spodumene in nearby Anningie Pegmatite field suggest lithium potential.

Spotted Wonder

Located approx. 200km north-north-east of Alice Springs with proven lithium mineralisation, with amblygonite present in the Delmore Pegmatite.

Moonlight

Located within the Harts Range Pegmatite Field, approx. 200km north-east of Alice Springs. Presence of pegmatites containing elbaite, indicative of lithium enrichment.



Bynoe Project Location map and pegmatite prospects.

JORC, 2012 Edition: Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

This Table 1 refers to current 2024 Lithium Plus Minerals (LPM) drilling at the Lei and Jennys Prospect, Bynoe Project and historical rock chip sampling at the Quartz Hill Prospect, Moonlight Project Arunta.

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 downhole 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.	The current drilling reported in this release at the Lei and Jennys Prospect, Bynoe is related to Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling activities completed from November 2023 to January 2024. *Diamond drilling* • Diamond holes were completed using diamond drilling with HQ core to planned EOH. • The drillhole were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Larger diameter HQ core had preference as a sample technique due to the coarse nature of mineralogy in the target lithology. • Drill core was collected directly into core trays, marked with hole orientation, downhole lines and metre marks. The core was transported directly to the LPM logging facility in Darwin for geological logging and sampling. • Sampling adopted a recommended 1 metre of core length to maintain representivity and based on observed sample heterogeneity with sample size down to 0.3m to match geological contacts. 1m sampling continued into the barren wall zone of the pegmatite and then for 3m into the immediate metasedimentary wall-rock. • The core was cut in half by a diamond core saw with care taken to sample the same side of core for a representative sample. *RC Drilling* • The current RC drilling reported in this release at the Perseverance Prospect, Bynoe relating to 6 RC holes. • RC drill samples were collected into two sub-samples: • 1m primary (20 – 40 kg) sample collected in pre-numbered 600x900mm green plastic bags; and • 1 metre representative (approximately 10-15% of the primary sample) split sample for assay, homogenized and cone split at the cyclone into 12 x 18-inch pre-numbered calico bags. • RC sampling of pegmatite for assay is done on 1m intervals with up to 3m of wall rock sampled either side of pegmatite contacts. *Historic Rock Chip Samples* • Rock chip sampling was undertaken over various reconnaissance mapping and ground truthing of pegmatite occurrences Quartz Hill prospect, Moonlight Project between 1997 and 2011. • Where reported, samples are typically taken as composite rock chip sample, generally 2-5 kg of sample weight, considered large enough to be representative of the coarse pegmatite lithology and are selectively taken from pegmatite lithologies. Sample location sites are biased toward visible mineralisation which is consistent with early-stage reconnaissance exploration in the region. Samples are taken in-situ however

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.).	*Diamond drilling* • Diamond drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, DDH1 Pty Ltd using an Sandvik DE 880 Dual RC/DD Drill Rig using a 135 to 142mm face-sampling bit. *RC Drilling* • Diamond drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, DDH1 Pty Ltd using an Sandvik DE 880 Dual RC/DD Drill Rig using a 135 to 142mm face-sampling bit.
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 drilling* • Diamond drill recovery is recorded run by run reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • Geological logging currently documents core recoveries within 95% of expected with nothing recorded concerning the amount and consistency of material recovered from the drilling. *RC Drilling* • RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from the volume of sample recovered, noting moisture and contamination. • The rigs splitter was emptied between 1m samples by hammering the cyclone bin with a mallet and regularly cleaned by compressed air. • Geological logging currently documents core recoveries within 95% of expected with nothing recorded concerning the amount and consistency of material recovered from the drilling. • Some RC holes noted poor recoveries and contamination impacted by excessive water ingress, particularly in the weathered zone. Sample recovery in fresh pegmatite zones were above 90% with no observed material bias.
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.	*RC and Diamond Drilling* • Preliminary geological logging identifying the primary lithologies and core run recovery has been undertaken by suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the diamond hole or RC hole. • Detailed logging of mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit is undertaken at the rig site and also undertaken again at the Company's logging facility. • Logging is stored in hard copy and the Companies Geochemical Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. • All chip trays are photographed in natural light and logged under both natural and UV light. • The level of detailed logging is aimed at supporting detailed geological modelling considered appropriate for future potential Resource estimation.
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.	*Diamond drilling* • The pegmatite intervals (and up to 3m of the immediate wall rock) within the drillhole were sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length ranged up to 1.0 metre of core length, appropriate to geology and mineralogy. • Sampling is ½ cut core by diamond core saw by experienced LPM personnel at onsite core cutting facilities at Yarrawonga. ½ HQ core size is considered by LPM to be the minimum acceptable standard for representivity of pegmatite samples. • Sampled core was transported to North Australian Laboratories (NAL) in Pine Creek for sample analysis. • ½ core is retained in plastic core trays at the LPM core facility for future work and reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample preparation and associated QA/QC protocol has not been undertaken and will be reported at the appropriate time.
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 and Diamond Drilling* • Sample analysis for all samples were undertaken 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. • 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 LPM-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. QAQC of drilling data • LPM used 3 standards based on Bynoe Region pegmatites between 2300ppm and 10200ppm Li. • LPM used 1 blank based on granite chips between 38 ppm Li. • No umpire samples. *Historic Rock Chip Samples* • Little is documented on sample preparation or QA/QC protocols. Sample EQH038 was analysed at Ultra Trace (method ICP104/304). • Samples TQ201 to TQ203 were analysed at ALS (methods ME-ICP61s, ME-ICP62s and ME-XRF05). • Samples HRO1485 to HRO1491 were analysed at BVM (methods PF101/PF102).
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.	*RC and Diamond Drilling* • Detailed logging of the Core and RC chip is entered directly into excel spreadsheets. • The logging is routinely checked and manually verified within against chip trays, recovery and assay results by the exploration manager and the site procedures are routinely verified by the Site manager. • Audits of the logging will be periodically done by external consultants. • Metallic lithium percent was multiplied by a factor of 2.153/10000 to report Li ppm as $Li_2O\%$.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Rock Chip Sampling • Samples were verified by documentation of primary data as provided to the NT Government under Annual tenement reporting guidelines, including submitted laboratory documentation.
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.	*RC and Diamond Drilling* Drill Collar • The drill collar location has been recorded in the field using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS). • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL. • Locational accuracy is in the order of ±10 m in X-Y and ±15 m in rL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DGPS with more accuracy (to +/- 1m). Drill hole direction and downhole surveys. • Down hole surveys are routinely measured at 15m to 30m intervals with a Reflex's SingleShot downhole survey tool. *Historic Rock Chip Sampling* • All sample sites are recorded using a hand-held GPS. The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL.
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.	*Lei Prospect* • Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect. • The current hole positioning has been aimed at to 40 to 50m spacing along strike and vertical at a distance suitable to define structural trends and establish continuity and plunge of the mineralisation within the main pegmatite body. • Mineralised intervals reported are based on a maximum of one metre sample interval. *Jennys Prospect* • The current hole positioning has been aimed at to 50 to 100m spacing along strike at a distance suitable to define structural trends and at orientations aimed at establishing continuity and dip direction of the pegmatite body. *Historic Rock Chip Sampling* • Data spacing for rock chip sampling is adhoc and governed primarily by the pegmatite outcrop occurrences and level of exposure. • There is insufficient rock chip sampling data to show trends or extent of the mineralisation.
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.	*Lei and Jennys Prospect* • The reported drillhole has been oriented to intersect the structure/geology containing or controlling the pegmatite dyke at a high angle based on projections from historical and recent drilling and geological modelling. • Generally, the orientation is appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced given the observed mineralogy within the pegmatite body. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	*RC and Diamond Drilling* • Core samples and RC chip samples for assay is collected by LPM personnel from site and transported to the core logging facility in Darwin daily. The logging facility is within a secure industrial premises, within a gated and fenced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		complex. • The samples are logged in detail and processed prior to be transported off site (by courier service) to analytical laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review or audit has been conducted on the current drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Bynoe project is centred around 15 km south of Darwin (at 12°40'S latitude, 130° 45'W longitude). The drilling reported here took place at the Lei prospect (EL 31092) and the Jennys prospect (EL 31091). • Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd are the registered holders of 21 EL's. • The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR Title Division.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration of pegmatite hosted mineralisation has occurred in the Bynoe region predominantly through historical small-scale workings targeting Sn ± Ta and through regional recent RC drilling programs by Core Exploration and Liontown Resources. Within Lithium Plus's target areas only historical workings and sparsely selected rock chip samples (pegmatite + host rock) have been previously undertaken. • First pass drilling on the mentioned prospects was conducted by Kingston Resources under the current tenure in 2017.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Tenements listed above form part of LPM's Bynoe Project which is in the Bynoe Pegmatite Field (NTGS Report 16). • The Bynoe pegmatite field extends for some 70km in length and extending up to 15km in width. • The pegmatites occur as clusters, in groups or a single body hosted within the metasedimentary rocks (turbiditic) of the Burrell Creek Formation and Welltree Metamorphics proximal to the Two Sisters Granite (ca 1850). The NTGS have interpreted the pegmatite occurrences to have evolved from the S-type Two Sisters Granite giving an age of ~1850 Ma. • Individual pegmatites range from narrow metre-scale veins to broad lozenge-shaped bodies several tens of meters in width and up to 500m in length, and generally conform to the regional schistosity (structural fabric). • The Bynoe pegmatites are characteristically 'LCT' type (Lithium-caesium-tantalum). It has been reported many of the pegmatite occurrences exhibit highly weathered clay-quartz saprolite surface expressions to significant depth. Weathering has likely stripped the pegmatite of the key lithium mineral spodumene (and possibly Tantalum) requiring deeper drilling to test for lithium grades. • In drill core, the fresh pegmatite is composed of extremely coarse spodumene (20–30%), quartz, albite, microcline and muscovite (in decreasing order of abundance), along with accessory amblygonite, apatite, cassiterite, ilmenite, rutile, and rare columbite, tantalite, tourmaline (elbaite), fluorite, topaz and beryl (NTGS, 2017).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole. • downhole 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.	• Table 2, 3 and 4 for drill hole information • No drilling or material assay information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	• Any sample compositing reported here is calculated via length weighted averages of the 0.3 to 1 m assays. Length weighted averages are acceptable method because the density of the rock (pegmatite) is constant. • 0.3% Li_2O was used as lower cut off grades for compositing and reporting intersections with allowance for including up to 2m of consecutive drill material that has assayed below cut-off grade (internal dilution). • There has been no top-cut to high grade with all 1m samples below 3.50% Li_2O. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The azimuth and dip data for the current hole is presented in Table 2 and 4. *Lei Prospect* The Lei holes have been drilled, in general, at an azimuth toward ~90° angles approximating 60-70° dip at the pegmatite intersection on the interpretation of north-trending, vertical to steeply east-dipping pegmatite body. • The nature and dip of the pegmatite occurrences are still being evaluated. • Estimated true widths are estimated to be around 60 to 70% of downhole width. *Jennys Prospect* • The Jennys holes have been drilled at an azimuth toward ~90° and ~270° angles scissored to cover the unknown dip direction of the outcropping pegmatite. • The nature and dip of the pegmatite occurrences are still being evaluated.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See Figures 3 and 4.
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	• All current exploration results have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	• NA.
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.	• Lithium Plus Minerals is planning additional infill and extensional diamond drilling at the Lei Prospect to evaluate the down-plunge extent of the pegmatite and improve the Resource confidence. Refer main body of the report. • Lithium Plus Minerals are still evaluating the remaining exploration potential at Jennys.