ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 December 2024

EXPLORATION UPDATE
BYNOE LITHIUM PROJECT

Lithium Plus Minerals Limited (ASX: LPM) (**Lithium Plus** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an exploration update for its 100%-owned Bynoe Lithium Project, located near Darwin in the Northern Territory, Australia.

Highlights

- **Four-hole reverse circulation drilling (RC) programme at the Liana Prospect completed** prior to the end of the CY24 field season.
- **Drilling intersected significant pegmatite zones beneath historical workings,** confirming that pegmatite occurrences at surface, associated with clear lithium-in-soil anomalies, are reliable target indicators
- **Several new drill targets identified to the north of the Liana Prospect.**
- Exploration drilling around the area is expected to expand during planning for the CY205 field season.

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

"We remain highly confident in the prospectivity of the Bynoe region and believe that the Lei Deposit represents just the first of many similar-style lithium deposits waiting to be discovered across our richly-fertile pegmatite fields.

The early drilling results at Liana are extremely encouraging and provide strong indication for another potential spodumene-bearing pegmatite system. With assay results pending, this could represent an exciting greenfield discovery within just 3 km of our existing Lei Resource.

We look forward to continuing RC drilling in 2025, targeting extensions of the current known pegmatite body and expanding the scope of our exploration programme to unlock the broader potential of the Bynoe Lithium Project."

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Background

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.

Regional and infill soil geochemistry programs conducted in 2022/2023 field seasons previously identified both the Liana and Liana East prospects as defined by prominent lithium-in-soil anomalies.

Liana Prospect RC Drilling

The Liana Prospect hosts a poorly outcropping quartz-muscovite-kaolinite pegmatite, exposed by the shafts and pits of previous tin workings on the slope of a quartz-veined mica schist ridge. The orientation of the workings, in conjunction with the broader associated soil anomaly pegmatite, suggests a NNE striking trend (and steep to vertical dips) possibly representing a number of thin parallel pegmatite bodies, similar to the Lei.

A four (4) hole, 600m RC drilling programme was completed before the onset of the wet season. This was the first drilling undertaken by Lithium Plus at the Liana Prospect and aimed to test the shallow strike length of the pegmatite body. Significant pegmatite intervals up to 20m thick (including both weathered and fresh material) were intersected downhole.

Two (2) of the holes will require follow-up, deeper RC and/or diamond tail drilling to intersect the pegmatite fully. These holes were suspended due to deteriorating drill pad conditions. The programme has now been paused until the CY25 field season to allow for the wet season to pass.

Table 1: Lithium Plus Minerals 2024 Liana drill hole locations

Hole ID	Collar Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 52		Survey Data				Pegmatite interval		
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)
BYLIRC001	694054	8587751	24	295	-70	176	141	143	2.0
							148	162	14.0
BYLIRC002	694011	8587632	25	295	-60	167	Diamond pre-collar		
BYLIRC003	694040	8587673	25	295	-60	120	72.0	92.0	20.0
BYLIRC004	694046	8587671	24	116	-80	146	Diamond pre-collar		

LPM anticipates assay results will be available early CY25.

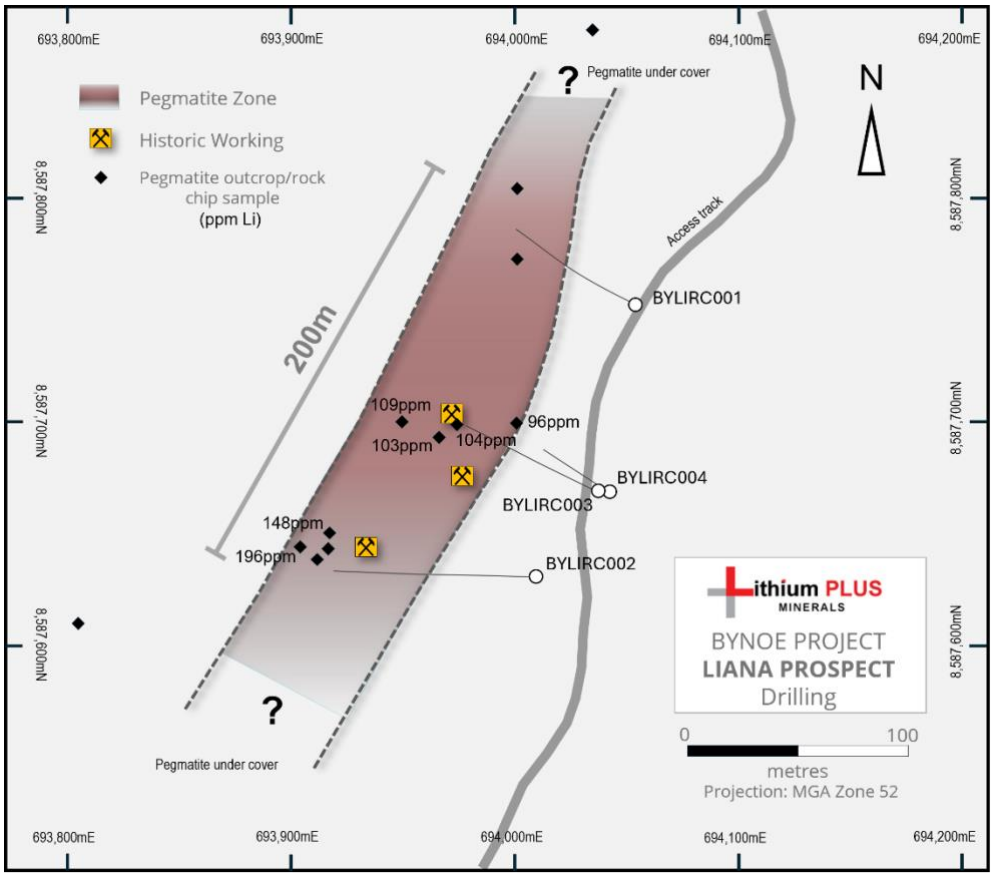


Figure 1: Liana Prospect Geology and Exploration

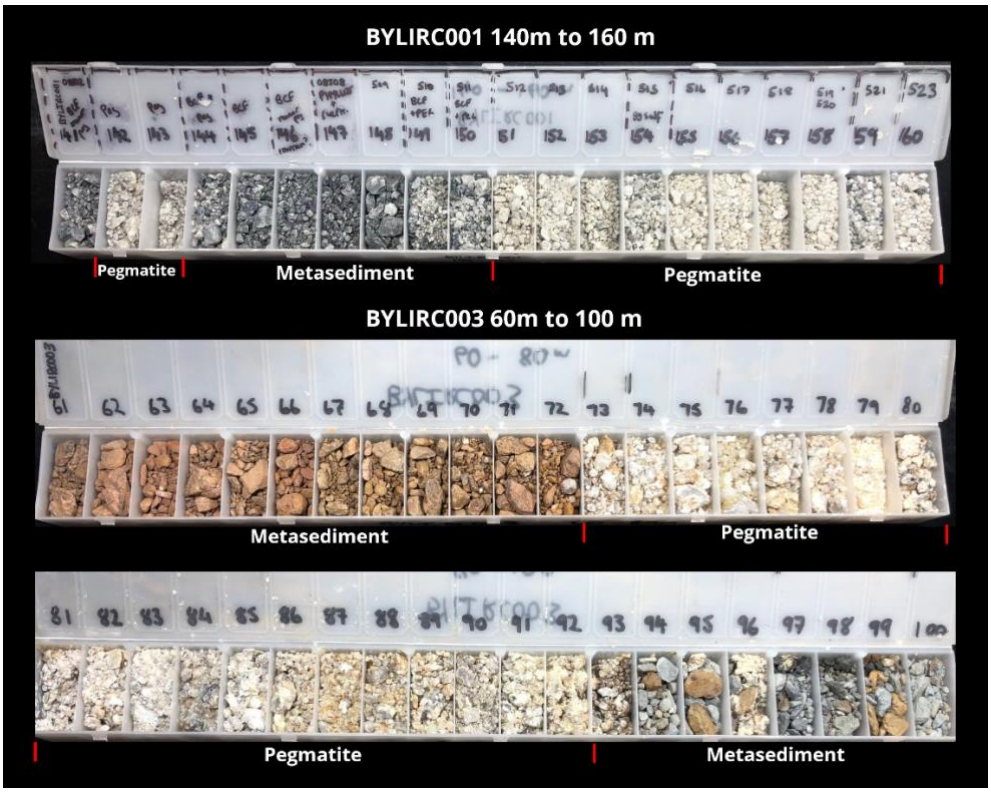


Figure 2: Selected RC chip sample trays for BYLIRC001 and BYLIRC003.

Target generation: Regional soil and mapping programmes

Broad, systematic soil geochemistry surveys, coupled with reconnaissance mapping of pegmatite float trails, have been undertaken over an area between the Lei and Liana deposits within EL 31091. These efforts aim to rapidly and cost-effectively screen broad areas to identify prospective pegmatite targets.

The programme, carried out during the second half of 2023 and early 2024, collected over 2200 soil geochemistry samples. Sampling was initially conducted on along east-west traverse lines spaced 100m apart, with samples taken at 50m spacing along each traverse line. High-priority areas identified through this work were refined further with infill sampling at a 50m square grid spacing to delineate the broader soil anomalies.

Calibration of the soil geochemical results with known pegmatite occurrences, such as those at Lei, has demonstrated that high concentrations of lithium (Li), caesium (Cs), tantalum (Ta), rubidium (Rb), beryllium (Be), and tin (Sn) - the 'pegmatite index' – is a reliable indicator of lithium-enriched pegmatites.

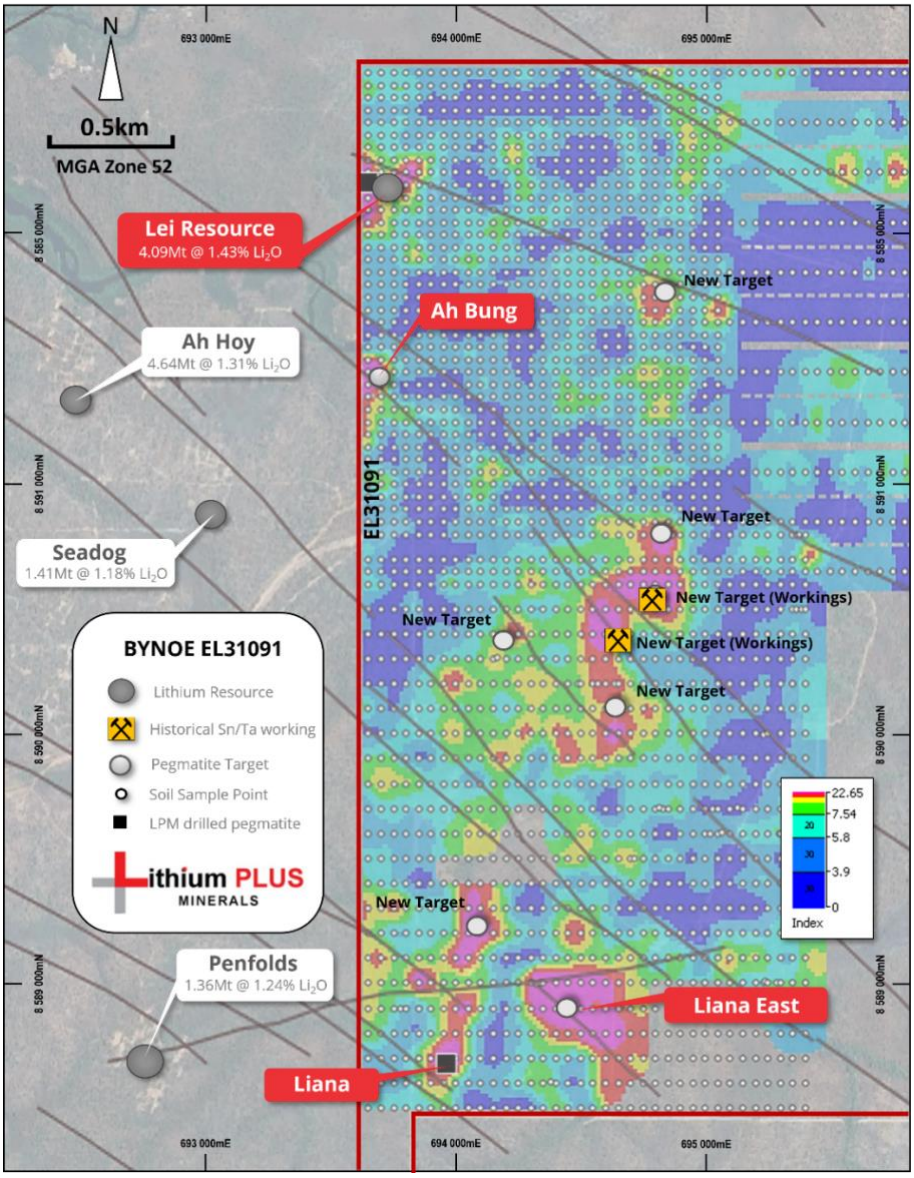


Figure 3: Soil Anomalies across the Bynoe tenements.

Figure 4: Historical pegmatite workings and mullock heaps (E:694799/N:8589567)

Reconnaissance mapping has identified several discrete anomalous geochemical zones, with exposures of highly weathered clay-quartz (smectite-kaolinite) saprolite pegmatite in historical artisanal workings, and exploration costeans. These zones often exhibit surficial residual 'scattered' pegmatite float, comprising resistant quartz and mica, found proximal to the workings.

Further exploration on these 'drill-ready' pegmatite targets will prioritise and integrated into the CY2025 field season exploration planning at Liana and Lei.

Next Steps

- Additional drilling at the Perseverance Prospect to target the recently interpreted fresh pegmatites at depth (refer ASX announcement 1 February 2023);
- Shallow RAB drill testing of geochemical targets to define additional prospects.
- Further soil geochemistry at the Kings Landing Area to prioritise targets and refine existing anomalies and expand soil grids in untested areas.

About Lithium Plus Minerals

Bynoe Lithium Project

Situated on the Cox Peninsula, 45 km south of Darwin, on the northern end of the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt, Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd have a large tenement holding hold eleven (11) granted tenements covering 297 km2. Geologically centred around the Bynoe Pegmatite Field, the tenements share a border with Core Lithium's Ltd (ASX: CXO) Finniss mine development. Lithium Plus Minerals are currently developing plans quickly for the Lei deposit. A maiden JORC Mineral Resource of 4.09 Mt @ 1.43% Li2O was announced on 19 December 2023 "Maiden High-Grade Lithium Resource declared at Lei"[2].

In June 2024, the company applied for a Mining Lease over Lei and announced entering a non-binding MOU with Canmax for 50% offtake of spodumene DSO and concentrate. An extensive exploration program is ongoing in parallel with an early-stage economic assessment of the potential development of the Lei deposit.

The Bynoe region is now recognise as a world-class lithium district with significant lithium resources and exploration potential associated with spodumene-bearing pegmatites. Its proximity to Darwin provides a distinct economic advantage with its regional infrastructure, such as roads and port, providing ready-made access to export markets. The pegmatite quality is recognised for its simple mineralogy, coarse texture, and high grade, features which allow options for low-cost concentrate production or direct shipping. The region hosts Core Lithium Ltd's Finniss Operations, which commenced production on the Grants deposit in 2023, and is currently in care and maintenance. The BP33 deposit is currently in development.

Lithium in the Bynoe pegmatite field is hosted within LCT (lithium–caesium–tantalum) pegmatites that range from narrow veins to broad lozenge-shaped bodies up to 500 meters long and 60 meters wide which are poorly expressed at surface as highly weathered clay-quartz (smectite-kaolinite) saprolite. To date, lithium resources have been defined for 12 individual pegmatite-hosted deposits in this field. Ongoing exploration by multiple companies is expected to significantly grow the resource base in the Bynoe pegmatite field, through systematic assessment of over 100-odd historic prospects, that were recognised (and historically worked) during the main phase of Sn-Ta exploitation in the 1980s.

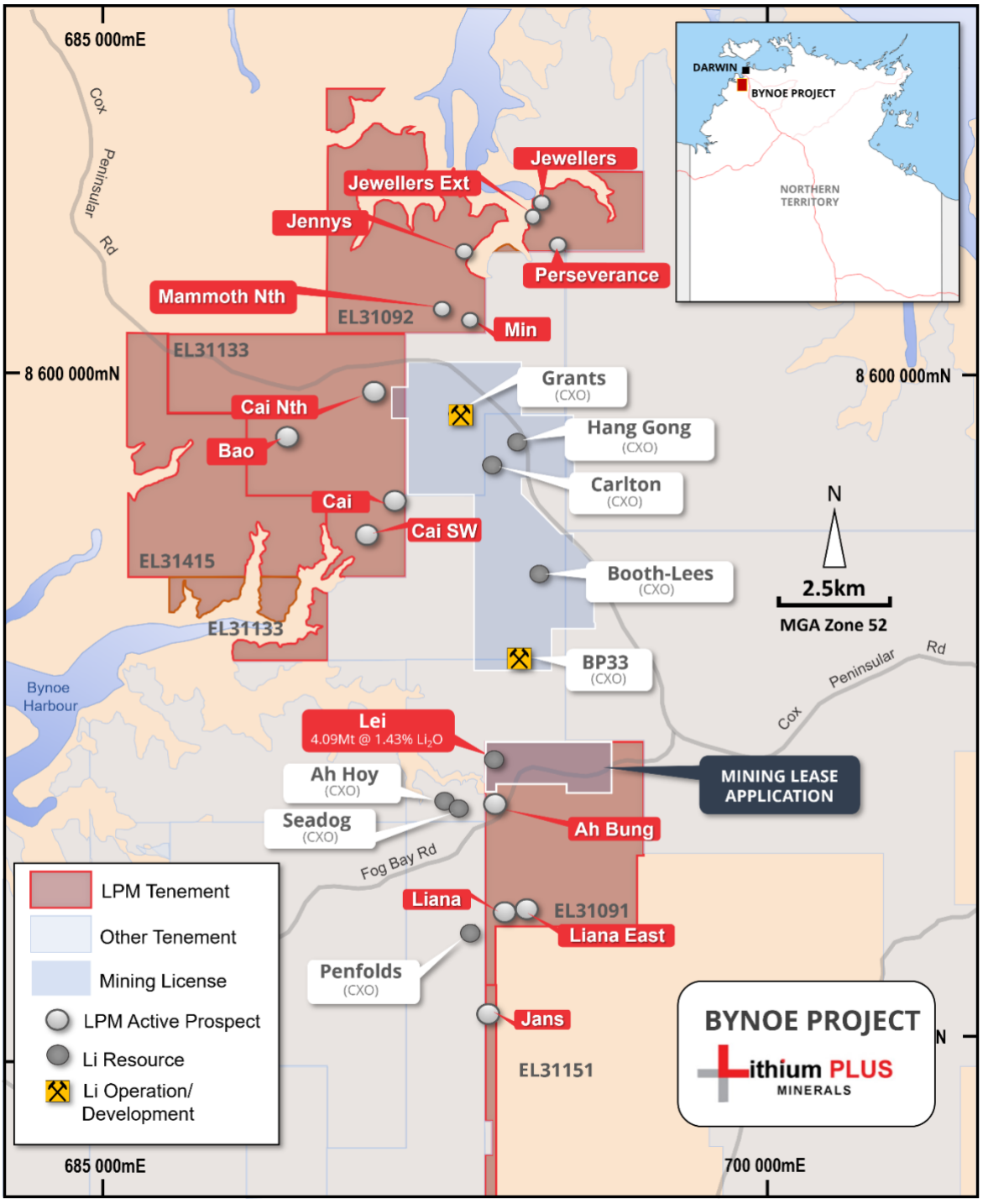
Table 1. Bynoe Lithium minerals resources

Lithium Mineral Resources – Bynoe Region (0.5% Li_2O cut-off)									
Mineral Resource	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Li_2O Contained Metal (kt)
Grants[1]	1.34	1.48	0.61	1.49	0.37	1.27	2.32	1.45	33.6
BP33[1]	2.85	1.44	6.51	1.55	1.14	1.59	10.5	1.53	161
Carlton[1]	2.14	1.33	3.43	1.32	0.78	1.14	6.34	1.30	82.6
Lees[1]			4.16	1.18	7.08	1.12	11.2	1.14	128
Ah Hoy[1]			1.71	1.20	2.93	1.38	4.64	1.31	60.8
Booths[1]			1.84	0.99	1.40	1.06	3.24	1.02	33.0
Penfolds[1]			0.65	1.25	0.71	1.24	1.36	1.24	16.9
Hang Gong[1]			1.51	1.18	1.95	1.14	3.46	1.16	40.1
Seadog[1]					1.41	1.18	1.41	1.18	16.6
Lei[2]			0.42	1.22	3.67	1.45	4.09	1.43	58.0
Bilatos[1]					1.92	1.03	1.92	1.03	19.8
Sandras[1]			1.17	0.92	0.57	0.82	1.73	0.89	15.4

[1]The information is extracted from the report entitled – "Finniss Mineral Resource increased by 58%" - Core Lithium Ltd.'s ASX Announcement 11 April 2024 and is available on the Core Lithium Ltd website www.corelithium.com.au or on the ASX website www.asx.com.au.

[2]The information is extracted from the report entitled – Maiden High-Grade Lithium Resource declared at Lei"- Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd.'s ASX Announcement of 19 December 2023 and is available on the Lithium Plus website www.lithiumplus.com.au or on the ASX website www.asx.com.au.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.



Bynoe Project Location map and pegmatite prospects.

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

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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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified grom the original announcements.

JORC, 2012 Edition: Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to current 2023 Lithium Plus Minerals (LPM) drilling currently underway at the Perseverance Prospect, Bynoe Project.

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 Liana Prospect, Bynoe is related to Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling activities completed from November 2023. The geochemical sampling program reported in this release at the Bynoe project is related to 2200 soil samples completed in 2023/2024. Soil Sampling • Regional areas of EL 31091 have been sampled by surface soil geochemical methods with Soil samples were collected using hand tools (shovels) from the B horizon (or A horizon in the absence of B), approximating a sample >30cm depth. • The sample was sieved on site to retain the <2.50mm soil fraction, removing organic matter in the process. Approximately 100 – 200g of soil sample is retained in pre-numbered paper bags for the purpose of laboratory analysis. • Sample sites were collected on a 200m (north-south) by 50m (east-west) grid spacing considered appropriate for early-stage reconnaissance exploration. Infill sample spacing on a 50m-by-50m grid has supplemented the regional grid in places to better define anomalies highlighted by wider sample spacing. • The prospects were sampled by LPM Limited in 2024 and comprises a total of 680 soil samples. RC Drilling • The current RC drilling reported in this release at the Liana Prospect, Bynoe relating to 4 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.
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 was carried out by drilling contractor, Remote Drilling Services Pty Ltd using an Hydco 70 RC Drill Rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the volume of sample recovered, noting moisture and contamination. • 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.	Soil Sampling • Standard logging was routinely undertaken by suitably qualified field staff on all soil sample sites. • Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field estimates. • Soil sample logs were routinely recorded relating to the nature of the soil profile, type of soil and depth of sample and the presence or absent of pegmatite float at surface. RC Drilling • Preliminary geological logging identifying the primary lithologies recovered 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Soil Sampling • Soil samples represent a partial sample generated with a particular sieve fraction size. • No duplicate soil sample were collected. Historical sites were overlapped with samples collected in 2023 to monitor sample variability. No material variations were noted in the data. • No other quality control procedures were considered necessary of this reconnaissance style sampling program for both soil programs. • Rock chip and soil sample preparation • Current soil samples were prepared and assayed by NAL Laboratories in Pine Creek. RC Sampling • The pegmatite intervals (and up to 3m of the immediate wall rock) within the drillhole were sampled on 1m intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampled material was transported to North Australian Laboratories (NAL) in Pine Creek for sample analysis. • Sample preparation and associated QA/QC protocol has not been undertaken and will be reported at the appropriate time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Soil Sampling • After sample preparation, a sub-sample of the pulp is digested via four acid digestion (4A/MS)(Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids) and analysed via Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS: ICP_W003)) analysis for the following elements: Cs, K, Li, Ta, Rb and Sn. (0.05ppm, 20ppm, 0.1ppm, 0.01ppm, 0.05ppm, and 0.1ppm respectively). The lower detection for Li by this method is 1 ppm. • A barren flush is inserted between samples at the laboratory.
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.	Soil Sampling • All current geochemical data was verified by LPM personnel. • The assay data has been validated against the field logging and were directly input onto electronic spread sheets and validated by the database manager. • A complete record of historical and current logging, sampling and assays were stored within an Access Database. • The soil geochemistry is statistically validated through the gridding process. • Detailed logging of the RC chip is entered directly into excel spreadsheets. RC Drilling • No assays reported at this time.
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.	Soil sampling • All sample sites are recorded using a hand-held GPS. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL. 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.
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.	Soil Sampling • Soil sample sites were collected on a 200m (north-south) by 50m (east-west) grid spacing considered appropriate for early-stage reconnaissance exploration. Infill sample spacing on a 50m-by-50m grid has supplemented the regional grid in places to better define anomalies highlighted by wider sample spacing. Drill Sampling • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		suitable to define structural trends and establish continuity and plunge of the mineralisation within the pegmatite body.
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.	Soil Grids • The short axis of soil sampling grids is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation as mapped or predicted by geological interpretations. In some cases the trend of the geochemical anomaly is inferred to relate to the pegmatite orientations RC Drill spacing • 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.	• Soil 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 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 Liana 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).
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.	• Table 1 for drill hole information • No drilling or material assay information has been excluded.

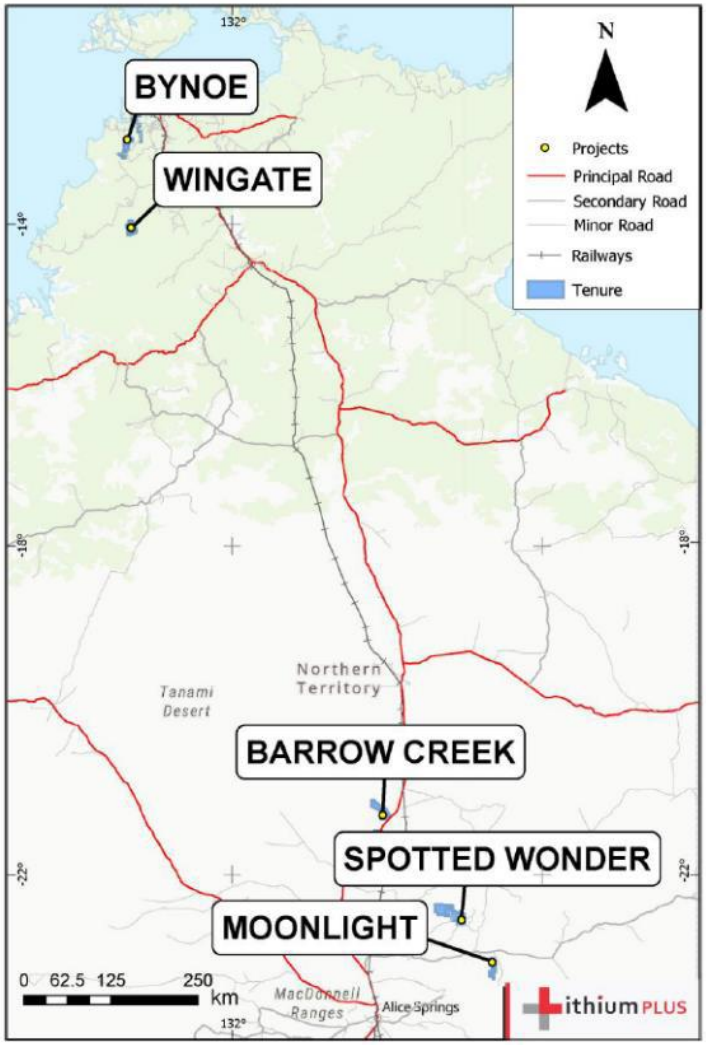
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation 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). • 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. The 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 reported in Table 1 and are estimated to be around 60 to 70% of downhole width.
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 1 and 3
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 current 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.	• Much of this historical exposures have been re-mapped for use in development of the preliminary geological model for the Liana Mineralisation and current exploration program design.
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 conducting additional diamond drilling on a number of RC pre-collars at the Prospect to evaluate the down-plunge extent of the pegmatite. Refer main body of the report.

About Lithium Plus Minerals

Lithium Plus Minerals Limited (ASX: LPM) is an Australian Lithium exploration company with 21 tenements in the Northern Territory grouped into the following projects:

Bynoe Lithium Project (100% LPM)

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 (100% LPM)

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 (100% LPM)

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 Resources Pty Ltd (50% LPM)

Australian uranium and REE portfolio including MacDonnell Ranges Uranium Project and the Moonlight Project in the NT, and the Fox Hill REE Project in NSW.