REEDY LAGOON CORPORATION LIMITED
ABN 41 006 639 514

ASX : RLC

For immediate release
28 February 2017

Lithium acquisition meeting called

Highlights

Meeting to approve acquisition of Nevada Lithium Brine projects to be held on Monday 3rd April 2017.

Independent Expert's Report determines acquisition to be fair and reasonable.

Proposed capital raising to fund acquisition and development of lithium projects.

Exploration Target estimate.

Notice of Meeting

The acquisition by RLC of Nevada Lithium Pty Ltd is subject to RLC Shareholder Approval under Listing Rule 10.1. Nevada Lithium owns 3 lithium brine projects in Nevada, USA.

The Notice of Meeting for an EGM to seek the approval of RLC Shareholders has been lodged with ASX and will be sent to shareholders this week.

Independent Expert's Report

The Independent Expert's Report on the acquisition has been lodged with the ASX and it will be sent to shareholders this week as part of the Notice of Meeting.

The Independent Expert's Report was commissioned because one of the vendors of Nevada Lithium is a director of RLC. Mr Adrian Griffin is the holder of 25% of the shares in Nevada Lithium.

The Independent Expert has determined that the acquisition is fair and reasonable to the shareholders in RLC other than Mr Griffin and his associates.

Proposed Capital Raising

To fund cash payments under the acquisition and the development of the lithium brine projects and to provide working capital, RLC proposes to make a 4 for 9 Entitlement Offer to raise $2.1 million at 3 cents per share.

The Entitlement Offer will be non-renounceable. The Entitlement Offer is intended to be made before the EGM and open the day after the acquisition is approved at the EGM.

Estimate of Exploration Target for Lithium Projects

The Exploration Target for the 3 Lithium Brine Projects to be acquired by RLC ("Nevada Lithium Projects") is estimated to be in the range of 750,000 tonnes of Lithium Carbonate Equivalent ("LCE") to 1,000,000 tonnes of LCE at Lithium grades of between 90mg/L and 120mg/L across the project claim areas as tabulated below:

	Lithium Grade mg/l*		LCE Tonnes	
PROPERTY	**Min**	**Max**	**Min**	**Max**
Columbus Marsh	90	120	170,000	229,000
Big Smoky Valley South	90	120	310,000	419,000
Alkali Lake	90	120	268,000	363,000
TOTALS (rounded)	90	120	750,000	1,000,000
	* 1.0 mg/l = 1.0 PPM			
	LCE = Lithium Carbonate Equivalent			

Cautionary Statement

At the time of preparing this Exploration Target estimate the Company has not undertaken any drilling or sampling on the Nevada Lithium Projects. Therefore it should be noted that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The purpose of describing an Exploration Target is to provide guidance on the scope of the potential we see in the project areas RLC is acquiring.

Geologic Model for Nevada Lithium Projects

All of the Nevada Lithium Projects are located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, close to Clayton Valley (see Figure 1 below) and with similar geology. The geological model used for staking the Nevada Lithium Projects is based on the Silver Peak Lithium Operation in Clayton Valley which operation has been well documented over its +30 year operating lifetime. The operation is currently owned by Albemarle Corporation, a NYSE listed company, which does not release any information about its past or present production profile. Some information about lithium production at Silver Peak has been released or commented on by various third parties, but it cannot be verified.

Geologic Model for Silver Peak

The reader is referred to USGS Open File Report 2003-1006 "A Deposit Model for Lithium Brines", by Dwight Bradley *et al* for a detailed discussion on the geology of lithium brines in Clayton Valley. In developing its Exploration Target the Company has identified a number of key factors which it believes should be present in order for a basin to be considered prospective for lithium. These are summarised as follows:

1. A tectonically uplifted area ("Cordillera") which has been subjected to desert conditions for an extended period of geologic time; examples include the Andes in South America and the Sierra Nevada mountains in the western USA.
2. Young volcanic host rocks containing large volumes of rhyolite, tephra, volcanic glass, and alkaline intrusive and extrusive rocks – these rocks have a high lithium content and as they are very susceptible to weathering and erosion they are the source of the lithium in the brines.
3. Rapid subsidence of fault blocks is caused by extensional tectonics and this creates local sub-basins.
4. Presence of gravel aquifers and intercalated tephra deposits with fine grained siltstone and clay beds providing impermeable barriers that results in confined flow of lithium rich brines within aquifers and towards the basin.
5. Hot geothermal waters in volcanic areas may also dissolve and transport lithium in solution into the sub basins.
6. Bounding fault structures further confine and channelize the flow of ground waters, including hot geothermal waters, into the basins.

Lithium Brine Resources – Criteria for Definition

There are no "handbooks" for a definition of lithium brine Resources. In making an estimate of the Exploration Target for the Nevada Lithium Projects the principals used by Pure Energy Minerals Limited for defining an inferred resource were adopted (see the release by Pure Energy Minerals Limited on the TSX-V exchange on July 17, 2015 in particular its NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Resource estimate for its Clayton Valley South lithium Brine Resource). One of these principals is that because lithium is contained in a fluid and the fluid is stratigraphically controlled the same principals used for definition of petroleum resources can be applied to lithium brine resources although on a smaller scale.

Extent of Lithium Bearing areas on Nevada Lithium Project claim areas .

As the prospective basins for all three project areas to be acquired by RLC extend well beyond the limits of the Placer Claims of those projects, the total available area for Exploration Target calculation is the area of the claim blocks. Although rights to lithium in ground waters in Nevada are not restricted to the limits of a company's claim holdings, for the purpose of **Exploration Target** estimation the claim boundaries provide an arbitrary but useful limit. As a result, the **Exploration Target** estimate is considered to be conservative.

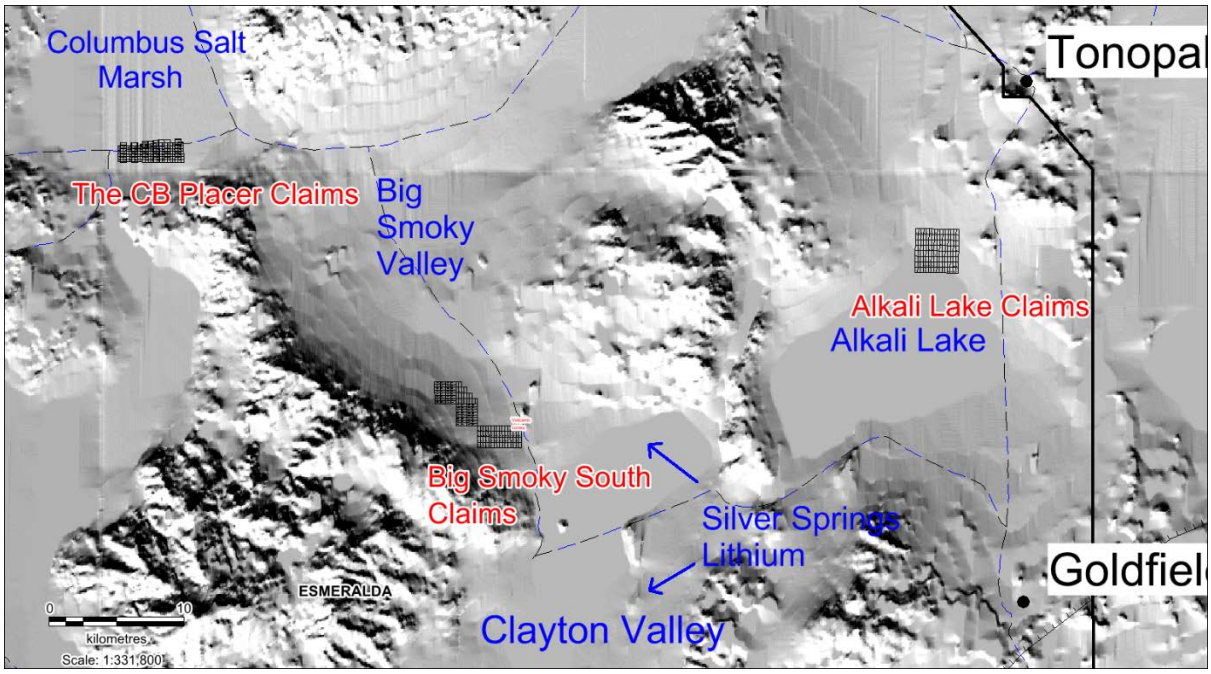

Figure 1 Nevada Lithium Pty Ltd Placer Claim Blocks in Clayton Valley Area, Nevada; DEM background

The claim block areas are set out below:

Columbus Salt Marsh:	81 claims	1,620 acres (655 ha)
Big Smoky Valley South:	148 claims	2,960 acres (1,197 ha)
Alkali Lake:	128 claims	2,560 acres (1,036 ha)

Assumptions Adopted for the Exploration Target of Nevada Lithium Projects

Based on the information disclosed in the Pure Energy NI 43-101 report and with appropriate modification with respect to known geological factors in the Nevada Lithium Project areas the following input factors were generated for the Exploration Target estimate:

Minimum grade: 37mg/L lithium concentration
Average grade: 102mg/L lithium concentration (weighted average grade)
Maximum grade: 370mg/L lithium concentration
Saturated Thickness: min 35m average 165m max 299m
Porosity: 34%
LCE factor: 5.323

Exploration Target Estimation

Based on the assumptions a matrix table was constructed to calculate the various estimates:

	Saturated Thickness (m)			Li Grade mg/L			Porosity %	LCE Factor	Calculated Lithium (LCE) Tonnes		
AREA (ha)	Min	Average	Max	Min	Average	Max			Min	Average	Max
655	31	165	299	37	102	370	0.34	5.323	13,597	199,508	1,311,444
1197	31	165	299	37	102	370	0.34	5.323	24,848	364,597	2,396,638
1036	31	165	299	37	102	370	0.34	5.323	21,506	315,558	2,074,283
									60,000	880,000	5,782,000

As a minimum Exploration Target based on the unlikely coincidence of all minimum factors would not be viable (just as an estimate based on the coincidence of all maximum factors would be unlikely) the Exploration Target has been expressed as a range of +/- 15% centered on the average between the minimum and maximum estimates.

The resulting Exploration Target range is 750,000 tonnes of Lithium Carbonate Equivalent ("LCE") to 1,000,000 tonnes of LCE at Lithium grades of between 90mg/L and 120mg/L.

Cautionary Statement

At the time of preparing this Exploration Target estimate RLC has not undertaken any drilling or sampling on the Nevada Lithium Projects. Therefore it should be noted that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Future Exploration Program

Subject to appropriate funding, including the raising of approximately $2.0 million RLC has developed an exploration strategy that is designed to test the Exploration Target and enable the estimation of a Resource. The program will be based on:

- Electrical resistivity surveys to identify hypersaline layers (thickness and extent) in the sedimentary basins.
- Possible "push" drilling to test shallow targets for lithium brine content; the method is only effective to about 70 metres.
- Deeper targets to be tested by diamond core drill holes to a maximum depth of 500 metres; some targets could be tested by cheaper rotary drilling techniques.
- Core samples (or rotary samples) analysed for lithium and other metals.
- Drill hole logged electrically to identify saline layers.
- Drill hole converted to a well for pump testing and systematic water sampling.

For more information please contact G Fethers on 613 8420 6280
On behalf of the Board

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Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited
Suite 2, 337a Lennox Street, Richmond VIC 3121
Issued shares: 158,276,946
Issued options: 2,700,000 unlisted
Share price (last traded): $0.017
Directors and management:
Jonathan Hamer, Chairman, Non-Executive Director
Geoffrey Fethers, Managing Director, Co. Secretary
Adrian Griffin, Non-Executive Director

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report as it relates to exploration results and geology was compiled by Mr Geoff Balfe who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Certified Professional. Mr Balfe is a consultant to Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited and Mr Balfe is a vendor to Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited of shares in Nevada Lithium Pty Ltd. (which owns the lithium brine projects) Mr Balfe has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Balfe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Company has not collected geochemical samples
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling undertaken
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.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• N/A
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *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.*	
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including*	• Placer Claims have been staked and duly recorded with Esmeralda

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	County and filed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). • BLM receipts for the filing of the WH Claims, the CB Claims and the MB Claims are in the possession of the Company. The claims have been staked by Sierra Lithium LLC, a wholly owned US subsidiary of Nevada Lithium Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There is no record of lithium exploration on any of the subject placer claims. • TSX company Ultra Lithium has reported elevated lithium values up to 270 ppm in diamond drilling on its Big Smoky Valley property which is 15km north west of RLC's Big Smoky Valley South property (TSX-V:ULI 7 July 2016). • Dajin Resources Corporation is conducting exploration on Alkali Lake 9km to the south west of RLC's Alkali lake property and has reported lithium values up to 383 ppm in 12 surface samples. Dajin has completed extensive geophysical surveys including gravity surveys which indicate a local sub-basin more than 1200m deep. This sub basin continues to the north and is connected to the basin that is covered by RLC's placer claims at Alkali Lake. • The Silver Peak Lithium Operation is located 9km south east of RLC's Big Smoky Valley South property and 25km south west of RLC's Alkali Lake property. Albemarle does not report lithium production from Silver Peak but production has been estimated to be about 6,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate per year. • Nevada Sunrise (TSX-V:NEV) has reported Hole CNE-16-03, drilled to a total depth of 591.3 metres (1,940 feet) at Clayton Valley north east has intersected multiple aquifer formations, including 387.69 metres of brine-producing strata averaging 243.66 milligrams per litre ("mg/l") lithium from a depth of 209.23 to 596.92 metres, including a higher grade interval averaging 299.5 mg/l lithium over 36.92 metres. Note: 1.0 mg/l = 1.0 ppm. • Pure Energy Minerals Ltd (TSX:PE) has released a NI43-101 compliant Inferred Resource for their property in the Clayton Valley south east area based on the results of two completed wells and detailed gravity and seismic reflection surveys during 2014-15 that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		confirmed a deep structural trough on its claims and identified 19 reflectors from sediment layers that correspond to previously identified Li-aquifer horizons. Two exploratory boreholes were completed in the north end of the claims. CV-1 “twinned” the Rodina hole SPD-9, and CV-2 explored new ground further south. Pumping tests completed for 8 hrs in CV-1 provided positive results of 150 gpm (9.5 L/s) and 225 ppm Li. An Inferred Resource of 816,000 metric tonnes of Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) has been calculated based on borehole sample chemistry, seismic and gravity interpretations of basin stratigraphy.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Although there is no sub-surface geological information available for any of the properties there is a generally accepted geological model for lithium brines in closed basins in Esmeralda County, Nevada. Where drill hole data exists the basins are characterized by multiple alternating aquifers consisting of sandy or gravelly beds with intercalated fine grained sediments including clay beds (derived from decomposition of tuffa deposits), fine volcanic ash layers, and alluvial silty deposits. In Clayton Valley at least eight lithium brine enriched aquifers have been recognized.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• N/A
Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	*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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• The presence of thick sequences (>30m) of recent volcanic ash was observed in Big Smoky Valley South. The decomposition of recent volcanic ash is considered to be a source of lithium in the brines.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Initial drill hole locations will depend on geophysical survey (gravity and resistivity) results and the results of shallow geochemical drilling.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• N/A
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has visited the sites and verified the location of the tenements.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• N/A
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• N/A
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• N/A
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• N/A
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• N/A
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Company intends to investigate alternate methods of pre-concentration of lithium brines to using evaporation ponds. These include reverse osmosis and direct solvent extraction. These methods will facilitate future environmental permitting and minimize waste by-products.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• N/A
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• N/A
Discussion of relative accuracy/	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
confidence	*example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• N/A
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• N/A
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• N/A
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• N/A
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• N/A
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• N/A
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• N/A
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• N/A
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.*	• The Company is aware of current lithium demand-supply relationship and likely customer specifications for battery grade lithium carbonate. The low levels of contaminants in Clayton Valley brines is an important factor in the Company's decision to operate in this region as well as access to North American markets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• N/A
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Agreements with possible stakeholders are not a condition to the approval of tenements on Federal land in the USA. Future permits for operations will need to address standard EIS issues that relate to similar operations in the US. There are no indigenous lands in the area of the subject placer claims.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• N/A
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• N/A