



LEPIDICO

ASX: LPD

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

for the period ending 31 March 2022

(All figures are unaudited and in A\$ unless stated otherwise)

Key Points

Development

- Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) work for the Karibib concentrator completed in February, pending integration with chemical plant
- Phase 1 chemical plant Process Design Criteria (PDC) finalised, which incorporates design improvements based on operating data from demonstration plant campaign and engineering risk assessments; control estimate and FEED completion due July
- LOH-Max[®] raw lithium hydroxide campaign and by-product stages complete; testwork extended to incorporate vendor requirements; final stage lithium hydroxide refining to complete imminently
- Infrastructure development works to establish access, utilities and services to the 57,000m² lot allocated for the Phase 1 chemical conversion plant progressed well during the quarter
- RC drilling complete and diamond core program well advanced at Helikon 3-4 with broad intervals of lepidolite intersected; assays pending with results imminent
- Lithium mica signature rubidium anomalies at RT01 and RT18 within ML204 have developed to have significant scale surface expression; RC drilling scheduled to start May

Products & Marketing

- Further unsolicited interest in lithium hydroxide offtake received from multiple consumers; Traxys actively managing supply negotiations for 100% of annual lithium hydroxide production (c.5,000tpa) from Phase 1 for seven years
- Caesium supply negotiations well advanced with further unsolicited interest received covering 100% of planned production
- Solid interest received for amorphous silica supply to the construction industry within the UAE; further demand seen for Sulphate of Potash (SOP) with more than 150% of annual production now covered under Letters of Intent (LOI); agricultural trials started using gypsum residue

Corporate and Finance

- Well-funded with cash and equivalents as at 31 March 2022 of \$7.3 million and no debt
- Executive team expanded with the appointment of General Manager Sustainability & Country Affairs Namibia and recruitment of two General Manager Operations, one for Namibia and the other for the UAE
- Independent Technical Report and Environmental and Social Due Diligence Review Report completed by BDA and provided to U.S. International Development Finance Corp. (DFC); legal due diligence to commence incorporating commercial lender input during the June quarter

OVERVIEW & OUTLOOK

Lepidico continues to have a zero-harm track record since health, safety and environmental incident reporting began in September 2016. During the March 2022 quarter, most employees and contractors outside of Namibia continued to work effectively from home due to the ongoing pandemic. The Karibib site remained open for the entire quarter, albeit with some COVID-19 related disruption. One case of COVID-19 was reported amongst staff; with the employee now fully recovered. Strategic Metallurgy operations were impacted by Western Australia COVID-19 close contact protocols, with up to five of nine operators having to isolate during March/April, fortunately no illness was recorded.

Good progress continues to be made on all key Phase 1 Project workstreams, aided by the resumption of international travel, importantly to and from Australia. The first face-to-face meetings under the EPCM contracts were conducted with Lycopodium Minerals Pty Ltd (Lycopodium), Brisbane which proved instrumental in finalising the chemical plant process design for FEED. Further business travel to both Namibia and the UAE was also conducted in the quarter, allowing essential recruitment to advance. Lithium chemical supply-demand fundamentals continued to tighten with spot prices, according to Benchmark Mineral Intelligence (BMI), appearing to start to plateau close to RMB500,000/t LCE (US\$78,000/t) but more importantly new contract prices have jumped into the US\$30,000-40,000/t range. BMI continues to predict that there is, "little chance of a balanced market within the next few years."

- A\$1.2 million of Stage 2 EPCM works for the Karibib concentrator were approved following completion of Stage 1 FEED and HAZOP in February, with Lycopodium to finalise the control estimate in June to coincide with the chemical plant estimate.
- Chemical plant water, heat and mass balances were revised incorporating operating data from the demonstration plant campaign, allowing the PDC to be finalised and thereby FEED works to proceed. This represents a major milestone that incorporates an extensive risk assessment and mitigation process, workshopped by Lycopodium, Strategic Metallurgy and Lepidico. The control estimate is now expected in July 2022 to allow a Final Investment Decision (FID) from August.
- Ministry of Mines and Energy, Republic of Namibia granted an Accessory Works Permit for the development of the Karibib Lithium Operations within Mining Licence 204. Phase 1 Karibib developments are fully permitted.
- Karibib power supply tender issued late March for close in May.
- Traxys has received broad interest for supply of Phase 1 lithium hydroxide to end consumers under the binding offtake agreement signed with Lepidico in December 2021 for 100% of annual production (5,000tpa) over the first 7 years. Customers are awaiting demo plant samples.
- Caesium chemical supply negotiations advancing well with demand exceeding annual production, ahead of an envisaged significant supply deficit emerging later this year.
- Further demand received for Phase 1 SOP, with over 150% of annual production now covered under non-binding MOUs for this sole source of manufacture in the region.
- Supply negotiations progressing for both amorphous silica and gypsum following successful consumer testing of samples. A size sample of gypsum received in the UAE for testing as both an agricultural and non-agricultural soil conditioning agent, which supports the objective of the Phase 1 chemical plant being a zero solid process waste facility.
- Demonstration Plant operations extended by 1 month to conclude 30 April due to multiple instances of operators being stood down to isolate as COVID-19 close contacts. LOH-Max[®] trials complete to allow the PDC to be finalised mid-April 2022. Final campaign reports due June 2022.
- Technical and Environment & Social Due Diligence Reports completed for DFC. Due diligence scheduled to conclude following review of demonstration plant reports and control estimates. Engagement with commercial lenders has ramped up to support a September 2022 quarter FID.
- Highly experienced and well-credentialed key executives recruited: General Manager Sustainability & Country Affairs; GM Operations Namibia and GM Operations UAE.

DEVELOPMENT

Chemical Conversion Plant (100%), Abu Dhabi

In April, Hans Daniels was appointed as General Manager Operations UAE. He will start with Lepidico in July 2022. Hans brings a great breadth and depth of experience from his plus 30 years working in the chemicals industry, much of it in the UAE, where he has established and developed new chemicals businesses. As GM Operations for the region, Hans will lead the implementation and operation of Lepidico's Phase 1 chemicals process facility within the Khalifa Industrial Zone Abu Dhabi (KIZAD), which employs the Company's proprietary process technologies.

The Phase 1 Chemical Conversion Plant is largely permitted with environmental approval to construct granted. The Musataha lease agreement was signed in October 2021 with ADP and the final staged deposit was paid during the quarter. The Musataha agreement secures the 57,000m² site for the Phase 1 chemical plant for an initial term of 25 years. The site is located within KIZAD, a major industrial free zone, which allows full foreign business ownership as well as tax exemptions on imports and exports. Under the Musataha Agreement the off-site infrastructure is being delivered by ADP (the parent company of KIZAD) to the site boundary, which includes natural gas, 11kV power, potable water, sewer services, access roads and drainage. Khalifa Port, the deep-water container terminal where concentrate from Walvis Bay, Namibia will be imported is just 15km by road from the plant site.

Annual renewal of the environmental approval to construct the chemical plant has been received from the Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi (EAD). Site investigation geotechnical and geophysical works for the chemical plant were completed during the quarter, with final reports issued to Lycopodium for its FEED works which remain on schedule for completion in July. The site layout has been finalised and the pre-development application submitted to allow infrastructure tie-ins to be finalised.

Infrastructure development works to establish access, utilities and services to the chemical plant site progressed during the quarter. Access road works are nearing completion, which will allow electrical power, natural gas and industrial water utilities, and sewer and drainage services to be established to the site boundary.

A major project milestone was reached in early April with the chemical plant PDC finalised following an extensive process design review. Various flowsheet and process improvements were identified from the recent Demonstration Plant L-Max[®] and LOH-Max[®] trials (see below). The metallurgical simulation model has been progressively updated for these modifications with water, heat and mass balances all revised. These data coupled with relevant samples from the demonstration plant trial have been and in some instances are still being evaluated by equipment suppliers. Most equipment vendor data for the revised design criteria have been received with the balance expected in May. The control estimate and chemical plant schedule are now expected to be finalised in July 2022.

Phase 1 represents a unique opportunity globally for production of the strategic metals: caesium and rubidium, for which the United States is 100% reliant on imports. Furthermore, lithium, caesium, and rubidium, the main Phase 1 products, are all on the U.S. Government list of Critical Minerals, making Lepidico's technologies and the Phase 1 chemical plant strategically significant.

Karibib Project (80%), Namibia

In April, Timotheus (Timo) Ipangelwa was appointed as General Manager Operations Namibia. He will start with Lepidico in August. Timo has 16 years experience as a Mining Engineer working at both large and medium scale open pit operations. As GM Operations for Lepidico in Namibia, Timo will lead the re-development of two open pit mines at Rubicon and Helikon, as well as the implementation and operation of Lepidico's Phase 1 mineral concentrator for the Karibib Project.

Karibib is fully permitted for the re-development of two open pit mines at Rubicon and Helikon 1, which will feed lithium mica ore to a central mineral concentrator adjacent to Rubicon that employs conventional flotation technology. Major awarded Project permits include the Mining Licence (ML204),

water extraction permit, Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), Accessory Works Permit and a separate ECC awarded for the overhead power transmission line.

During the quarter, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Republic of Namibia granted the Accessory Works Permit for the development of the Karibib Lithium Operations within ML204, where construction work is planned to start in the September 2022 quarter. The accessory works application included the waste management areas designed by Knight Piésold and various site ancillaries designed by Lycopodium, which includes site buildings and structures. Under the EPCM contract for the Karibib concentrator, Lycopodium has completed all Stage 1 works including FEED. The Lepidico Board also approved A\$1.2 million of Stage 2 EPCM works, funded from existing working capital. The concentrator control estimate is planned to be finalised in June to coincide with the estimate for the Abu Dhabi chemical plant.

The power supply system design has been completed and was issued for tender in January 2022. As previously advised, solar and hydropower already make significant contributions to the Namibian national grid. It is expected that at least 80% of grid power will be from committed renewable sources by 2025. Lepidico is also tracking several new solar projects that appear to be close to a development decision, which could allow all power to the Karibib Project to be from renewable sources.

Site works at Karibib are scheduled to start once finance is secured. A considerable tonnage of high-grade in-situ lepidolite mineralisation is exposed at surface at Rubicon with minimal requirement for mining of waste. As such ore mining is not on the critical path and will start just ahead of concentrator commissioning.

Sustainability

In April Benedicta Uris joined Lepidico as General Manager Sustainability & Country Affairs Namibia. Benedicta is uniquely well qualified and brings a wealth of experience from more than 20 years in senior management sustainability roles within the natural resources industries in Africa and the United Kingdom. As GM Sustainability for the Lepidico Group, Benedicta is responsible for designing and implementing the Company's sustainability strategy, with an emphasis on Environment, Social and Governance (ESG), reporting to the Managing Director. Based in Namibia, Benedicta is also responsible for Country Affairs in the region.

Lepidico remains committed to continuous improvement in environmental performance. Opportunities to reduce already low levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions versus industry peers have been identified and are actively being pursued. Evaluation of work by environmental consultant GHD for Phase 1 has identified opportunities to reduce aggregate Scope 1 and 2 emissions¹ to less than 3.0t CO₂-e/ t Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE); an industry-leading position.

Excellence in environmental stewardship, which includes demonstrating that products have low associated CO₂-e emissions, moderate water usage and ground impacts that can be remediated at closure is now almost essential for chemicals supplied for EV manufacture, particularly when associated with vehicle sales into the European and North American markets. Lepidico's proprietary hydrometallurgical process technologies – which will be commercialised in the Company's integrated Phase 1 Project that is now in its initial development phase – score extremely well on all these criteria when benchmarked against the industry.

Fire and water trailers have been acquired for the Karibib Operations to service the site and local farmer community, where there have been instances of scrub fires.

¹ Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the reporting company. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain.

Product Marketing

In the previous quarter, the Company signed a binding offtake agreement for sales-marketing, logistics and trade finance with Traxys Europe S.A. ("Traxys") for 100% of the production of lithium hydroxide (5,000tpa) from the Company's planned Phase 1 Project during the first 7 years of operation or 35,000t in total. In addition, Traxys will act as agent for 100% of the production of caesium sulphate solution (c.400tpa) from the Chemical Plant.

Since signing the agreement, Traxys has arranged for lithium hydroxide samples to be dispatched to customers, depleting Lepidico's inventory. Further demand for samples will be satisfied on receipt of assays for products from the recent Demonstration Plant operations. Binding terms for supply agreements are being prioritised with counterparties that can meet the Company's financing objective for Phase 1.

It is evident that lithium chemical consumers, particularly in electric vehicle supply chains are having to contend with numerous challenges. These include certainty of new ethical lithium chemical supply, certainty of existing supply of other raw battery materials (nickel in particular), access to reliable affordable green energy throughout the supply chain, access to capital to meet their own manufacturing growth needs and geo-political uncertainty in several key regions around the world.

Lepidico's Phase 1 Project is as well insulated from such challenges and uncertainties as any integrated lithium chemical development. Namibian operations are fully permitted and permitting in Abu Dhabi is well advanced and benefits from a prescribed process within a world class industrial free zone. Abu Dhabi has some of the world's most affordable and reliable supply of energy, with a rapidly increasing non-greenhouse gas (GHG) generating component. Commitment to green hydrogen manufacture is high, supported by Government and well-funded industry partners. Phase 1 also benefits from excellent environmental and social credentials including relatively low GHG emissions, modest water usage, compact land use footprint and considerable social benefits at a local level.

These attributes have led to a wave of renewed interest in Phase 1 products, particularly lithium hydroxide, during the quarter. Lepidico is seeking sustainable long-term relationships with its customers with alignment on production growth from not just a Phase 2 and possible further developments but also associated with process technology partners.

Excellent progress continues to be made in securing binding offtake agreements for the caesium from the Phase 1 Chemical Plant. As previously advise, the caesium market is on the cusp of significant tightening as one of just two size producers of caesium chemicals globally ceases production due to depletion of a major pollucite raw material feed source. Lepidolite is a viable alternative source of caesium when processed using Lepidico's proprietary hydrometallurgical technologies, developed over the past eight years.

Lepidico is well advanced in the negotiation of supply of caesium under binding agreements, which are now at a stage that will allow legal due diligence by lenders to be undertaken. During the quarter further interest was received from multiple groups for strategic involvement in caesium supply. These opportunities are in process of being evaluate and prioritised.

The Company has now secured three non-binding LOIs for the supply of between 15,000-20,000t per annum of sulphate of potash (SOP) from the Phase 1 Chemical Plant. Average annual production is estimated at 13,000t. Furthermore, disruptions to SOP supply chains led commentator Argus to recently raise its long-term price forecast.

Amorphous silica samples have been successfully evaluated by local manufacturers as a supplementary cementitious material. Supply terms under LOIs are now being negotiated.

Samples of the gypsum residue have been successfully evaluated by several consumers as a suitable substitute for imported mineral gypsum, used as either a cement retarder or as a soil conditioning agent. In addition, a larger 500kg sample has been received in the UAE for agricultural and non-agricultural soil conditioning trials, some of which will be conducted once the hot summer season is

over. Application of the gypsum as an industrial product will allow Lepidico to realise its goal of the Phase 1 chemical plant being a zero process-waste facility.

Phase 2 Plant Scoping Study

Site selection considerations for a Phase 2 chemical plant is proving fluid, in part due to nascent battery cathode manufacturing in North America and to a lesser extent Europe. Access to affordable reliable power from non-greenhouse gas emitting sources and green hydrogen are also key drivers for locating industrial facilities. However, supply by utilities is still evolving. As such, Lepidico has deferred further site selection work until Phase 2 enters the pre-feasibility study stage.

In the interim Phase 2 activities are focused on organically expanding the Mineral Resource base in Namibia (see below).

RESEARCH & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Operation of the L-Max[®] and LOH-Max[®] demonstration plant in Perth continued throughout the quarter following upgrades, which incorporate modifications identified from the process design reviews undertaken under the Phase 1 chemical plant EPCM Stage 1 works. Plant throughput is based on a concentrate feed rate of 32kg/hr, up from 15kg/hr. Scale up to Phase 1 is just over 200 to 1.

Capital expenditures for the demonstration plant upgrade are within the budget of just under A\$400,000 with additional equipment vendor testwork and external analysis being covered by the budgeted contingency. Operating costs are forecast to modestly exceed budget after allowance for contingency as man-hours have exceeded the budget, in large part due to sequential rather than planned parallel operations being required due to the loss of operators to enforced isolation under the Western Australia COVID-19 close contact protocols. Operating costs to complete are estimated at A\$1.3 million, versus a budget of just over A\$1.0 million. Costs are expected to be eligible for research and development tax relief.

L-Max[®] impurity removal operations were successfully completed during the quarter, following the manufacture of liquor from leach operations undertaken last November/December. These operations produced lithium sulphate, potassium-caesium-rubidium alum and associated residue streams. LOH-Max[®] operations have also completed with the manufacture of raw lithium hydroxide monohydrate from approximately half the lithium sulphate feedstock. Lithium hydroxide refining was intended to be undertaken in parallel with SOP, caesium sulphate and rubidium sulphate by-product manufacture. It is these operations that were conducted sequentially due to the limited availability of plant operators. By-product manufacture was completed in April and lithium hydroxide refining will complete imminently.

Virtual demonstration plant tours have been run for both lenders and equity investors with further tours planned. Various demonstration plant product samples have been prepared and dispatched to customers for assessment. Further samples are scheduled for dispatch to customers once assays have been returned. Assay turnaround times continue to be unpredictable due to high demand and staff availability.

Final reports for the three hydrometallurgical campaigns under the demonstration plant trial – leach, impurity removal and final product manufacture – are scheduled for early June 2022.

EXPLORATION & RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Karibib Project (80%)

Lepidico is pursuing a strategy of maximising the value of its exploration properties by implementing programs targeted at a range of metals, which the Namibian properties are prospective for and include lithium, caesium, rubidium, tantalum, gold, copper and tungsten.

Near Mine & Regional Exploration

A 1,500m reverse circulation drilling program over the Helikon 3 and 4 pegmatites completed in February. A diamond core rig was required to extend six holes to target depth due to excessive water following heavy seasonal rains. Drilling indicates that the lithium mica mineralised zones average 10m in thickness, which in areas where the zone is bifurcated by a quartz core can be 20m in total mineralised width. Assay turnaround times now exceed 3 months, with assays overdue from the RC program.

Diamond core hole HDH135 intersected a broad 40.8m interval of lepidolite mineralised pegmatite at Helikon 4 from 24.6m downhole (Figure 1). This infill drilling program is designed to increase current drill density to improve the confidence levels in the estimation of the previously reported JORC Code (2012) Inferred Resources of 1.5 Mt @ 0.34% Li₂O. A revised Mineral Resource estimate is planned for the September 2022 quarter.



Figure 1: HDH135 lepidolite-mineralised pegmatite (24.6m to 65.3m); 41.0m to 47.3m shown

Testing of soil samples by portable XRF (pXRF) analyser over priority regional exploration targets RT001 and RT018 has been successful in significantly extending the surface rubidium anomalies at both locations. Lepidolite contains high concentrations of rubidium making the metal a suitable proxy for targeting lithium mica minerals (Li, atomic number 3, cannot be directly detected by pXRF).

RT001 now has a rubidium-in-soil signature of over 1km by up to 300m (Figure 2), similar in dimension to the Rubicon Mineral Resource projected to surface. The anomaly is defined by 662 pXRF analyses of surface soil samples. Distinctly anomalous areas with values of c.200ppb Rb occur within a background of 70-100ppb Rb. A blind RC scout hole drilled in the December quarter to test the regional targeting methodology successfully intersected pegmatite, albeit unmineralised. The latest soils data indicates that this hole was drilled too far to the east and outside of the anomalous surface rubidium envelope.

RT018 is associated with an outcropping pegmatitic granite, similar to Rubicon and the Helikon deposits. The rubidium anomaly in soil cover surrounding the outcrop is c.200ppb against background levels of 70-100ppb Rb, with surface extent of 300m by 200m.

RC drilling of both RT001 and RT018 is planned for May 2022. Both targets are located within the fully permitted ML204 area, between Rubicon and Helikon 1.

Preparations are being made to access priority targets within EPL5439, with drilling of one outcropping lepidolite target planned for mid-year and regional work to evaluate both LCT type pegmatite and gold targets.

Assays from reconnaissance surveys across three pegmatite targets in the east of EPL5555 provided no meaningful results and the EPL has not been renewed.

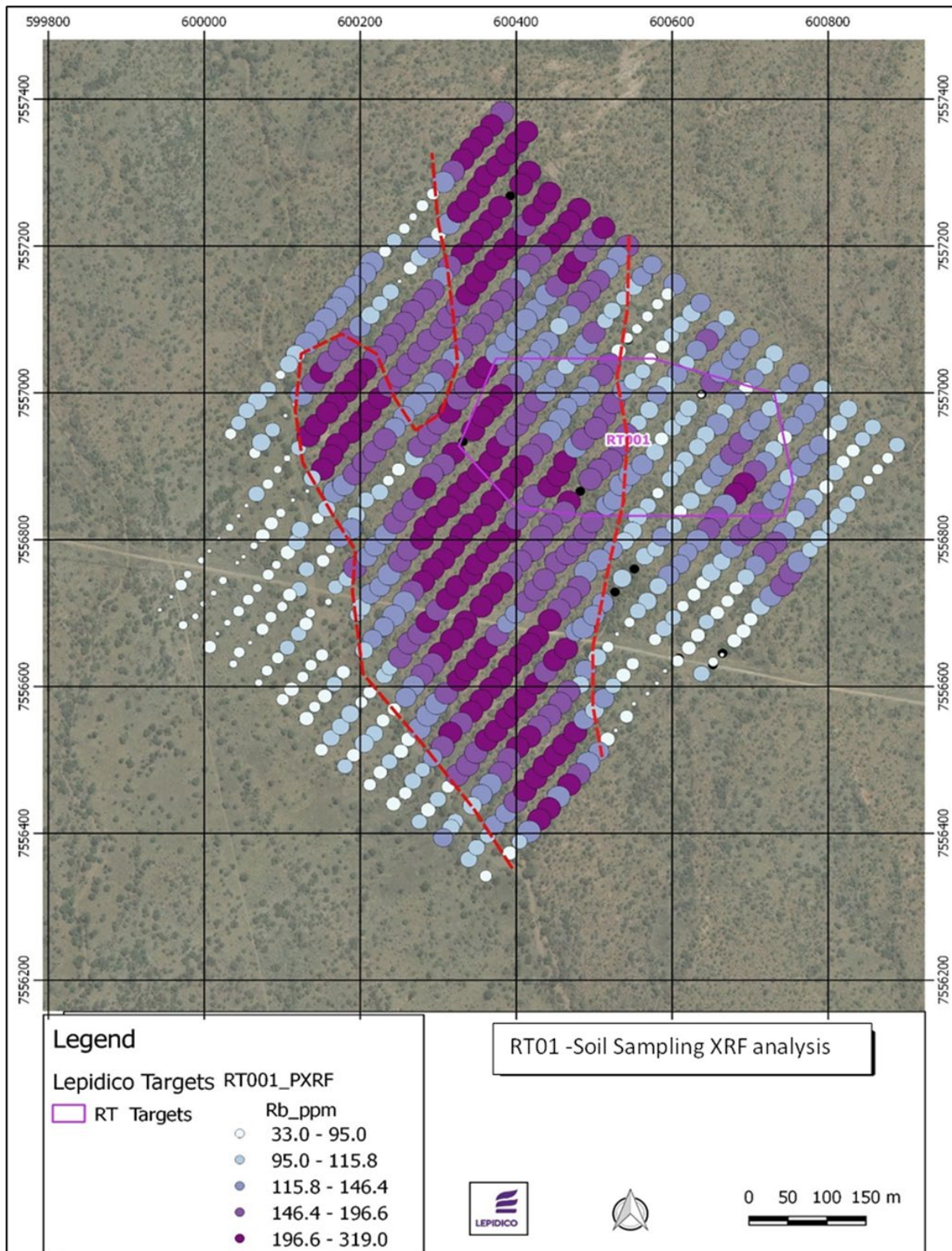


Figure 2: RT001 rubidium in soil anomaly with strike of over 1km and width of up to 300m

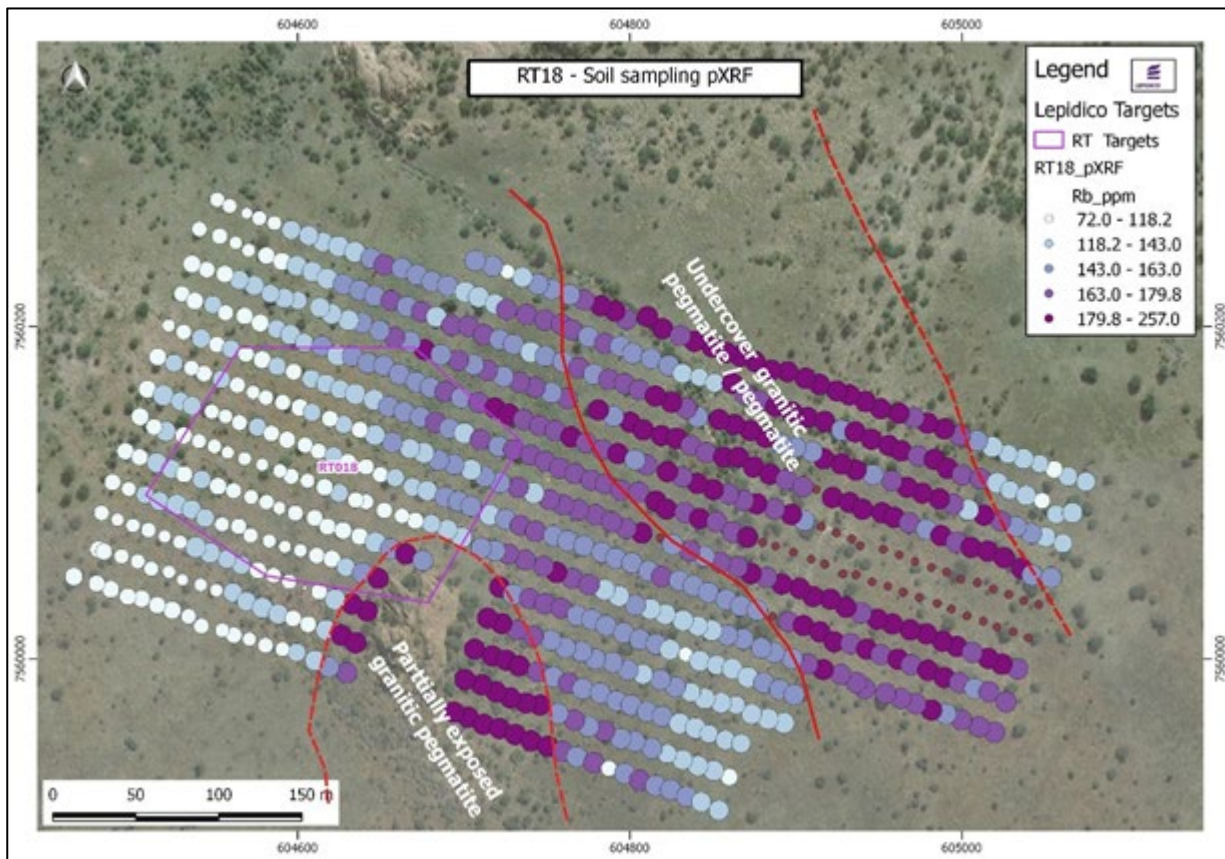


Figure 3: RT018 rubidium in soil anomaly, which is open to the north, east and south

Field evaluation of three further priority targets of the 28 conceptual targets generated by in-house interpretation of geophysical data in 2021 continues, with the aim of identifying blind lithium bearing pegmatites. These targets are also associated with sub-cropping pegmatitic granite, a fractionated late-stage product of a granitic intrusion and potentially related to proximal pegmatites.

Surface mineralised stockpiles at Rubicon comprise four distinct material types, generated as waste from historical petalite mining at both Rubicon and Helikon 1, namely, unsorted historical dumps and three categories of sorted dumps from more recent operations (Figure 4). Inferred Resources for this material were reported in March 2021 by Resource Evaluation Services:

- 1) Historical dumps (45,186t @ 0.68% Li_2O): run-of-mine waste, unsorted, <1mm – c.0.5m
- 2) Processed and sorted dumps (369,320t @ 0.86% Li_2O), comprising:
 - a) Undersize screenings: < 3-6cm; unsorted
 - b) Screened product: > 6cm; sorted, lepidolite-rich
 - c) Screened waste: > 6cm; sorted, low-lepidolite

Sampling started in the quarter aimed at converting the larger processed dumps at Rubicon into Indicated category Mineral Resources to allow subsequent estimation of Probable Ore Reserves for mine planning. Approximately 300,000t @ 0.9% Li_2O of Inferred material is targeted for upgrading.

The unsorted historical dumps are not conducive to upgrading due to the extreme variation in particle size, which precludes representative sampling.

RC drilling is ineffective in sampling of such unconsolidated material, necessitating the employment of trenching by mechanical excavator across the larger dumps. This work started in March and is scheduled to complete in the current quarter. Grab samples and bulk density measurements are also being taken. Mineral Resource estimation work will start once trenching is complete and assays are available.

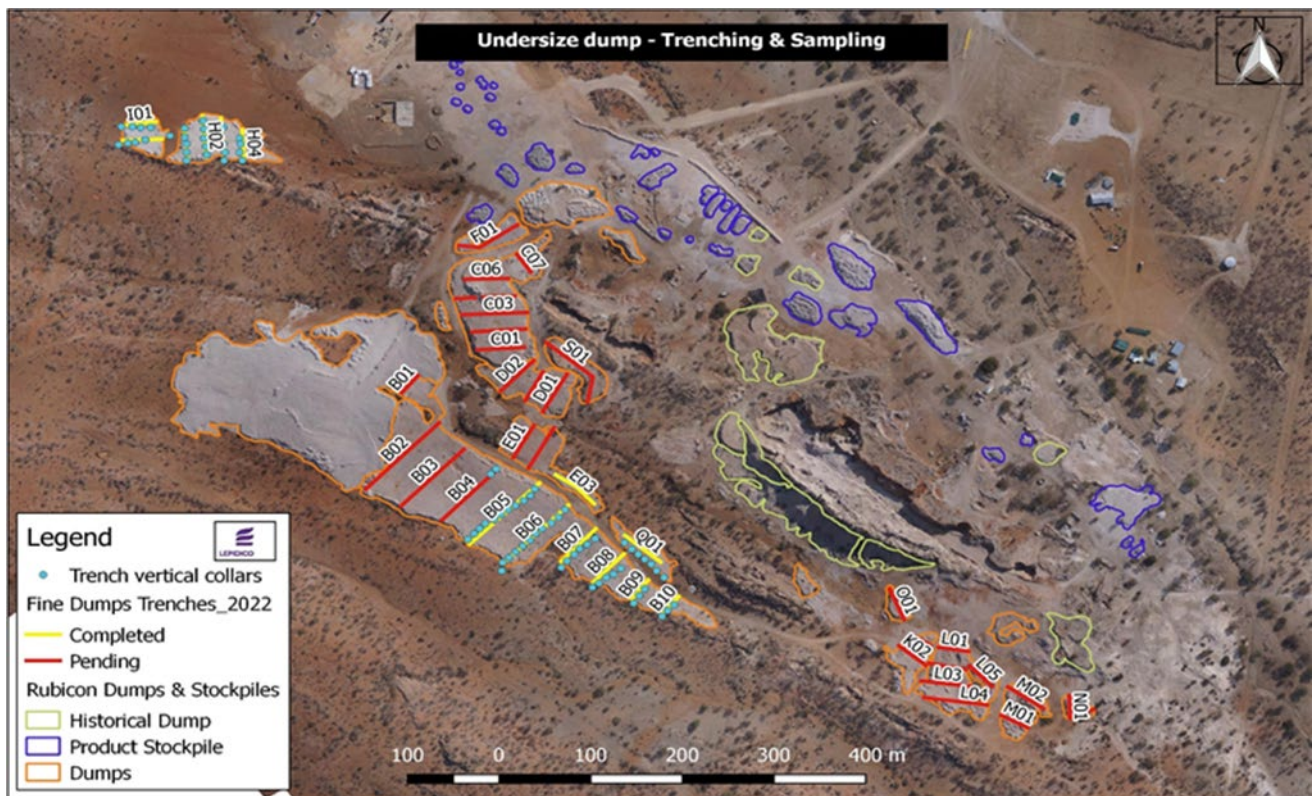


Figure 4: Location of completed and proposed trenching over undersize unsorted dumps

CORPORATE

The health, safety and wellbeing of our people, staff and contractors remain of paramount importance. Precautions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic remained in place during the quarter, including suspension of non-essential business travel, along with working from home and adherence to local safety protocols in the jurisdictions in which we operate. All active staff in Australia, Canada, Namibia and the UK are now fully immunised. As of 1 April business travel restriction have been further eased, to include Investor Relations and Marketing activities.

Cash & Facilities

As at 31 March 2022, the Company held \$7.3 million in cash and cash equivalents.

During the quarter, the Company agreed with Acuity Capital to extend the expiry date of its Controlled Placement Agreement (“CPA”) to 31 January 2024.

As previously announced, the CPA was initially established with an expiry date of 31 January 2021 (see announcement dated 23 December 2019).

There is no requirement on Lepidico to utilise the CPA and there were no fees or costs associated with the extension of the CPA. Further, no additional security in the form of shares has been provided or is required in relation to the CPA extension.

Options

On 18 May 2022, approximately 220 million LPDOC options with an exercise price of \$0.02 per option are due to expire. As at the date of this report, the LPDOC options are in-the-money. All Directors holding LPDOC options exercised their options during the quarter. Any LPDOC option holders wishing

to exercise their securities before the expiry date should contact the Company's share registry, Automic Registry Services (refer below for contact details).

On 5 June 2022, approximately 191 million LPDOB options with an exercise price of \$0.05 per option are due to expire. As at the date of this report, the LPDOB options are out-of-the-money. However, any LPDOB option holders wishing to exercise their securities before the expiry date should contact the Company's share registry, Automic Registry Services (refer below for contact details).

Project Finance

The Company continues to make good progress in assembling a debt financing package with proceeds used for the development of the integrated Phase 1 Project, supported by debt advisor Lions Head Global Partners (Lions Head).

DFC continued its detailed due diligence on the Project under its formal Mandate Agreement (October 2020), with a view to providing the necessary debt financing for the Namibian portion. Behre Dolbear Australia Pty Ltd (BDA), the independent engineer appointed by DFC to undertake detailed technical due diligence has completed its report, to be augmented by a subsequent review of Demonstration Plant operations reports and control estimates from EPCM Stage 1 works due in July 2022. In addition, BDA has completed the Environmental and Social Due Diligence Review Report. DFC has provided a short list for legal counsel to undertake legal due diligence and facilities documentation.

In parallel, Lions Head is advancing discussions with other Development Finance Institutions, as well as commercial lenders and export credit agencies for debt finance for the chemical plant development in Abu Dhabi.

Patents & Licences

At 31 March 2022, the Company held granted patents for its L-Max[®] technology in the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia, along with an Innovation Patent in Australia. National phase patent applications are well advanced in the other key jurisdictions, with these processes expected to continue during calendar year 2022. The Company also has a patent granted for its process technology for lithium recovery from phosphate minerals (amblygonite) from the United States, Japan and Australia.

The national and regional phase of the patent application process is progressing for LOH-Max[®] under PCT/AU2020/050090. The S-Max[®] national phase patent applications are progressing under PCT/AU2019/050317 and PCT/AU2019/050318. In addition, the national and regional phase of the patent application process for the production of caesium, rubidium and potassium brines and other formates is continuing under PCT/AU2019/051024. The national and regional phase applications for the above processes are expected to continue beyond 2022.

On 1 April 2021 a provisional patent application for the lithium carbonate recovery process from a raw lithium hydroxide material was filed.

On 1 October 2021 a provisional patent application was filed for the preparation of Cs-Rb-K alkali salt solutions from lithium mica mineral source material. This refining process has application in tailoring ternary materials for industrial catalyst applications.

Exploration and Resources

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or to an Exploration Target is based on information compiled by Mr Tom Dukovcic, who is a full-time employee of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and who has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that 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." Mr Dukovcic consents to the inclusion in this report of information compiled by him in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the surface stockpiles Mineral Resource estimate is extracted from an ASX Announcement dated 12 March 2021 ("Karibib Mineral Resource Expanded") and was completed in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). 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 that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward-looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this release including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Lepidico, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of Lepidico that could cause Lepidico's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this release will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place any reliance on these forward-looking statements. Lepidico does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this release, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board & Management

Gary Johnson	Non-Executive Chairman
Joe Walsh	Managing Director
Mark Rodda	Non-Executive Director
Cynthia Thomas	Non-Executive Director
Tom Dukovcic	GM Geology
Peter Walker	GM Project Development
Shontel Norgate	CFO & Joint Company Secretary
Alex Neuling	Joint Company Secretary

Registered & Principal Office

23 Belmont Avenue, Belmont, WA 6104, Australia

Stock Exchange Listings

Australian Securities Exchange (Ticker LPD)
Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Ticker AUB)

Forward Shareholder Enquiries to

Automic Registry Services
Level 5, 191 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

All correspondence to:
GPO Box 5193
Sydney NSW 2001

Telephone: 1300 288 664 (within Australia)
+61 (0) 2 9698 5414
Email: hello@automicgroup.com.au
Website: www.automicgroup.com.au

Issued Share Capital

As at 31 March 2022, issued capital was 6,274,807,999.
As at 27 April 2022, issued capital was 6,344,799,700.

Quarterly Share Price Activity

	High	Low	Close
January – March 2022	5.1c	2.8c	3.7c

Authorised for release by the Managing Director.

Further Information

For further information, please contact

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Website: www.lepidico.com

TENEMENT INFORMATION (Provided in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3)

NAMIBIAN OPERATIONS, Karibib Project

Karibib Project Tenement Schedule

Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Lepidico Interest	Expiry Date	Area
ML 204	Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd	80%	18/06/2028	69 km ²
EPL 5439¹	Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd	80%	27/10/2021	225 km ²
EPL 5718	Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd	80%	07/05/2022	200 km ²

Notes:

1. Licence expired; application for a 2-year renewal lodged, pending approval.

PAYMENTS TO RELATED PARTIES OF THE ENTITY AND THEIR ASSOCIATES

Payments made during the quarter and included in Item 6.1 of the Appendix 5B – Mining Exploration Entity Quarterly Cash Flow Report, comprise the following:

Item 6.1: Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in cashflows from operating activities is \$1,376,000:

	\$'000
Remuneration	102
Directors Fees	71
Payments to Director Related Entities (Development)	1,203
Total included in 6.1	<u>1,376</u>

APPENDIX. JORC Code (2012) Table 1 Report: Helikon 4 Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling February-April 2022 (ongoing).

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone at 1m intervals down the hole and laid on ground. Samples were collected by riffle splitter off the cyclone in 1 m intervals through pegmatite intercepts, and selected samples of host rock, of 2kg - 3kg weight. Diamond drilling (NQ) has been used to obtain continuous core samples from 6 tails to RC holes that could not drill to completion due to heavy water flows. Core samples have been cut longitudinally in half. Intervals submitted for assay have been determined according to geological boundaries. Samples were taken at nominal 1 m intervals with a minimum sample length of 0.3 m while honouring geological contacts. Samples are typically 1 kg - 4 kg in weight.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativeness and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	RC samples were kept dry where possible; single metre samples collected. Where water inflow was to great, which occurred in six holes, a diamond core rig was used to complete the drilling through the target interval.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Pegmatite mineralisation was determined visually. Samples (RC and diamond core) were sent to ALS laboratories in Okahandja (Namibia) for sample prep, with analysis for a multi-element suite by ALS method ME-MS61 (four acid digest and ICP-MS finish) through ALS laboratories in Johannesburg, South Africa
	<i>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.</i>	The drilling program was designed to test lepidolite-bearing pegmatite at Helikon 4 to increase the confidence in the continuity of lepidolite mineralisation to aid potential estimation of Indicated Resources.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	All holes were commenced by the reverse circulation (RC) drilling method using a 4.5" face sampling hammer. Six holes were tailed off with NQ diamond core where water inflow prevented completion by RC.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Samples were visually inspected for recovery with any sample differing from the norm noted in the logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC samples were mostly kept dry. When not possible, the hole was completed with diamond core.
	<i>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.</i>	Sample recovery was adequate for the drilling technique with no sample bias believe to have occurred.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	RC chip samples were geologically logged on a 1m interval by the geologist on site overseeing the drill program. A small sample of each metre was washed, collected and archived in chip trays. Core was logged for geology, mineralisation and geotechnical properties (RQD & planar orientations). Logging is to a level to support Mineral Resource estimation.

	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging (RC and core) recorded abundance and type of minerals, veining, alteration, mineralisation, colour, weathering and rock types using a standardised logging system. All core was photographed both pre- and post-sampling.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged over their entire length. Sampling was generally restricted to pegmatite intervals.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core was cut longitudinally in half and the half from the same side was consistently sampled at a nominal 1 m length, and a minimum of 0.3 m, respecting lithological boundaries. The other half of the core was retained for reference.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC chip samples were collected using a cyclone-mounted riffle splitter. Samples were mostly kept dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were sent to ALS Minerals sample prep laboratories in Okahandja, Namibia, where the entire sample was crushed, >70% -6mm fraction, then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i>	No sub-sampling was carried out, other than collection, and submittal, of field duplicates every 20 samples.
	<i>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.</i>	Laboratory duplicates, blanks and Certified Reference Material (CRM) (produced by AMIS and OREAS) were inserted one per 20 field samples.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The larger sample size (mostly 2 kg - 4 kg) of RC drilling, and half-core from the diamond drilling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and material being sampled.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were sent to ALS laboratories, with analysis of a 48 element suite by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61) through ALS laboratories in Johannesburg, South Africa. The method results in the near total dissolution of the sample. Rare earth elements may not be totally soluble in this method (not considered important).
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no instruments used.
	<i>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.</i>	Standards, blanks and/or field duplicates were inserted approximately every 20 samples.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	A minimum of 2 company geologists have verified significant intersections.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Drilling data was stored on-site utilising Maxwell™ Logchief tablet computers which were synchronised frequently via Johannesburg with the main Maxwell™ Datasched database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	There has been no adjustment to assay data as laboratory results are still pending. On receipt, elemental Li values, reported in ppm, are converted to a percent (%) and then to the oxide Li ₂ O by using a multiplication factor of 2.153
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole coordinates were determined using a handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were taken every 50 m or at end of hole. On completion, all hole swill be accurately surveyed by differential GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	WGS84/UTM33S

	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RL determined using handheld GPS. On completion, all hole will be accurately surveyed by differential GPS.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill holes were largely spaced on nominal 20 m - 40 m sections and 20 m - 40 m centres.
	<i>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.</i>	The drilling spacing is regarded as sufficient for the style of pegmatite mineralisation at Helikon 4 to aid Mineral Resource estimation
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing was applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The holes were drilled on nominally N-S orientation, and essentially perpendicular to the target. The drill orientation is considered appropriate for the target type.
	<i>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.</i>	No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	The samples were bagged and securely transported by courier to the ALS sample preparation laboratory in Okahandja.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	No audits or reviews were conducted for this sampling program.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	The drilling was conducted over Mining Licence ML 204, covering an area of 69 km ² . The ML is held by Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd and was granted for a ten-year term by the Ministry of Mines and Energy on 20 August 2018 for the mining of Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Semi-Precious Stones. The mining licence includes the Rubicon and Helikon lithium deposits and incorporates the Namibian Government-owned farm, Okangava Ost 72. Lepidico Ltd owns 80 % of Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd. The remaining 20 % is held by Nigerian company !Huni-/Urib Holdings (Pty) Ltd.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Tenure is secure with no known impediments other than as detailed immediately above.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	The Helikon 4 pegmatite was initially drilled in 2017 by Desert Lion Energy Inc. The current work is aimed at increasing drill density and confidence in the continuity of mineralisation.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	LCT-type pegmatites of the Karibib Pegmatite Belt within the southern Central Zone of the Damara Belt.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> 	The drilling program is in progress. Full details will be reported on completion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	The drilling program is in progress. Full details will be reported on completion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> 	The drilling program is in progress. Full details will be reported on completion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> 	The drilling program is in progress. Full details will be reported on completion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> 	The drilling program is in progress. Full details will be reported on completion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>hole length.</i> 	The drilling program is in progress. Full details will be reported on completion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	N/A
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	N/A
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	Mineralised widths are approximately equal to downhole intercepts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> 	The target pegmatite dips southwards at angles varying between 50 and 70 degrees and thus intercept widths are reasonably close to true widths.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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').</i> 	As above.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Not provided. Interpretation of results and geological data still incomplete as the program remains in progress. Full details will be reported on completion.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	N/A
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Reporting is only of relevant pegmatite intercepts as logged by the site geologist. Wall rocks are not mineralised and are not of interest.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	Future work is envisaged to include an additional phase of diamond core drilling and metallurgical studies, expected to occur within the subsequent three months, and the revised estimation of Mineral Resources.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>The drilling program is in progress. Full details will be reported on completion.</p>
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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tom Dukovcic, who is an employee of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and who has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that 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." Mr Dukovcic consents to the inclusion in this report of information compiled by him in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Lepidico Ltd

ABN

99 008 894 442

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2022

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation (expensed)	-	-
(b) development	(1,931)	(4,285)
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(437)	(1,543)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(765)	(2,051)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	-	-
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (COVID-19 incentives)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(3,133)	(7,879)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	(575)	(656)
(d) exploration & evaluation (capitalised)	(957)	(2,215)
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	3	10
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(1,529)	(2,861)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	1,510	3,296
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(19)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings (convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,510	3,277

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,416	14,738
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(3,133)	(7,879)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(1,529)	(2,861)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,510	3,277

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	73	62
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	7,337	7,337

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	7,337	10,416
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	7,337	10,416

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	1,376
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7.	Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
	<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1	Loan facilities		
7.2	Credit standby arrangements **	Up to 7,500	2,925
7.3	Other	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities **	Up to 7,500	2,925
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		Up to 4,575
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		
	<p>** On 23 December 2019 the Company executed a Controlled Placement Agreement (CPA) with Acuity Capital to provide Lepidico with up to \$7.5 million of standby equity capital to February 2022. Under the CPA Lepidico sets a floor price and the final issue price will be calculated as the greater of that floor price and a 10% discount to a Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) over a period nominated by Lepidico. As collateral for the CPA, Lepidico issued 230,000,000 ordinary shares from its LR7.1 capacity, at nil consideration to Acuity Capital ("Collateral Shares") but may, at any time, cancel the CPA and buy back the Collateral Shares for no consideration (subject to shareholder approval).</p> <p>On 19 April 2021 the Company announced it had raised A\$2,925,000 (after costs) through the set-off of 134,000,000 collateral shares (Set-off Shares) previously issued to Acuity Capital under the Controlled Placement Agreement (CPA) as announced on 23 December 2019. The Set-Off Shares reduces the total collateral shares to 96,000,000 million, which Acuity Capital is otherwise required to return to the Company upon termination of the CPA. The unused facility reduced by \$2.925 million following the capital raise and cash increased by \$2.925 million.</p> <p>Subsequent to the end of the quarter the Company agreed with Acuity Capital to extend the expiry date of its Controlled Placement Agreement ("CPA") to 31 January 2024.</p>		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(3,133)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(957)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(4,090)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	7,337
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	Up to 4,575
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	11,912
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	2.9
	<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:
Although the Company has positive relevant outgoings at Item 8.3 it provides the following information due to the nature of the cash from operating activities during the quarter.

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: N/A

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: N/A

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: N/A

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 28 April 2022.....

Authorised by:By the Board.....
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.