

Quarterly Report

For the quarter ended 30 June 2022



Highlights

Corporate

- Leo Lithium commenced trading on the Australian Securities Exchange on 23 June 2022 following an oversubscribed initial public offering which raised A\$100 million.
- A US\$40 million debt facility was finalised with JV partner Ganfeng post quarter end.
- Recruitment of key executives and project members included Tom Blackwell as Project Director; Bolaji Okubajo as Project Manager and post quarter end, Joe Belladonna as Chief Financial Officer and Joint Company Secretary.

Project Development

- All development work is progressing in line with schedule and budget. Momentum continues to build on design, engineering and procurement activities.
- Key site activities included the installation of the drillers and pioneer camp and the upgrade of the site access road.
- Detailed plant design is underway and will allow flexibility for Stage 2 production expansion.
- Procurement of long-lead items such as the ball mill, jaw crusher and cone crushers de-risked a significant part of the project procurement profile. The ball mill was the most critical item and was secured under budget and with an eight-week improvement on the baseline schedule, due to the assistance of Ganfeng.
- Work is underway on an accelerated production plan targeting compression of the schedule to ensure that first production is achieved as early as possible in Q1 2024.

Environmental, Social and Governance

- A Labour Hire Committee for unskilled workers was established as part of Leo Lithium's objective to maximise local employment. To date, approximately 60 unskilled workers have been employed from the surrounding host communities.
- Community support initiatives have commenced and to date have centred on the economic empowerment of local women.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

“The June quarter marked a fantastic milestone for Leo Lithium as we commenced life as a listed company and entered the ASX300. We attracted numerous high quality institutional shareholders to the register who recognise our vision to become a globally significant provider of lithium for the clean energy market.

“One of the standout achievements of the quarter was formalising our partnership with the world’s premier lithium chemical producers – Ganfeng. This partnership places Leo Lithium in the enviable position of not only having the funding required to rapidly progress our Stage 1 development plans, but with offtake for Stage 1 secured, Goulamina is effectively incorporated into the global lithium supply chain.

“We are building a high calibre team of experts who have lost no time in commencing development works at Goulamina. We are delighted to report that all activities are progressing on schedule and budget. We significantly de-risked the project by securing long lead items, the most critical of which was the ball mill which was secured below budget and will be delivered 8 weeks ahead of schedule. Key site works included sterilisation drilling of the waste rock facility, site roadworks and the construction of the camp. We continue to work in unison with our partners on multiple fronts to move the project towards achieving our common goal – which is to deliver the large scale, high grade Goulamina Project into production in the first half in 2024 for the benefit of all stakeholders.”

SIMON HAY

Managing Director

This announcement has been approved for release to the ASX by the Board.

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Developing the world class Goulamina Lithium Project in Mali - West Africa’s first spodumene producer.

To come online in 2024 to supply the booming lithium-ion battery industry.

Leo Lithium Limited (**ASX: LLL**) (**Leo Lithium** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a summary of activities for the June 2022 Quarter.

Leo Lithium is developing the world-class Goulamina Lithium Project (**Goulamina**) in Mali in partnership with Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium Co. Ltd (**Ganfeng**). Ganfeng is China's largest lithium compound producer and top 3 globally. Goulamina is a long life, large-scale, hard rock open pit lithium mine. Goulamina represents the next lithium project of significant scale to enter production and will be the first hard rock lithium project in West Africa.



Figure 1: Regional map showing Project site, local mines and neighbouring countries

CORPORATE

Initial Public Offer and Listing

On 29 April 2022, Firefinch Limited (**Firefinch**) announced to ASX its plan to demerge its interest in the Goulamina Lithium Project in Mali by making an in-specie distribution of 80% of its shares in its wholly owned subsidiary, Leo Lithium, to Firefinch shareholders on a pro rata basis (**Demerger**).

On 29 April 2022 Leo Lithium lodged a Prospectus with ASX for an initial public offering (**IPO**) of Shares to raise up to \$100 million, comprising:

- a) a pro-rata priority offer to Eligible Firefinch Shareholders of up to 114.35 million fully paid ordinary shares in Leo Lithium (Shares) on the basis of 1 Leo Lithium Share for every 10.33 Firefinch Shares held by Eligible Firefinch Shareholders at 5.00pm on 5 May 2022, at an issue price of \$0.70 per Share to raise up to \$80 million (before expenses) (**Pro-rata Offer**);
- b) an additional offer to Eligible Firefinch Shareholders and Eligible Institutional Investors of Shares from any Shortfall under the Pro-rata Offer at an issue price of A\$0.70 per Share; and
- c) an offer to Firefinch of up to 28.57 million Shares at an issue price of A\$0.70 per Share to Firefinch to raise up to A\$20 million.

Firefinch shareholders voted in favour of the Demerger on 31 May 2022 and the Demerger became effective on 1 June 2022.

The IPO was successfully completed and raised \$100 million (before costs). The proceeds of the Offer will be used to:

- a) fund Stage 1 development capital costs for the Goulamina Lithium Project, being the construction and operation of a plant with a 2.3 million tonne per annum throughput rate for the production of spodumene concentrate, and associated infrastructure;
- b) repay a loan to Firefinch which was advanced to Leo Lithium to facilitate the implementation of the Goulamina Joint Venture;
- c) transaction costs associated with the Demerger and Offer; and
- d) provide for working capital, exploration and other expenses.

Leo Lithium satisfied the ASX listing requirements in early June and commenced trading on ASX on 23 June 2022 under the ticker LLL.

The listing followed the oversubscribed IPO of 142.9 million shares at an issue price of \$0.70 and raised \$100 million (before costs). Combined with the in-specie distribution associated with the demerger from Firefinch Ltd, the total number of shares on issue for Leo Lithium is 1,197.6 million. The number of shares issued under the \$100 million IPO (before costs) represents 11.9% of the total shares on issue. Leo Lithium was included in the ASX300 index upon listing.

Finance

Leo Lithium's closing cash at 30 June 2022 was A\$85.9 million.

The major cash flow items during the quarter were:

- Cash Inflows:
 - Receipt of A\$100.0 million from the IPO
 - Intercompany loan from Firefinch of A\$0.4 million
- Cash Outflows:
 - IPO transaction costs of A\$2.7 million

- Repayment of Firefinch intercompany loan of A\$10.3 million
- Interest on Firefinch intercompany loan of A\$0.3 million
- Corporate costs of A\$1.3 million

As the Goulamina Joint Venture is not consolidated in Leo Lithium's financial statements, the cash impacts of the Goulamina Joint Venture are not included in Leo Lithium's cash flows or Appendix 5B (to be released separately) apart from any equity or loan funds provided by Leo Lithium to the Goulamina Joint Venture. The Goulamina Joint Venture arrangement is a 50:50 joint venture with Ganfeng and Leo Lithium accounts for the arrangement as an investment utilising the equity method as per the Accounting Standards.

The Goulamina Joint Venture's closing cash at 30 June 2022 was US\$129.3 million.

The Goulamina Joint Venture's major cash flow items during the quarter were:

- Cash Inflows: Receipt of US\$130.0 million equity injection from Ganfeng
- Cash Outflows: Project development costs of US\$0.7 million

Subsequent to quarter end, Leo Lithium announced that Lithium du Mali SA (**LMSA**) and GFL International Co., Ltd (**GFL**), a wholly owned subsidiary of Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd have entered into a Facility Agreement for a US\$40M debt facility pursuant to the Ganfeng deal announced by Firefinch Limited in June 2021.

LMSA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mali Lithium BV (**MLBV**). MLBV is the Goulamina JV entity that is owned 50:50 by Leo Lithium and GFL.

Payments of \$124,000 were made to related parties during the quarter, being the payment of the Managing Director's salary, in addition to Non-Executive Directors' fees as set out in Section 6 of the Quarterly Cashflow Report. Pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4, the following expenditure has occurred since the listing of Leo Lithium on ASX.

Item	Current Quarter	Year to date	As Per IPO Prospectus dated 6 May 2022*
Stage 1 Development capital costs for Goulamina Lithium Project	\$0.5 million	\$0.5 million	\$60 million
Transaction Costs associated with the offer, formation of the Goulamina Joint venture and the demerger	\$2.7 million	\$2.7 million	\$5 million
Repayment of amounts payable under the loan agreement	\$10.3 million	\$10.3 million	\$10 million
Working capital, exploration and other expenses	\$1.0 million	\$1.0 million	\$25 million

Table 1: Expenditure since listing. Note: expenditure is over a two-year period.

People

Good progress has been made with the establishment of the senior management teams in Perth and Mali with six of the eight positions filled.

Tom Blackwell was appointed Project Director in June 2022 and has overall responsibility for the delivery of the Goulamina Lithium Project and all associated KPIs. Tom has extensive resources and project management experience. In his most recent role, he was accountable for two international lithium development projects in Argentina and Canada.

Marc Rowley was appointed to the role of General Manager - Development in June. Marc has been instrumental in the DFS, DFS update and facilitating engineering optimisation modelling with Ganfeng. In his new role, Marc's primary focus is assembling the logistics operation which will transport Goulamina product from mine site to ship. Marc will also manage the definitive feasibility study for Stage 2, involving the proposed expansion of Goulamina concentrate production capacity to approximately 800,000 tpa.

In Mali, Bolaji Okubajo has commenced as Project Manager and his role is to build and lead the owners' team and oversee the EPCM for the Goulamina Lithium Project. Bolaji has over 12 years project management experience in delivering mining, rail and infrastructure projects in senior roles in the United Kingdom, Middle East and West Africa.

Post quarter-end, the company announced the appointment of Joe Belladonna as Chief Financial Officer and Joint Company Secretary, effective 1 August.

The Company expects to complete recruitment of the executive team in the second half of 2022 with the appointment of a Chief Operating Officer and General Manager Technical Services.

Mali

There have been positive developments in the political situation in Mali with the Government announcing the timetable for democratic elections and ECOWAS responding with the lifting of sanctions. On 6 June, the Mali government announced that the transitional period had been set for 24 months, effective from 26 March 2022.

The government of Mali issued a detailed timetable for reforms and presidential polls, which was adopted following consultation between the interim regime and political stakeholders:

- 1) Constitutional Referendum: March 2023
- 2) Local elections: June 2023
- 3) Legislative elections: November 2023
- 4) Presidential elections: February 2024

Subsequently, on 3 July 2022, the ECOWAS Heads of States decided to lift the economic and financial sanctions imposed on Mali since 9 January 2022.

Although the sanctions had no impact on the Project, the lifting of sanctions is a positive development that will allow equipment to be imported to site by preferred transport routes when first deliveries are expected in late 2022. In general, the reopening of borders is seeing a return to normal life for the general population as regular trade flows resume.

The Company has an excellent relationship with, and experiences strong support from, the Government of Mali. The country team has established a forum for regular interaction with the government and other stakeholders, and the Company is committed to ensuring timely and accurate dissemination of information on the project to key audiences.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Plant Design

Detailed plant design is underway incorporating optimised process design criteria and process flow diagrams, developed in consultation with Ganfeng, to optimise the functionality of the plant and to maximise operational flexibility and efficiency. Equipment has been sized to ensure that the future Stage 2 expansion can be carried out with minimal disruption to the operation of the Stage 1 circuit. The impact of these changes on cost are not currently forecast to be material and will be better defined when equipment supply and install costs are confirmed later in 2022.

Electrical design is progressing in line with mechanical design, with a focus on progressing orders for long lead electrical and instrumentation items.

Engineering design is on schedule with 18 per cent of the planned work already complete. Work completed to date includes area design reviews for the primary, secondary and tertiary crushing, dry screening and mill reclaim. The remaining plant areas will complete a 20 per cent design review in Q3 and be released for detailed drafting.

Procurement

Procurement of long lead equipment is progressing marginally ahead of schedule, and several critical long lead items are either awarded or under final negotiation.

The ball mill was the most critical item due to overall lead time and vendor data requirements and was ordered in May from CITIC (China). This was secured at a cost under budget and with an eight week improvement on the baseline schedule.

Contract awards are imminent for the vibrating grizzly, jaw crusher, and secondary and tertiary crushers.

Tender submissions for accommodation units (supply and install) and bulk earthworks are currently under review.

Procurement activities remain on track for a range of other equipment supply items, including the high rate thickeners, vibrating screens, magnetic separators, rock breakers, flotation cells, apron feeders and belt filters. Tender packages for fencing supply, HDPE tanks, conveyor ancillaries and ROM bin grizzly buffers are under preparation.

Key tenders have been issued for services including concrete installation works and structural steel and platework supply.

Contracts

A competitive process for contract mining services was issued to the market in late June, with vendor submissions due in mid-August.

Contracts were awarded for local medical services and specialist medical services, which comprise the provision of paramedic and ambulance services for the early works. A proposal has been received for the supply and installation of a temporary containerised medical facility, until the permanent medical clinic is operational in 2023.

A contract was awarded for security advisory services to assist with the preparation of security strategy documents, to facilitate interim security services, and to develop the associated technical documents for the main security services tender package to be issued to the market later this year.

Proposals have been received for the provision of communication and data services for the site for early works, with an option to increase data as site activities ramp up.

Progress on other operational contracts have continued in line with the contract plan including provision of camp services and fuel supply tender.

Permitting

The existing Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was approved as part of the Exploitation Permit in 2019, which has a validity period of 30 years. The ESIA is in the process of being updated to reflect the minor changes to the process plant and non-process infrastructure design. The Malian regulatory authorities are actively supporting the Project by helping streamline this process. This process does not constrain any project activities, however, is required to ensure that any new environment and/or social impacts from detailed design are assessed.

Site Works

Site activities in the June quarter included the scheduled installation of the drillers and pioneer camp and the upgrade of the site access road.

The construction of accommodation facilities continues, whilst the site access road work has reached practical completion with the contractor now finalising drainage works, completing punchlisting activities, and borrow pit rehabilitation.



Commencement of an expected two-month drilling campaign to establish a groundwater supply for the construction works is imminent, prior to the later installation of the pipeline from Sélingué dam, which will supply the bulk of the Project's water requirements.



Widening and top dressing of site access road

Looking ahead, in Q3 2022 construction management staff will mobilise to site along with the bulk earthworks contractor, which will commence clearing of the processing plant and permanent camp site, and construction laydown areas after conclusion of the wet season. The pioneer camp contractor has already mobilised to site and has commenced installation of the initial 30 rooms of the camp, which is expected to be available for occupancy early in Q4 2022.

Schedule

The project schedule outlines a 27-month construction and commissioning schedule, commencing in February 2022. The critical path runs through ball mill procurement and installation with the supply and install of various plant buildings and electrical services (substations, plant controls) being closely monitored.

The current plan includes the major milestones of wet commissioning commencing Q1 2024 along with first ore to the crushing circuit. All areas of the plant are planned to have been mineral commissioned by Q2 2024 culminating in first product at the end of the quarter.

The schedule is budget estimate at this stage and can only be verified and stress tested once design is complete and supply and logistic timelines received from vendors.

Production ramp up schedule will be further refined over the next six months and will be a key responsibility of the yet-to-be appointed COO.

Accelerated Production Plan

Work is underway to develop an accelerated production plan. The Company intends to target areas which will contribute to a compression of the project and ramp-up schedule to ensure that first production is achieved as early as possible in 2024.

Logistics

The initial focus on product transport logistics has centred on analysing the regional bulk haulage market in the preferred transport corridor from the Goulamina site to Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Engagement commenced with haulage contractors and logistics companies, both in Mali and Abidjan, with further meetings scheduled for August.

Opportunities have been identified and discussions have progressed with port service providers, regarding the commencement of export of spodumene concentrate in 2024 including access to storage and ship loading infrastructure.

Project Outlook

Momentum continues to build on the design, engineering and procurement activities, which are progressing well. Importantly, all activities are either marginally ahead of, or in line with, schedule.

Q3 2022 will see further progress on design and engineering, procurement of equipment and award of contracts for bulk earthworks and concrete works, with the contractors for these disciplines due for mobilisation in Q4 2022. Construction leadership and supervision will also commence with a permanent presence on site from Q3 2022.

Project costs are also in line with the budget estimate at this early stage of the project, noting that the bulk of the capital spend will occur in 2023. The project team is acutely aware of inflationary pressures in the industry and region and is closely monitoring total project costs as tender submissions are received. The project contingency allocation is untouched presently.

Safety

The Project has no recordable incidents to date. The HSE Management Plan has been developed and as site activities increase, the plan will be refined to ensure safety systems and procedures are fit for planned activities. Safety-in-design methodology continues to be employed during the engineering phase.

Independent third-party security, and medical reviews have been completed resulting in some minor enhancements and modified work plans.



ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, GOVERNANCE

Land Acquisition and Compensation for the Loss of Economic Income

The development of the Goulamina project requires the acquisition of land for mining and project infrastructure installation. The land is mainly low-intensity farmland and no community members need to be relocated. The Company undertook a land acquisition and compensation process during the quarter and this involved extensive consultation with the community and local government. The process fully complied with the Malian legislation pertaining to land acquisition and is inline with accepted international guidelines.



Community meeting on compensation process

Labour Hire Committee for Unskilled Workers

As part of Leo Lithium's objective to maximise local employment, the Company established a Labour Hire Committee for the recruitment and training of unskilled workers. The committee was established under the leadership of the Prefect of Bougouni, which is the State representative for the Cercle of Bougouni, the local government authority. The committee comprises of the Prefect, other local government members, the mayors and other representatives from the surrounding villages. To date, the project has provided employment to approximately 60 unskilled workers from the local communities.

Community Support Program

The Company has initiated a preliminary community assistance program aimed at building sustainable development initiatives in its host communities. A component of the program is the assistance to local women, for their empowerment and economic development. As a result of engagement with the Goulamina community, a cereal storage facility has been constructed for use and handed over to the community.



Official handover of the cereal storage facility to the women of Goulamina

Official Opening Ceremony of the Goulamina Project Site Works

On 3 June 2022, the Company conducted a ceremony marking the official launch of site activities and early works at Goulamina. The ceremony was chaired by the Minister of Mines, Energy and Water, and was attended by high-level government officials and representatives from the local communities, including various public and private organisations. Upon commencement of construction activities, the Project will be employing approximately 1200 people, comprising of predominately local skilled and unskilled workers.





Goulamina Opening Ceremony officiated by the Minister of Mines, Energy and Water, His Excellency Lamine Traore, Managing Director Simon Hay and Country Manager Seydou Semega.

Drilling

Waste Rock Facility (WRF) sterilisation drilling

Planned sterilisation drilling of the area proposed for the Goulamina WRF was completed during the quarter. A total of 91 RC holes were drilled on a nominal grid of 400m x 100m for 10,647 metres.

Sampling of each metre of drilled cuttings that contained pegmatites or mineralised aplites was undertaken. Some assay results are still awaited. Many narrow (< 5m downhole width), mostly insignificant, isolated pegmatites were intersected throughout the sterilisation drilling.

In the southeast corner of the proposed WRF area, A 46m downhole width pegmatite was intersected in hole GMRC417 and two follow up holes (GMRC492 and GMRC496) were drilled to the northwest and southeast respectively. Assay results for these drill holes have now been received (see Table 2). Mineralisation in GMRC417 was generally low grade and the whole intersection has been reported whereas mineralisation in GMRC492 and GMRC496 exhibit distinct high-grade zones. The pegmatite is interpreted to extend from granite into a sediment host to the east. Follow up drilling will be undertaken after currently planned drill programs are complete.

In the northwest corner of the WRF area, mineralised spodumene pegmatites were intersected in GMRC 458, GMRC459 and GMRC472. Mineralisation in GMRC459 is the updip extension of known mineralisation previously identified. Mineralisation in GMRC458 and GMRC472 are separate, previously undrilled domains.

Over 85 percent of the proposed WRF area has successfully been sterilised to support storage of mining waste. At this stage, the northwest and southeast regions are showing promise for potential resources and as such, are not considered sterilised for WRF usage. The sterilised areas are sufficient for many years of operation enabling potential early mining of the "unsterilised" areas, should the resources prove economic, followed by subsequent backfilling with waste rock. Follow up drilling will be undertaken once current drilling programmes are complete.

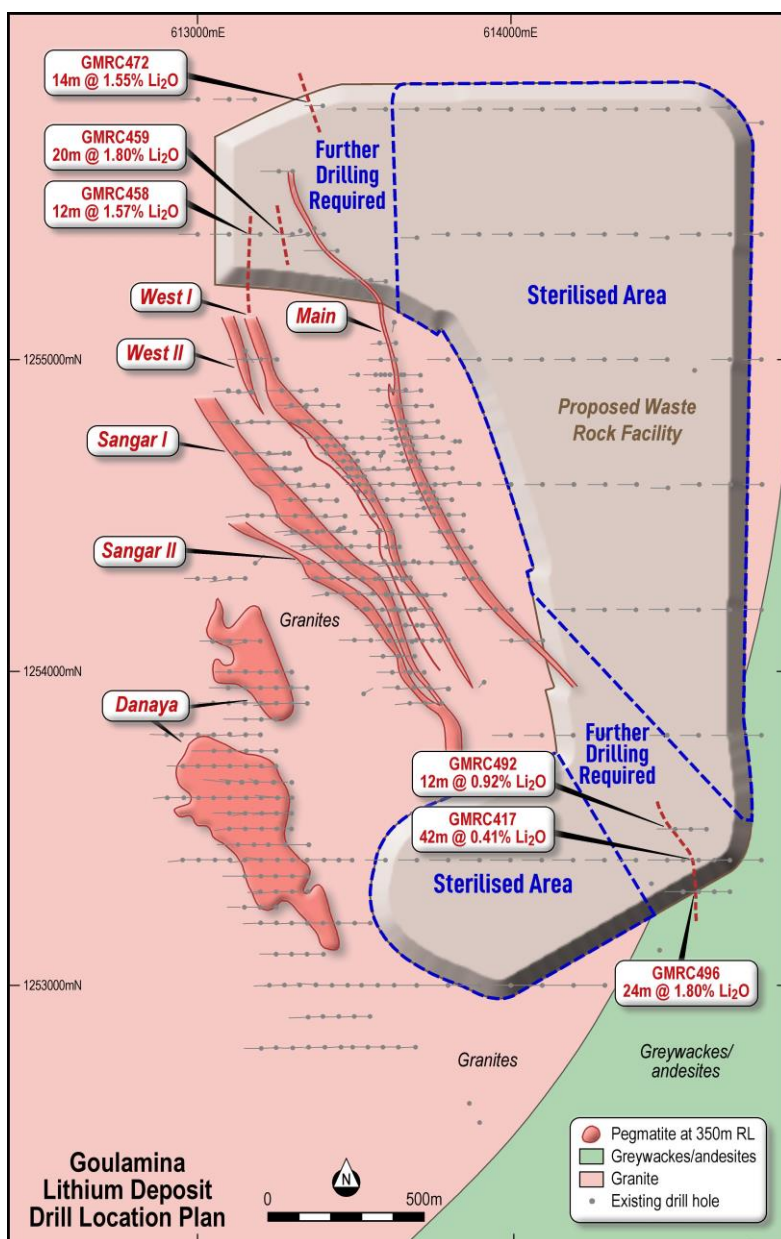


Figure 2 Sterilisation drilling program of WRF area

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Li ₂ O (%)	Lithology
GMRC417	1253400	614599	38	84	46	0.37	Coarse grained pegmatite and fine grained aplite + granite
		including	38	39	1	3.8	Aplite vein
		including	52	55	3	0.78	Medium grained spodumene pegmatite
GMRC458	1255400	613199	58	70	12	1.57	Medium grained spodumene pegmatite
GMRC459	1255400	613300	49	69	20	1.80	Oxidised & fresh medium grained spodumene pegmatite
GMRC492	1253500	614524	71	73	2	1.06	Medium grained pegmatite
GMRC492	1253500	614524	77	83	6	1.35	Fine grained spodumene pegmatite + trace beryllium
GMRC496	1253300	614599	56	80	24	1.81	Medium grained spodumene pegmatite and aplite
		Including	56	64	8	4.18	Medium grained spodumene pegmatite
		including	76	80	4	1.14	Medium grained spodumene pegmatite

Table 2: WRF sterilisation drilling information. For further Information refer to JORC table in the Appendix

Danaya Domain

A 65-hole (10 x diamond, 55 x RC) drilling program is being undertaken to raise the confidence in the Danaya Mineral Resource from an Inferred to an Indicated category. The program is more than half complete and all assays are outstanding. Assay results will be reported when complete and an updated Mineral Resource will be stated when analysis is complete. This is expected in late 2022 at the earliest due to a backlog of samples at the contract laboratory.

Tenements

Project	Tenement	Area (ha)	Status	Grant/Application Date	Expiry Date	Holder/Applicant
Goulamina	PE2040/19	10,067.8	Active	23/08/2019	22/08/2049	Lithium du Mali S.A

Table 3: Goulamina Project tenement information



Leo Lithium (ASX: LLL) is developing the world-class Goulamina Lithium Project (Goulamina) in Mali. Goulamina represents the next lithium project of significant scale to enter production. The hard rock lithium project will be the first of its kind in West Africa. Early stage development is underway and first production targeted for H1 2024.

Globally significant project: Forecast spodumene concentrate production of 506ktpa increasing up to 831ktpa under Stage 2 positions Goulamina amongst the world's largest spodumene projects.

Development underway and substantially funded: One of a limited number of lithium development projects globally which are substantially funded. Ganfeng have provided US\$130 million in equity funding and a US\$40 million debt facility.

Large scale, high grade orebody: World-class, high grade hard rock lithium deposit with a Mineral Resource of 109Mt at 1.45% Li₂O (3.9Mt LCE) and Ore Reserve of 52Mt at 1.51% Li₂O (1.9Mt LCE). Drilling is underway targeting increases to the current resources and reserves.

Quality product: High quality spodumene concentrate with test work validating 6% Li₂O with low impurities and having been successfully converted to battery grade lithium hydroxide.

World-class partner: Project being developed in 50/50 partnership with Ganfeng, the world's largest lithium chemical producer by production capacity, providing funding, offtake and operational support to de-risk development.

Decarbonisation thematic: Providing an essential raw material to the lithium-ion battery value chain for a clean energy future.

¹ Based on first 5 years of steady state Stage 2 production

Ore Reserves, Mineral Resources and Production Targets

The information in this announcement that relates to production targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is extracted from the Company's replacement prospectus dated 6 May 2022 (Prospectus) which is available at leolithium.com. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the production targets, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates in the Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed and it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results at Goulamina is based on information compiled by Mr Simon McCracken. Mr McCracken is an employee of Leo Lithium Limited and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McCracken has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr McCracken consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Developing the world class Goulamina Lithium Project in Mali -
West Africa's first spodumene producer.**

To come online in 2024 to supply the booming lithium-ion battery industry.

APPENDIX – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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> 	<p>Sterilisation Drilling Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One metre samples were collected using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling with a ~140mm bit. The entire sample is collected from the cyclone on the rig in plastic bags. After logging, intervals identified as containing pegmatite or aplite and one metre either side are sampled using by scooping through the middle of the bagged sample. The entire sample is dried, then is crushed to 75% passing 2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1.5kg sample is split using a riffle splitter. The 1.5kg split is pulverised in a tungsten carbide ring and puck pulveriser to 805% passing 75 µm. <p>Danaya, and NE Domains Resource Drilling program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One metre samples were collected using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling with a ~140mm bit. The entire sample is collected from the cyclone on the rig in plastic bags and then split by hand using a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 2 kg sample in a prenumbered cotton sample bag. The entire sample is dried, then is crushed to 75% passing 2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1.5kg sample is split using a riffle splitter. The 1.5kg split is pulverised in a tungsten carbide ring and puck pulveriser to 805% passing 75 µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only samples that are not granitic material are prepared for assay. • To ensure that short mineralised intervals in granitic rock are recognized.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples in the Waste rock facility sterilisation program were collected using RC drilling. • Samples in the Danaya Resource program were collected using a combination of RC and Diamond drillholes drilled from surface.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire sample was collected from the cyclone and subsequently split by hand in a riffle splitter. • Condition of the sample is recorded (ie Dry, Moist, or Wet) • Where samples were wet (due to ground water there is a possibility that the assay result could be biased through loss of fine material. • Core recovery is measured by comparing the length of core recovered against the expected length • Core is usually collected using triple tube drilling which optimises the integrity of the core within the drill rods
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chips and core were geologically logged at site in their entirety, and in the case of RC drilling a representative fraction collected in a chip tray. The logs are sufficiently detailed to support Mineral Resource estimation. Logged criteria included, lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and sample condition. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature although percentages of different lithologies, sulphides, and veining are estimated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC samples collected for resource purposes are riffle split by hand using a stand-alone splitter. This technique is appropriate for collecting statistically unbiased samples. The riffle splitter is cleaned with compressed air and soft brushes between each sample • Samples collected for the Waste Rock Facility sterilisation program were subsampled using a scoop. • Samples are weighed to ensure a sample weight of between 2 and 3 kg. Samples of between 2 and 3 kg are considered appropriate for determination of contained lithium and other elements using the sodium peroxide fusion process. • Certified reference standards, Blanks, and duplicates are inserted into the sample stream as the samples are collected at a rate of 10%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field duplicates are inserted every 20 samples ○ Blanks (derived from unmineralized river sand) and Certified reference material standards (CRMs) are inserted alternately every 20 samples
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are analysed for Lithium using an industry standard technique (SGS method ICP90A). • by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ drying the sample ○ crushing the sample to 75% passing -2mm ○ 1.5kg split by riffle splitter ○ Pulverise to 85% passing 75 microns in a tungsten-carbide ring and puck pulveriser ○ Samples are analysed for lithium and other elements by ICPOES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>after a sodium peroxide fusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory checks include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 50th sample is screened to confirm % passing 2mm and 75 microns. 1 reagent blank every 84 samples 1 preparation blank every 84 samples 2 weighed replicates every 84 samples 1 preparation duplicate (re split) every 84 samples 3 SRMs every 84 samples Certified reference standards, Blanks, and duplicates are inserted into the sample stream as the samples are collected at a rate of 10%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates are inserted every 20 samples Blanks (derived from unmineralized river sand) and Certified reference standards (CRMs) are inserted alternately every 20 samples
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and exploration data are stored in the company database which is hosted by an independent geological database consultant. Drilling and sampling procedures have been developed to ensure consistent sampling practices are used by site personnel. Logging and sampling data are collected on a Toughbook PC at the drill site and provided directly to the database consultant, to limit the chance of transcription errors. Where duplicate assays are measured the value is taken as the first value, and not averaged with other values for the same sample. QAQC reports are generated regularly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by the database consultant to allow ongoing reviews of sample quality.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars are initially located using GPS. They are subsequently surveyed using RTK DGPS systems. • Down hole dip and azimuth are collected using a Gyro measuring every 20 to 50m for RC drilling. • Coordinates are recorded in UTM WGS94 29N • Topographic control is considered adequate for the current drill spacing.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes for the sterilisation program are spaced 100m apart on 400m spaced east west sections. Drill holes for the resource programs are spaced approximately 30 to 50 metres apart on 25m, 50m or 100m spaced sections. • The spacing is sufficient to establish grade and geological continuity and is appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation and the resource classifications applied. • Samples from pegmatite rocks are collected every metre and are not composited into longer lengths. Samples in unmineralized granites are collected every metre but are composited to 6m prior to assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralised zones in the north-eastern domains are interpreted to dip moderately to the northeast. Drilling is generally oriented -60 degrees due west. Intersection angles on the mineralised zone are between 35 and 65 degrees depending on the local strike of the mineralised pegmatite. True widths of mineralisation are between about 75% and 40% of downhole widths. • Mineralised zones in the Danaya resource area are hosted within

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported if material.</i>	<p>intersecting dykes and sills that are interpreted to be variously oriented. RC drilling does not allow orientations of contacts to be measured directly, but sufficient information is available from diamond drilling to measure the orientations of most mineralised pegmatites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between drilling orientation and structural orientation is not thought to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are delivered from the drilling site in batches of 300 to the SGS laboratory in Bamako with appropriate paperwork to ensure the chain of custody is recorded. Prepared pulps are shipped by SGS using DHL from Bamako to their South African Randfontein facility for assay determination
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QAQC checks of individual assay files are routinely made when the results are issued. QAQC reports are prepared monthly by MLLs database contractors. Any issues attributable to the assay laboratory e.g. Standards reporting out of specification, are queried with the laboratory directly. These queries have resulted in explanations being provided to MLL, and in various re-assaying campaigns by SGS to the satisfaction of MLL. QAQC reports are generated for the entire program at the end of the program, to support the resource estimate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Goulamina Project is entirely within the Torakoro Exploitation Permit PE 19/25 in Mali , PE19/25 is 100% held Lithium du Mali a 50-50 joint venture between Leo Lithium and Ganfeng.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithium du Mali (Formerly firefinch, Mali Lithium, and Birimian Gold) has completed substantial exploration in the area including soil sampling, Auger Drilling, Air-core Drilling, RC Drilling and diamond drilling. The current program was designed to sterilise the area of the Waste Rock Facility; Infill areas of broad spaced (100m sections) drilling and extend the depth potential of the Goulamina deposit.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit is a pegmatite hosted spodumene LCT lithium deposit. The pegmatites are hosted entirely within granitic rocks.
Drill hole Information	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling completed by Birimian Gold in the period from 2015 to 2019 has been reported in various market updates on the Goulamina Lithium deposit which are available on the Leo Lithium web site • Drill hole collar information for mineralised intervals reported in this report are tabulated elsewhere

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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></p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<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> • <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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sample lengths are 1m. a weighting of 1 has been applied to all samples. • Top cuts have not been used. • Metal equivalent grades have not been reported, or used.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the north east part of the deposit, five main north-northwest-south-southeast striking pegmatites are interpreted to dip moderately to the east-northeast. Drilling is generally oriented -60 degrees due west. Intersection angles on the north east mineralised pegmatites vary between 35 and 75 degrees. True widths of mineralisation vary depending on the local strike and dip of the pegmatite. • In the Danaya area, pegmatite dykes and sills are variously oriented. Drilling is generally oriented 60 degrees towards the west, and in a few cases 70 degrees towards the east. The true width of any intersection at Danaya is not generally known and depends on the actual orientation of the pegmatite dyke or sill.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are provided elsewhere in this report
Balanced reporting	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting all assay results is not practical in this report. Intercepts that are not reported, can generally be assumed to contain insignificant or no spodumene mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration information is not meaningful or material to this report or has been reported previously. • An update about metallurgical testwork was released to the market on 27th November 2019. https://malilithium.com/pdfs/GoulaminaMetallurgyTestworkSurpassesExpectations27Nov19.pdf
Further work	<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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further drilling is planned to infill areas of the sterilisation program with significant mineralised pegmatites. • Diagrams showing the exploration areas are presented elsewhere in this report.