ACN: 009 146 794

Excellent Phase Two Drill Results at Sepeda Lithium Project

– For Immediate Release –

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Non-Executive Chair
John Fitzgerald

Managing Director - CEO
David J Frances

Executive Technical Director
Francis Wedin

Non-Executive Director
Dudley J Kingsnorth

FAST FACTS

Issued Capital:	363.8m
Options Issued:	31.1m
Market Cap:	$21.5m
Cash:	$18.0m

CONTACT DETAILS

25-27 Jewell Parade
North Fremantle 6159
info@dakotaminerals.com.au

T: +61 8 9336 6619

www.dakotaminerals.com.au

ACN: 009 146 794

Highlights:

- **All phase two RC drill results received, with excellent intercepts including 61 m @ 1.52% Li_2O and 51 m @ 1.26% Li_2O**
- **Maiden Mineral Resource modelling under way and on track for CY Q1 2017**
- **Phase three infill and extensional drilling to commence mid-February 2017**

Dakota Minerals Limited ("Dakota", "DKO", or "Company") is pleased to provide an update on its 100% owned **Sepeda Lithium Project ("Sepeda")**, Portugal. Results for the phase two Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling completed in December 2016 have now been received.

Excellent results include **61 m @ 1.52% Li_2O and 16 m @ 1.25% Li2O** from SC024, for a total downhole mineralised intercept from two pegmatites of **77 m @ 1.46% Li_2O,** as well as **51 m @ 1.26% Li_2O** from SC021. Modelling for the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is under way and on track for delivery in CY Q1-2017.

Further RC drilling on the Sepeda Project at Romano, and other pegmatites within the Carvalhais Pegmatite Swarm, will commence late February 2017, the results of which will be used in future resource updates.

Dakota Minerals CEO David Frances commented: *"The phase two drilling results at Sepeda continue to support our confidence in a sustainable development scenario for Sepeda. Calculation of the maiden Mineral Resource has now commenced, which will form the basis for the outputs of the Scoping Study and EIA. Mineralisation at Sepeda is still open in multiple directions, and we are confident that Sepeda will continue to grow as we resume drilling in February. We look forward to keeping the market updated on these and other developments as we commence a transformative year for Dakota".*

Phase Two Drilling Summary

Dakota's recently completed phase two drilling programme totalled 5,181 m, comprised of 282m of diamond drilling and 4,899m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The programme had multiple objectives:

- ✓ to develop a maiden resource at Sepeda, focusing on the Romano pegmatite (primary objective);
- ✓ to conduct reconnaissance drill testing on some of the surrounding lithium-bearing pegmatites within the 3 km-long Carvalhais pegmatite corridor at Sepeda;
- ✓ to provide samples for further metallurgical testwork to be used in a feasibility study;
- ✓ to collect geotechnical data for future feasibility studies; and
- ✓ to provide twinning of RC holes with large diameter (PQ) diamond drill core for grade comparison studies.

Figure 1: RC drilling at Romano, December 2016 (photo credit: I. Groves)

The RC and diamond drilling programme was conducted by SPI SA, a drilling company based in Leon, Spain, utilizing three rigs (two RC and one diamond) to carry out the work (Figure 1). Holes at Romano were drilled on 80m spaced sections, over approximately 800m of strike, with holes spaced at 50m centres along sections. Holes drilled at other prospects varied between a single reconnaissance hole to 40 x 50m spaced sectional drilling. Drill holes were logged and samples were dispatched to Nagrom Laboratories for analysis in Perth. All RC sample assay results have now been received, with results for diamond drill samples still pending.

Very wide, well-mineralised intersections of petalite-bearing pegmatite were reported on multiple sections, including 61 m @ 1.52% Li_2O and 16 m @ 1.25% Li_2O from SC024 for a total downhole mineralised intercept from two pegmatites of 77 m @ 1.46% Li_2O (Figure 2), and 50 m @ 1.24% Li_2O from SC021 (Figure 4). Optiro Pty Ltd, a Perth-based resource consulting company, has been commissioned to do the resource modelling and estimation work for Sepeda, and is on track for completion in CY Q1 2017. Optiro will also carry out Whittle® pit optimisation work over the deposit following completion of the Mineral Resource, as part of Dakota's ongoing Scoping Study.

Phase three RC and diamond drilling, commencing in late February 2017, will include:

- Extensional resource development and infill drilling at the Romano pegmatite, to be included in a resource update later in the year;
- Reconnaissance drilling of other pegmatites within the Carvalhais Pegmatite Swarm at Sepeda, including resource definition drilling where appropriate; and
- Large diameter core for further ore body characterisation metallurgical test work.

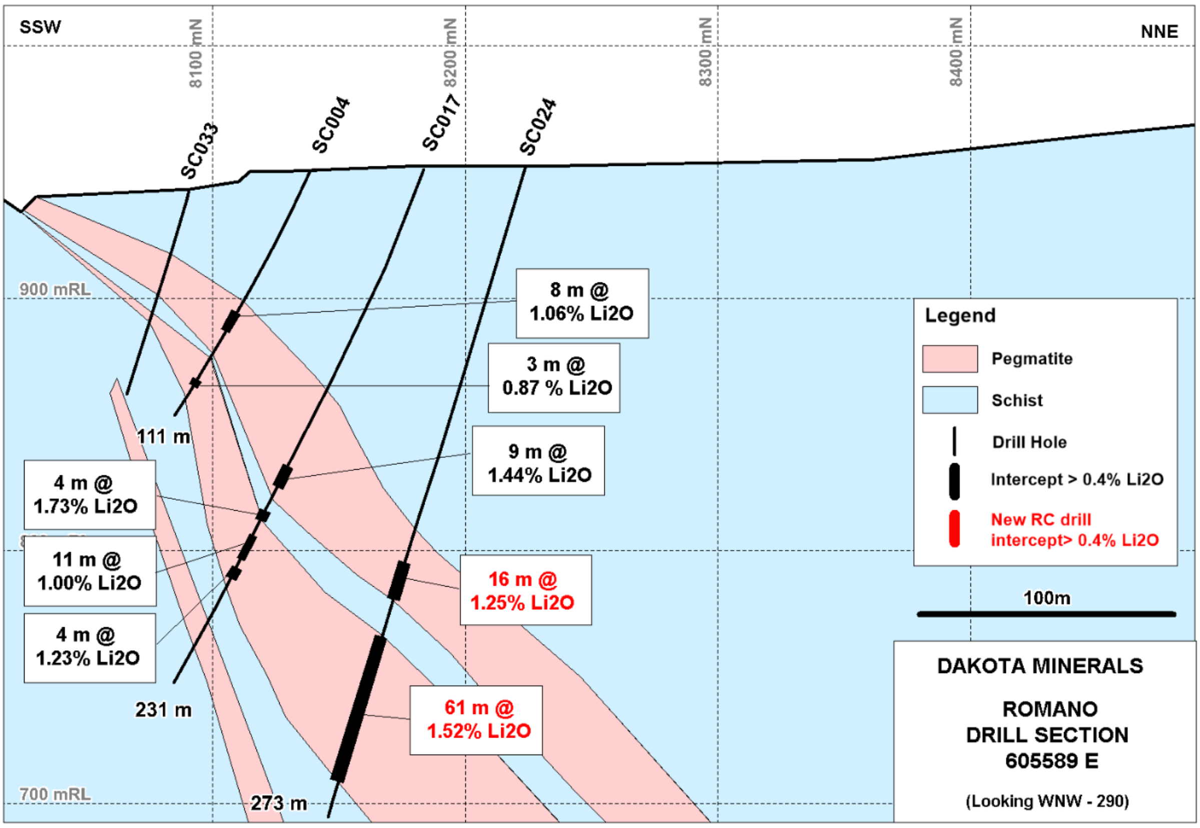

Figure 2: Drill section 605589E showing latest phase two results (downhole widths). Pegmatite is open down-dip.

Figure 3: Drilling the Romano pegmatite, looking East, showing the Romano pit (photo credit: I. Groves)

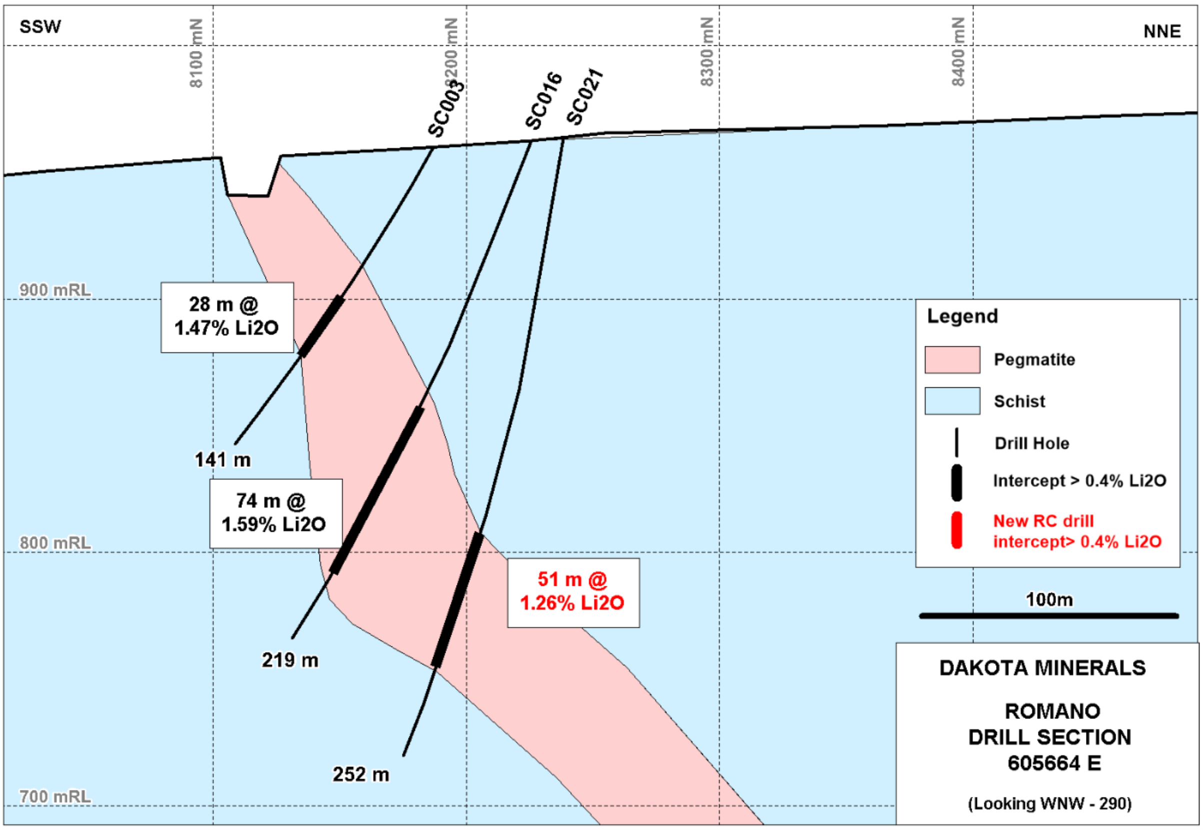

Figure 4: Drill section 605664E showing phase one and two results (downhole widths). Pegmatite is open down-dip.

Figure 5: SPI Rig 2 drilling at Sepeda (main photo) and geologist logging RC chips (inset). (photo credit: I. Groves)

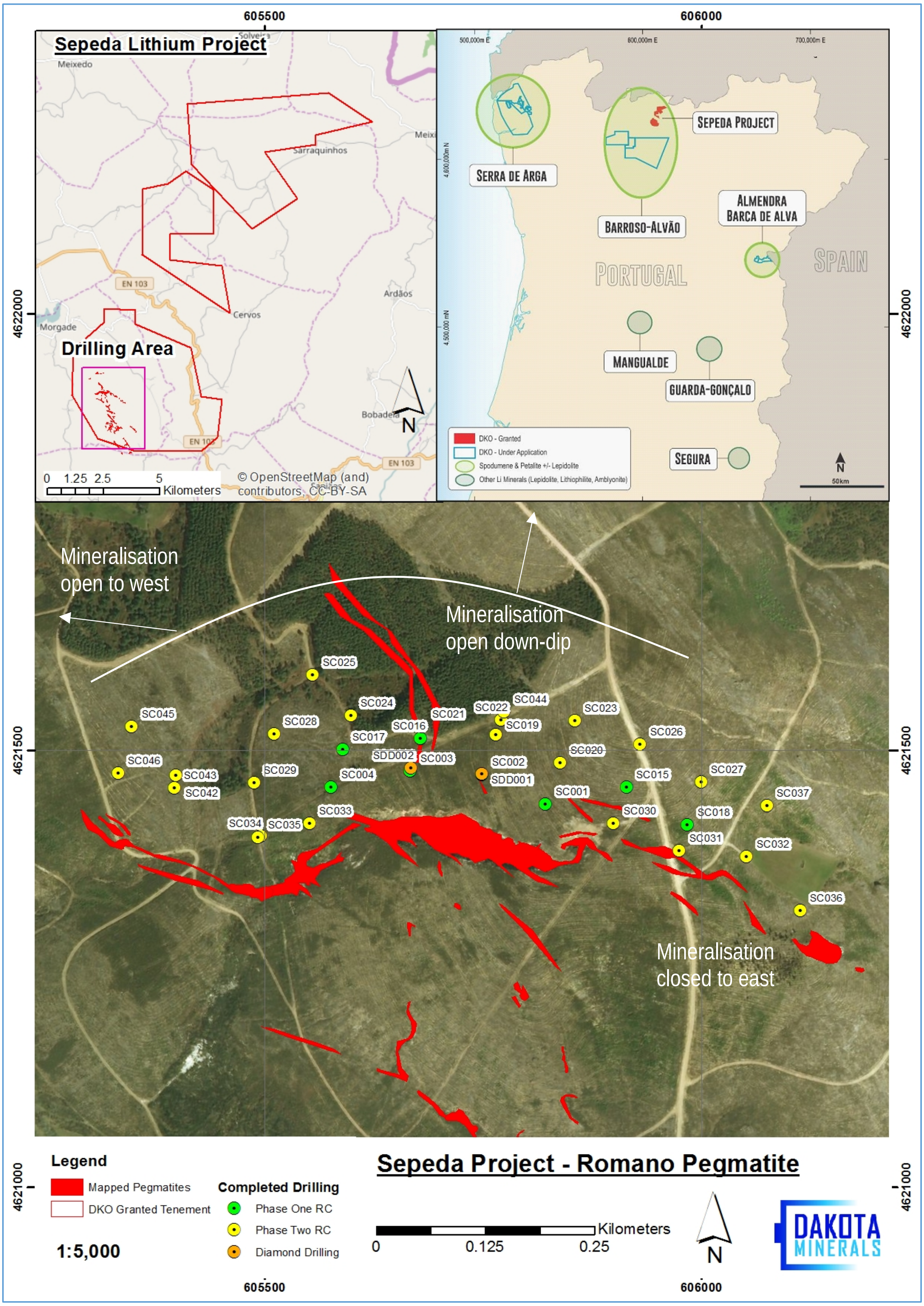

Figure 6: Drilling completed to date, Romano pegmatite, Sepeda Lithium Project

About Dakota Minerals

Dakota Minerals' aim is to become a sustainable supplier of lithium carbonate/hydroxide, and potentially petalite concentrate, to the European electric vehicle and stationary storage battery markets and the glass and ceramics industry, via its projects in northern Portugal.

Portugal: Lusidakota

Dakota's Lusidakota lithium projects in Northern Portugal, to which Dakota has 100% rights through its binding agreement with Lusorecursos LDA, are located over three broad districts of pegmatitic dyke swarms, which contain spodumene- and petalite-bearing pegmatites. The three main districts are the Serra de Arga, Barroso-Alvão and Barca de Alva pegmatite fields, all three of which are highly prospective for lithium mineralisation. The Lusidakota tenement package consists of thirteen exploration licences (one granted and twelve under application). After encouraging initial results, work at the Sepeda lithium project near the Barroso-Alvão district has accelerated, with a maiden resource on track for CY Q1 2017, and a scoping study, EIA and metallurgical testwork programme to produce lithium carbonate under way.

Portugal, as the leading lithium producer in Europe[1], was identified by the Company to be a high priority jurisdiction for lithium, for the following reasons:

- Many countries in Europe are leading the world in uptake of electric vehicles (EVs) using lithium-ion batteries, with EVs already totalling 22% of all new vehicle sales in Norway.

- Lithium-ion batteries are already being produced in Europe to meet this increasing demand, and production capacity in car-producing countries such as Germany is growing dramatically to keep up.

- Dakota is tracking nine lithium-ion "megafactories" across Europe that are either already producing, under construction or planned, including Nissan[2], Samsung[3], BMZ[4], Daimler-Mercedes[5], Tesla[6], Audi[7] and LG Chem[8].

- Battery producers will require a large lithium supply from safe, nearby jurisdictions. Sourcing lithium from Europe would also significantly reduce the carbon footprint of the car production supply chain.

- Portugal has public policies deemed to be highly supportive of mining: it ranked in the global Top 10 of all countries in the Fraser Institute 2015 Survey of Mining Companies for Policy Perception Index, an assessment of the attractiveness of mining policies[9].

[1] USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries, 2016
[2] http://europe.autonews.com/article/20160121/ANE/160129975/nissan-will-produce-leafs-new-advanced-batteries-in-uk
[3] http://www.samsungsdi.com/sdi-news/1482.html, https://cleantechnica.com/2015/05/25/samsung-sdi-begun-operations-former-magna-steyr-battery-pack-plant/
[4] http://www.electronics-eetimes.com/news/european-battery-gigafactory-opens-1/page/0/1
[5] http://media.daimler.com/deeplink?cci=2734603
[6] https://electrek.co/2016/11/08/tesla-location-gigafactory-2-europe-2017-both-batteries-and-cars/
[7] http://europe.autonews.com/article/20160120/ANE/160129994/-audi-will-build-electric-suv-in-belgium-shift-a1-output-to-spain
[8] http://www.lgchem.com/global/lg-chem-company/information-center/press-release/news-detail-783
[9] Fraser Institute Survey of Mining Companies 2015

For these reasons, the Company has been pursuing projects in areas most prospective for the lithium-bearing minerals, petalite and spodumene, in Portugal.

Lithium Processing in Europe

Dakota is of the view that as the Company's Portuguese deposits of petalite are closer to potential downstream processing locations than the spodumene deposits in Australia and Canada, which tend to be in remote locations, they offer the following economic advantages:

- The established storage and transportation infrastructure associated with the distribution of minerals in Europe will reduce the investment required by Dakota for these capabilities. The net result is that deliveries of concentrates will probably be made on a daily basis.
- The proximity of potential downstream processing facilities will reduce the storage facility requirements at the mine/concentrator site.
- The proximity of the Dakota lithium projects to established communities familiar with the mining and processing of petalite will eliminate the need for fly-in fly-out arrangements.
- The combination of the above factors is likely to reduce the minimum size of an economic independent supply lithium battery supply chain in Europe; reducing the capital requirements of the supply chain.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Francis Wedin, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Wedin is a full-time employee of Dakota and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Wedin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the JORC 2012 reporting tables in the relevant market announcements referenced in this text continue to apply and have not materially changed.

-END-

Contacts:

Dakota Minerals Limited

Tel: +61 (8) 9336 6619

David J Frances

Managing Director – CEO

Appendix 1: Complete Phase One & Two Drilling Results, Sepeda Lithium Project

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	TOT DEPTH M	EAST WGS84 29N	NORTH WGS84 29N	RL M	AZI WGS84 29N	DIP	CONCESSION	TOTAL LOGGED DOWNHOLE PEGMATITE WIDTH	SIGNIFICANT INTECEPTS
SC001	RC	135	605822	4621438	975	197	-55	MNPP04612	45 m	31m @ 1.21% Li_2O from 46m, 2m @ 1.28% Li_2O from 101m
SC002	RC	159	605750	4621472	970	197	-58	MNPP04612	66 m	16m @ 1.48% Li_2O from 60m, 41m @ 1.16% Li_2O from 92m
SC003	RC	141	605667	4621476	960	197	-61	MNPP04612	51 m	28m @ 1.47% Li_2O from 69m
SC004	RC	111	605577	4621457	950	197	-65	MNPP04612	42 m	8m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 63m, 3m @ 0.87% Li_2O from 93m
SC005	RC	50	605877	4620942	924	139.5	-85	MNPP04612	5 m	NSI
SC006	RC	48	605927	4620994	932	159	-75	MNPP04612	2 m	NSI
SC007	RC	150	605968	4620676	900	214.5	-60	MNPP04612	7 m	NSI
SC008	RC	114	605969	4620808	918	214.5	-61	MNPP04612	17 m	9m @ 1.29% Li_2O from 52m
SC009	RC	64	606030	4620757	910	214.5	-81	MNPP04612	4 m	NSI
SC010	RC	93	605894	4620718	909	213.5	-60	MNPP04612	2 m	NSI
SC011	RC	84	605881	4620826	915	214.5	-62	MNPP04612	2 m	NSI
SC012	RC	60	606315	4620226	890	34.5	-51	MNPP04612	37 m	2m @ 0.46% Li2O from 25m and 4m @ 0.48% Li_2O from 35m
SC013	RC	48	606281	4620246	890	214.5	-71	MNPP04612	19 m	NSI
SC014	RC	90	606253	4620273	891	214.5	-61	MNPP04612	18 m	NSI

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	TOT DEPTH M	EAST WGS84 29N	NORTH WGS84 29N	RL M	AZI WGS84 29N	DIP	CONCESSION	TOTAL LOGGED DOWNHOLE PEGMATITE WIDTH	SIGNIFICANT INTECEPTS
SC015	RC	150	605915	4621458	978	194.5	-59	MNPP04612	26 m	7m @ 1.52% Li_2O from 88m
SC016	RC	219	605679	4621513	962	194.5	-70	MNPP04612	87 m	74m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 116m
SC017	RC	231	605590	4621501	952	194	-69	MNPP04612	80 m	9m @ 1.44% $Li_2O$from 131m, 4m @ 1.73% Li_2O from 151m, 11m @ 1% Li_2O from 162m, 4m @ 1.23% Li_2O from 177m
SC018	RC	143	605985	4621414	970	194.5	-63	MNPP04612	40 m	7m @ 0.34% Li_2O from 13m
SC019	RC	231	605766	4621518	974	197	-60	MNPP04612	56 m	12m @ 1.14% Li_2O from 97m, 14m @ 1.01% Li_2O from 139m, 6m @ 0.63% Li_2O from 170m, 9m @ 0.69% Li_2O from 183m
SC020	RC	195	605839	4621486	979	197	-63	MNPP04612	37 m	16m @ 1.15% Li_2O from 80m, 10m @ 1.43% Li_2O from 106m
SC021	RC	252	605681	4621527	962	194.5	-80	MNPP04612	57 m	51m @ 1.26% Li_2O from 163m
SC022	RC	300	605772	4621535	975	197	-74	MNPP04612	63 m	8m @ 1.15% Li_2O from 87m, 28m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 166m, 6m @ 0.82% Li_2O from 219m

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	TOT DEPTH M	EAST WGS84 29N	NORTH WGS84 29N	RL M	AZI WGS84 29N	DIP	CONCESSION	TOTAL LOGGED DOWNHOLE PEGMATITE WIDTH	SIGNIFICANT INTECEPTS
SC023	RC	252	605856	4621534	982	197	-64	MNPP04612	35 m	7m @ 1.28% Li_2O from 105m, 4m @ 1.32% Li_2O from 192m
SC024	RC	273	605599	4621539	951	197	-74	MNPP04612	93 m	16m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 163m, 61m @ 1.52% Li_2O from 195m
SC025	RC	279	605556	4621586	942	202	-63	MNPP04612	40 m	16m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 249m
SC026	RC	240	605931	4621507	982	197	-62	MNPP04612	35 m	8m @ 1.41% Li_2O from 179m, 3m @ 1.03% Li_2O from 197m
SC027	RC	231	606000	4621463	973	197	-63	MNPP04612	34 m	1m @ 0.575% Li_2O from 113m
SC028	RC	198	605512	4621518	941	197	-65	MNPP04612	32 m	NSI
SC029	RC	240	605488	4621463	933	197	-63	MNPP04612	36 m	8m @ 0.88% Li_2O from 132m
SC030	RC	81	605900	4621416	973	197	-56	MNPP04612	18 m	NSI
SC031	RC	92	605975	4621385	968	197	-55	MNPP04612	41 m	26m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 15m
SC032	RC	106	606053	4621378	961	197	-60	MNPP04612	23 m	NSI
SC033	RC	120	605552	4621416	941	137	-60	MNPP04612	26 m	NSI
SC034	RC	90	605497	4621402	928	137	-60	MNPP04612	46 m	1m @ 0.78% Li_2O from 58m
SC035	RC	111	605493	4621400	928	197	-60	MNPP04612	19 m	NSI
SC036	RC	75	606114	4621316	953	197	-60	MNPP04612	30 m	NSI
SC037	RC	69	606076	4621437	960	197	-60	MNPP04612	1 m	NSI
SC038	RC	93	605932	4620830	919	217	-60	MNPP04612	12 m	NSI
SC039	RC	78	606008	4620792	915	217	-65	MNPP04612	23 m	2m @ 0.97% Li_2O from 45m

HOLE ID	HOLE TYPE	TOT DEPTH M	EAST WGS84 29N	NORTH WGS84 29N	RL M	AZI WGS84 29N	DIP	CONCESSION	TOTAL LOGGED DOWNHOLE PEGMATITE WIDTH	SIGNIFICANT INTECEPTS
SC040	RC	111	605990	4620834	919	217	-64	MNPP04612	22 m	NSI
SC041	RC	84	605562	4622060	980	237	-60	MNPP04612	10 m	NSI
SC042	RC	201	605399	4621471	931	187	-75	MNPP04612	21 m	1m @ 0.94% Li_2O from 186m
SC043	RC	150	605397	4621457	930	187	-55	MNPP04612	25 m	10m @ 1.12% Li_2O from 108m
SC044	RC	162	605775	4621544	975	357	-89	MNPP04612	0 m	NSI
SC045	RC	210	605348	4621527	934	197	-60	MNPP04612	19 m	1m @ 0.513% Li_2O from 159m
SC046	RC	117	605333	4621473	926	197	-54	MNPP04612	33 m	5m @ 0.67% Li_2O from 81m, 10m @ 0.79% Li_2O from 99m
SC047	RC	90	606163	4620417	889	217	-60	MNPP04612	0 m	NSI
SC048	RC	99	606111	4620479	889	217	-59	MNPP04612	10 m	NSI
SC049	RC	69	606162	4620191	883	357	-90	MNPP04612	3 m	NSI
SDD001	DD	158.3	605750	4621472	969	197	-58	MNPP04612	23 m	Assays pending Fe comparison work, expected report date early February
SDD002	DD	123.9	605668	4621479	958	197	-61	MNPP04612	27 m	Assays pending Fe comparison work, expected report date early February

Complete phase one and two drilling and logging to date from Sepeda, showing significant intercepts using 0.4% Li2O cut with no more than 2m internal dilution. Phase two holes are from Hole ID SC019 onwards. NSI = No significant intercepts.

Appendix 2: Sepeda - JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	DKO have drilled 49 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 6,989m, and two diamond drill (DD) holes for 282 m in phase one and two. Phase one holes were reported 09/01/2017. All phase two RC holes have now also been reported. DD analyses are expected to be reported early February, pending completion of Fe comparison work. RC holes were sampled every metre, with a rig-mounted cyclone splitter and one tier riffle splitter, including a dust suppression system, used to split samples off the rig. Approximately 85% of the RC chips were split to 600x900mm green plastic bags, for potential re-sampling, whilst 15% was captured at the sample port in draw-string calico sample bags. Drill PQ core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged, photographed, and marked up for cutting. The core was cut and sampled according to the geologist's instructions in Boticas, Portugal. Half the core was taken for metallurgical test-work purposes, the remaining half core was cut again, and a quarter core sample was taken for assay from each sample interval. This quarter core was dispatched to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth for assay, and results are pending All reported phase one samples described herein are RC in nature, with split samples sent for XRF and ICP assay techniques for a suite of 10 elements including Li. Assays for phase two RC have been reported, and diamond drill samples were pending at the time of writing. All diamond holes were PQ. Holes were geologically logged, measured and marked up on site, before being sent to Boticas in Portugal for cutting. Quarter-core samples were submitted to Nagrom laboratory in Perth for analysis using XRF and ICP techniques for a suite of elements including Li_2O.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or	Drilling to date in phase two has been conducted by SPI SA using a truck-mounted SPIDRILL 260 rig (and compressor (rated 33 bar, $35m^3$/min). The drill rig utilized a reverse circulation

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	face sampling hammer, with 5.5-inch bit. The sampling was conducted using a rig-mounted cyclone with cone splitter and dust suppression system. In addition, DKO completed 2 PQ diamond holes for 282 metres in 2016. The diamond drill holes were drilled predominantly for grade verification and metallurgical purposes and are twins of RC holes. Core was orientated but orientations failed in the majority of cases. Downhole surveying was conducted using a Reflex Gyro system.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery in percent, sample quality and moisture content was recorded by the geologist for all 1m intervals in RC holes. Sample recoveries were measured for diamond drill holes. Generally, RC samples were dry (only 3 wet samples within mineralized intercepts), sample quality is good and recoveries excellent, generally above 80%. Rods were flushed with air after each three-metre interval to prevent contamination.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	One metre samples were laid out in lines of 20, with RC chips collected and geologically logged for each metre interval on a plastic logging sheet, then stored in RC chip trays marked with hole IDs and depth intervals. Geological logging information (including but not limited to main rock types, mineralogy in percent abundance, degree of weathering, degree of schistosity, colour and vein percent) was recorded directly onto hard-copy sheets, and later transferred to an Excel spread sheet. The rock-chip trays are stored at the Lusidakota office in Portugal for future reference. PQ core was logged and cut according to geological boundaries, but generally at 1m intervals. Geological logging information was recorded directly onto hard-copy sheets, and later transferred to an Excel spread sheet. The PQ core will be stored at the DKO Boticas warehouse for future reference. Logging has been primarily quantitative. The logging database contains lithological data for all intervals in all holes in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, halfor all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The RC samples were split at the rig using a cyclone splitter, which is considered appropriate and industry standard. Where samples could not be split due to moisture content, they were speared to gain a representative sample. PQ core was sawn and a sample equivalent to a ¼ core size was taken. Three different grades of certified reference material (CRM) for lithium mineralisation was inserted, as well as laboratory duplicates and blanks. Quality Assurance and Quality Control utilized standard industry practice, using prepared standards, field blanks (approximately 1kg), replicates sampled in the field and pulp replicates at the lab. 815 samples from phase one were sent to Nagrom Laboratories in total, including 32 field replicates, 34 standards, 34 blanks and 33 laboratory duplicates. A further 1,609 samples were sent from phase two drilling, which included 82 blanks, 86 standards, 73 field duplicates and 84 laboratory duplicates of which all samples related to RC drilling have now been reported, , representing a QAQC insertion rate of approximately 18%. DD analyses are expected to be reported early February. Drilling sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the lithium-bearing pegmatite-style mineralisation at Sepeda.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	Samples were sent for Li and multi-element assay, using XRF with a sodium peroxide fusion, and total acid digestion with an ICP-MS finish. No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools were used to determine any elemental concentrations. In line with Dakota's quality control procedure, CRM standards, field blanks and duplicates were inserted at an overall rate of 18% for drilling samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Independent verification has not been conducted. However, 50m on-section spaced holes show good consistency down-dip to date. Two RC holes were twinned by the two DD holes drilled. Visual correlation was reasonable, with some pinch and swell

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	geometry noted, normal for pegmatite veins. DD assays were pending at the time of writing. Field logs are entered into and validated on an electronic Excel database, both of which are stored at the Dakota Perth office. For values reported, Li_2O was used for the purposes of reporting, as reported by Nagrom. No adjustment was conducted on the data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All drill-hole locations were located using a Leica Viva GNSS CS15, which has an accuracy of +/- 5mm vertical and +/- 10mm horizontal. Down hole surveying of drill holes was conducted using a Reflex Gyroscope. The grid system used is WGS84 Zone 29N. RL data to date has been collected using a Leica Viva GNSS CS15, which has an accuracy of +/- 5mm vertical and +/- 10mm horizontal.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill spacing between holes is generally between 40 and 60m on section, and generally 80m between sections, depending on site accessibility. No resource or reserve estimation procedure has yet been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The pegmatite varies between 60 to 90 degree dip. Most of the drilling was conducted with -85 to -50 degree dip, meaning samples collected were generally almost perpendicular to mineralisation, which is deemed appropriate as per industry standard. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Dakota contract geologists and field assistant conducted all sampling and subsequent storage in field. Samples were then delivered via air and road freight to Nagrom laboratories in Perth for assay.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	None completed to date, due to early reconnaissance nature of work.

DAKOTA MINERALS

ACN: 009 146 794

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Lusidakota tenements and interests, to which Dakota has 100% rights (subject to grant of application areas), comprise: (a) granted exploration licence MNPP04612 (Sepeda Project); (b) exploration licence applications MNPPP0274, MNPPP0275, MNPPP0393, MNPPP0394, MNPPP0395, MNPPP0396, MNPPP0407, MNPPP0424, MNPPP0427, MNPPP0426, MNPPP0430, MNPPP0431; Tenement application MNPPP0395 is awaiting a decision on a proposed hydroelectric dam development. This tenement and tenement MNPPP0407 also have some overlapping claims. The grant of MNPP0393 may be affected by an overlapping national park area. All tenements are understood to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical, open-source academic literature from Dakota's three districts in Portugal refer to historical rock-chip, bulk samples, diamond drilling and surface channel sampling. These consist of: Martins, T, Lima, A, and Noronha, F, 2007. Locality No.1 – An Overview of the Barroso-Alvão Aplite-Pegmatite Field. Granitic Pegmatites: the state of the art – International Symposium. Field Trip Book; Lima, A and Noronha, F, 1999. Exploration for Lithium Deposits in the Barroso-Alvão Area, Northern Portugal. Mineral Deposits: Processes to Processing. Stanley et al (eds) 1999 Balkema, Rotterdam, ISBN 90 5809 068.; Charoy, B, Lhote, F, and Dusausoy, Y, 1992. The Crystal Chemistry of Spodumene in Some Granitic; Lima, A, 2000. Estrutura, mineralogia e génese dos filões aplitopegmatíticos com espodumena da região do Barroso-Alvão. Dissertation – Universidade do Porto; Lopes Nunes, J E, and Leal Gomes, C, 1994. The Crystal Chemistry of Spodumene in Some Granitic Aplite-Pegmatite Bodies of Northern Portugal. The Canadian Mineralogist. Vol. 32, pp 223-226. and Moura, S, Leal Gomes, C, and Lopes Nunes, J, 2010. The LCT-NYF signatures in rare-metal Variscan aplite-pegmatites from NW Portugal. Revista

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Electronics de Ciencias da Terra Geosciences On-line Journal ISSN 1645-0388, Vol 20, No 8. Dakota does not warrant that the work completed could be referred to as "industry standard", but is indicative of petalite and spodumene-hosted, potentially economic lithium mineralisation
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Barroso- Alvão aplite-pegmatite field, located in the "Galacia-Tras-os-Montes" geotectonic zone, is characterized by the presence of dozens of pegmatite and aplite-pegmatite dykes and sills of granitic composition. The Pegmatitic dykes are typically intruded in the granitic rocks of the region, whilst the aplite-pegmatite dykes are hosted by low- to medium-grade strongly deformed metasedimentary rocks of Silurian age. The Sepeda Project, within the northern Barroso- Alvão region, contains a swarm of multiple WNW-striking, lithium-bearing pegmatites of the LCT (Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum) type. The main swarm area has recently been mapped to 3,000m long by 1,000m wide at its widest point. Some of the pegmatites do not outcrop and are visible only in historic underground workings. It is thought that the pegmatites form a folded system of mineralised pegmatite dykes. Lithium mineralisation grading up to 2.8% Li2O was noted in petalite and spodumene samples at surface, which has now been confirmed through two phases of drilling.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Refer to Appendix 1 in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the	Length-weighted averages used for results previously reported. Cutting of high grades was not applied. Maximum 2m internal dilution, and 0.4% Li_2O cut-off was used for reporting, which is

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	deemed to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation. No metal equivalent values were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known')	Appendix 1 reports downhole lengths of pegmatite width, which is clearly stated. True widths are not known. However, due to the estimated dip of the pegmatites, and the -85 to -50-degree dip of the drill holes, the thicknesses shown are generally close to approximate true widths.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See Figures in body of report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of all drill details has been provided in Appendix 1 of this report. Comprehensive reporting of mapping and logging has been carried out.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All meaningful and material data has been reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).	Resource modelling, resource estimation; extensional and infill drilling. Metallurgical testwork on the material to produce mineral concentrates and subsequently lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide downstream products.