ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: DKO. Frankfurt: ORM
8 May 2017

Swedish Lithium Projects

– For Immediate Release –

Highlights:

- **Quality portfolio of newly granted exploration leases in Sweden - covers 126km^2 , assembled in areas highly prospective for lithium (spodumene)**
- **Historical records from Spodumenberget "Spodumene Mountain", Dakota's main prospect, include values from spodumene-bearing pegmatite outcrops of over 1% Li_2O[1]**
- **Swedish projects complement Dakota's main-focus core Portuguese assets and its strategy to be a sustainable supplier of lithium carbonate/hydroxide to the European markets**
- **Sweden is a global top three country for public policy related to mining investment, and top two for current mineral potential[2]**
- **Dakota already has a track record of discovering, defining and advancing two new JORC classified lithium Mineral Resources within a year**
- **Accelerated exploration plan to identify and prove up Mineral Resources as soon as possible, with fieldwork commencing on the 15th of May.**

Dakota Minerals Limited ("Dakota", "DKO", or "Company") is pleased to provide shareholders with an introduction to its Swedish exploration strategy. Sweden is a top mining investment jurisdiction, strategically positioned relative to the burgeoning European lithium markets and highly prospective for spodumene-bearing, LCT-pegmatite type lithium mineralisation.

The Company has generated a quality portfolio of newly granted exploration leases, totalling 126km^2, over three areas highly prospective for spodumene lithium mineralisation in Sweden. Historical records over the main prospect, Spodumenberget ("Spodumene Mountain" in Swedish) include surface sampling values of >1%Li_2O, from spodumene-bearing pegmatites. With the Company's track record of discovering and developing two JORC lithium Mineral Resources on two continents within a year we expect to rapidly progress mapping and surface sampling work to define drill targets commencing at Spodumenberget on the 15th of May.

Dakota Minerals CEO David Frances commented: *"While development of the Sepeda Lithium Project remains our core focus, we are very pleased to inform our shareholders of our complementary Swedish lithium exploration strategy, with drill definition fieldwork set to commence in two weeks. Our track record of defining lithium discoveries speaks for itself, so we look forward to keeping shareholders updated on developments from Spodumenberget and the rest of our Scandinavian project pipeline."*

[1] Report no. S85-06. LKAB Exploration Reports, available from Geological Survey of Sweden. Uppföljande prospektering i området mellen Näsåker och Örnsköldsvik, Västernorrlands län, 1985
[2] Fraser Institute Survey of Mining Companies 2015

DAKOTA MINERALS
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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:	370.4m
Options Issued:	31.1m
Market Cap:	$21.5m
Cash:	$15.9m

CONTACT DETAILS

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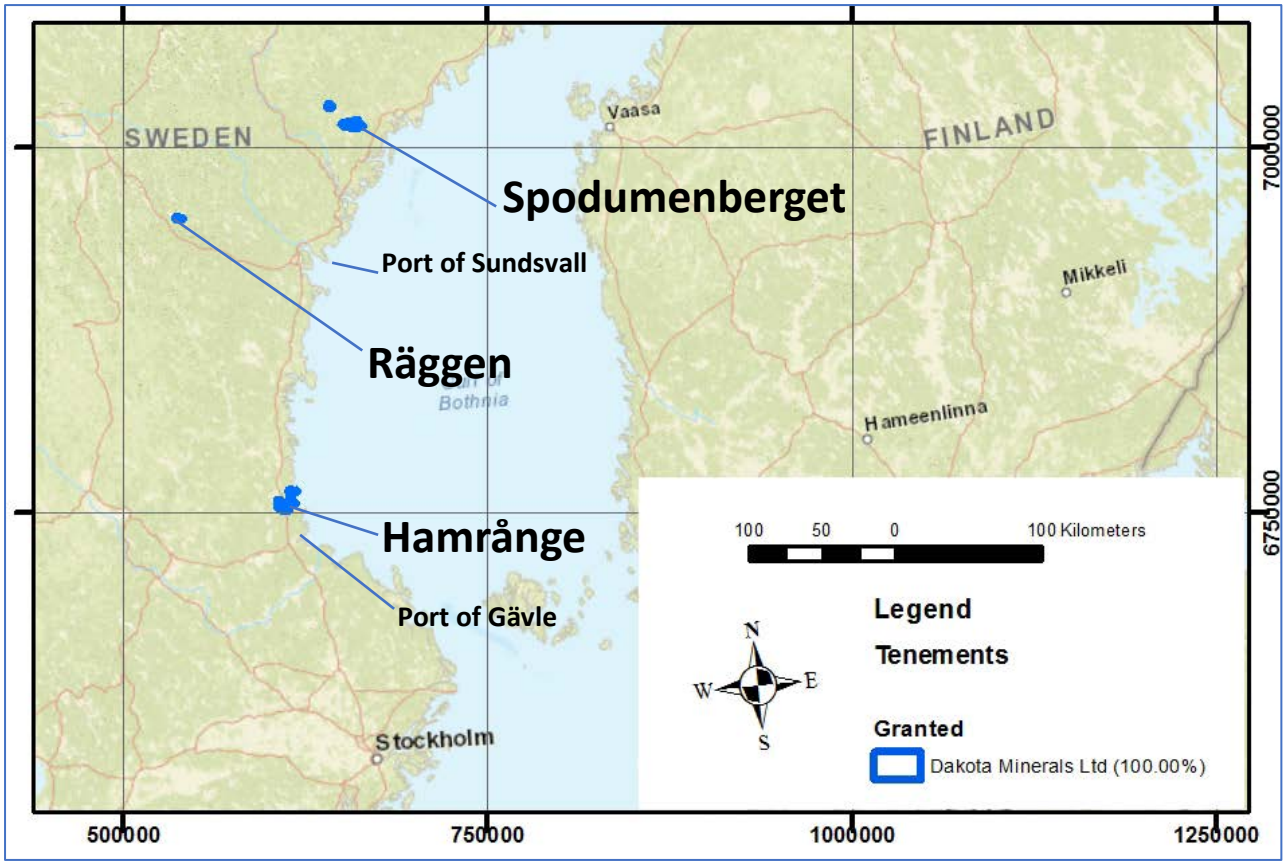

Figure 1: Location of Dakota's lithium projects in Sweden

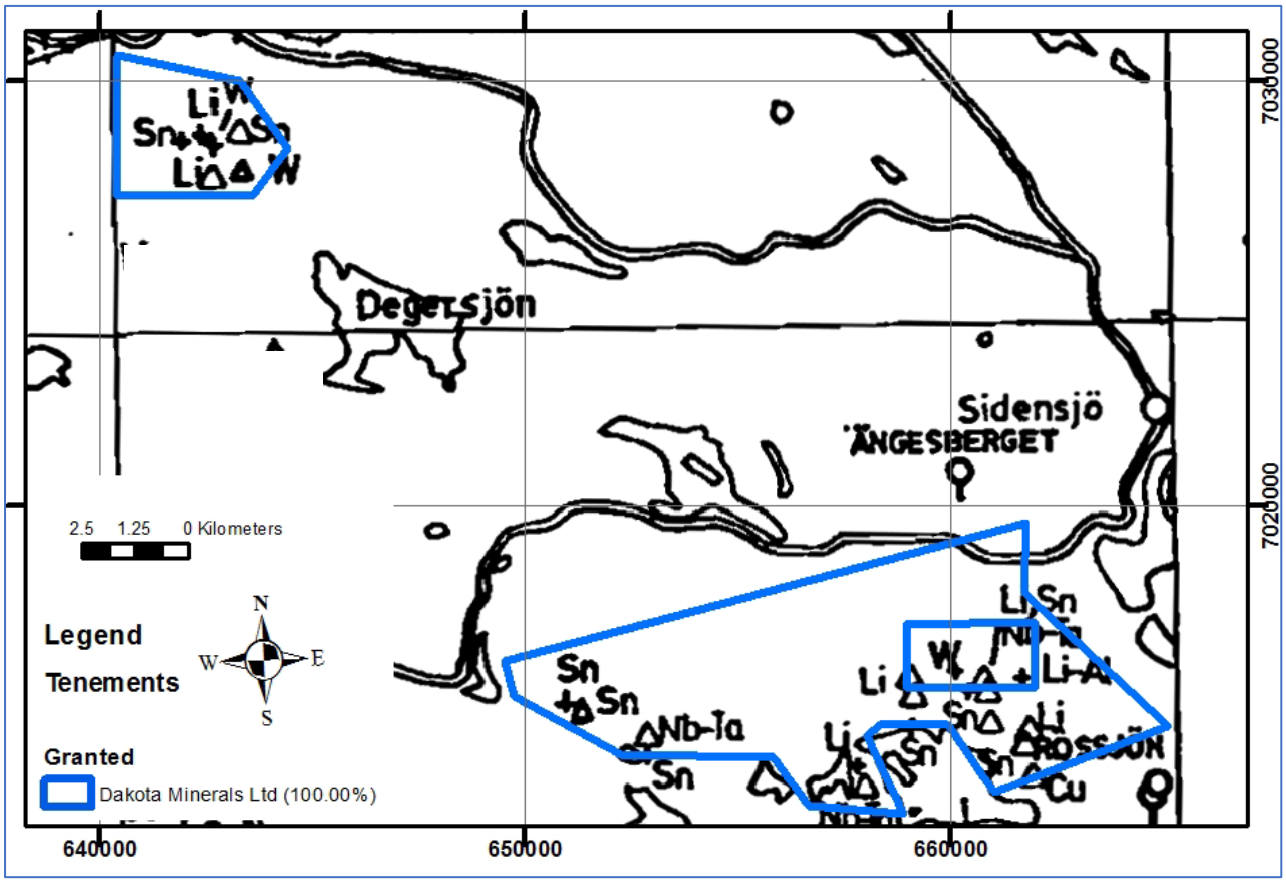

Figure 2: Historical mapping, showing Dakota's position at Spodumenberget, and historical mapped lithium occurrences relating to spodumene mineralisation

Why Sweden?

Dakota Minerals' aim to become a sustainable supplier of ultra-low impurity lithium concentrate and lithium carbonate/hydroxide, to the high-tech glass and ceramics industry and the European electric vehicle and stationary storage battery markets, via its projects in northern Portugal, is complemented by Also having a project pipeline in Sweden, with its known historic occurrences of spodumene-hosted lithium and being a mining-friendly jurisdiction. Many countries in Europe are leading the uptake of electric vehicles (EVs) using lithium-ion batteries, with EVs already totalling **24% of all new vehicle sales** in Norway in 2016, the highest per capita in the world. Lithium-ion batteries are already being produced in Europe to meet this increasing demand, and production capacity is growing dramatically to keep up. Battery producers will need more battery-grade lithium supply from safe, nearby jurisdictions, and Sweden is strategically positioned to take advantage of this. Sourcing lithium from Europe would also reduce the carbon footprint of the car production supply chain.

Sweden has public policies deemed to be highly supportive of mining: it ranked in the **global Top three** of all countries in the Fraser Institute 2015 Survey of Mining Companies for Policy Perception Index, an assessment of the attractiveness of mining policies[3]. For these reasons, the management of Dakota have been pursuing projects in areas most prospective for lithium in Sweden.

Where in Sweden? Prospect Details

The Spodumenberget prospect is located in central Sweden, in the locality of Örnsköldsvik, in Västernorrland County. Historical reconnaissance work from the 1980s by the LKAB indicated surface lithium results[4] of up to 0.788% Li, equivalent to 1.69% Li_2O, related to spodumene-bearing pegmatite mineralisation over a large area[5]. Cassiterite and columbite were also noted. Dakota expects to commence mapping and surface sampling work on the 15th of May, with a view to quickly identify drill targets.

In addition, the Company has gained a large portfolio of tenements in the Hamrånge region of Gävle Municipality in Gävleborg County. These surround Leading Edge Materials' Bergby Lithium Project, where recent drilling[6] returned 10.5m @ 1.62% Li_2O. Dakota's ground contains multiple mapped pegmatite units which will be assessed for lithium potential in the coming weeks and months. Dakota has also acquired tenements in the Räggen region of the Bräcke Municipality, Jämtland County, in Central Northern Sweden. Räggen is a historical tin mining district containing multiple historical occurrences of LCT-type pegmatites, and is believed to be prospective for lithium mineralisation.

About Dakota Minerals

Dakota Minerals' aim is to become a sustainable supplier of ultra-low impurity petalite concentrate and lithium carbonate/hydroxide, to the high-tech glass and ceramics industry and the European electric vehicle and stationary storage battery markets via its projects in northern Portugal. *The Company has already made progress*

[3] Fraser Institute Survey of Mining Companies 2015
[4] Report no. S85-06. LKAB Exploration Reports, available from Geological Survey of Sweden. Uppföljande prospektering i området mellen Näsåker och Örnsköldsvik, Västernorrlands län, 1985
[5] Report no. S85-28. LKAB Exploration Reports, available from Geological Survey of Sweden. Rare element pegmatites in Västernorrland, Sweden. 1985
[6] Leading Edge Materials news announcement, 25/04/2017

towards this objective through the discovery of the largest JORC lithium pegmatite resource in Europe at its Sepeda project. This strategy is now complemented by Dakota's exploration project pipeline in Sweden.

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 JORC Mineral Resource announced in Feb 2017, and a scoping study, EIA and metallurgical testwork programme to produce lithium carbonate under way. Portugal, as the leading lithium producer in Europe[7], was identified by the Company to be a high priority jurisdiction for lithium exploration, for the following reasons:

- Portugal contains numerous swarms of known LCT pegmatites in multiple districts.
- Many countries in Europe are leading the world in uptake of electric vehicles (EVs) using lithium-ion batteries, with EVs already totalling 24% of all new vehicle sales in Norway in 2016.
- 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.
- Nine lithium-ion "megafactories" across Europe are either already producing, under construction or planned for development, including Nissan[8], Samsung[9], BMZ[10], Daimler-Mercedes[11], Tesla[12], Audi[13] and LG Chem[14].
- 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[15].

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

Sweden: Spodumenberget

Sweden is a top mining investment jurisdiction, strategically positioned relative to the burgeoning European lithium markets and highly prospective for spodumene-bearing, LCT-pegmatite type lithium mineralisation.

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

The Company has acquired a quality portfolio of newly granted exploration leases, totalling 126km^2, over three areas highly prospective for lithium mineralisation in Sweden. Historical records over the main prospect, Spodumenberget ("Spodumene Mountain" in Swedish) include surface sampling values of >1%Li_2O, from spodumene-bearing pegmatites. The company already has a track record of discovering and developing two JORC lithium Mineral Resources on two continents within a year. Mapping and surface sampling work to define drill targets will commence at Spodumenberget on the 15th of May.

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 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.

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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.*	Rock-chip samples referred to in this text are historical in nature, with limited information available on sampling methods or quality. It is understood that some sort of "sampling profile" or trenching method was used to obtain the samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	No information is available from historical reports on measures to ensure sample representivity.
	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	Limited information is available from historical reports on sample types taken.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	No drilling has been conducted.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	No drilling has been conducted.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	No drilling has been conducted.
	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.	No drilling has been conducted.
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.*	No logging has been conducted. Historical reports refer to mineralised surface samples containing spodumene, but no further data is available.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	No information is available from historical reports on logging of samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No information is available from historical reports on logging of samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling has been conducted.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling has been conducted.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No drilling has been conducted.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No drilling has been conducted.
	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.	No drilling has been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No drilling has been conducted. No information is available on sample sizes of surface samples.
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.*	No information is available from historical geological reports on assaying and laboratory procedures.
	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.	No downhole geophysical surveys were conducted and no geophysical tools were used to determine any elemental concentrations.
	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.	No information is available from historical geological reports on quality control procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Data is historical in nature, and no independent verification has been conducted due to the early stage nature of the prospect.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling has been conducted, due to the early stage nature of the prospect.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No primary data has been collected, due to the early stage nature of the prospect. Text refers to historical geological reports, which contain no documentation of data entry or storage procedures.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Li was adjusted to Li_2O by multiplying by 2.153. No other adjustment or data calibration was carried out.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Historical maps and sampling points have been geo-referenced, using reference coordinates available on the maps.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is SWEREF 99TM.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No topographic surveys have been carried out, due to the early stage nature of the exploration prospect.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	No information is available from historical texts on data spacing of samples, apart from spacing of two sampling profiles by 30m. Samples locations are thought to have been primarily driven by outcrop availability.
	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.	No estimation procedure has been applied, due to the early stage nature of the deposit.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling or sample compositing has been carried out or 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.*	No information is available from historical texts as to any orientation of sampling, but from historical maps is believed to have been perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatites, as per industry standards.
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Results referred to in this text are historical in nature, and no information was available on measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Results referred to in this text are historical in nature, and no information on sampling techniques was available to be audited.

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 Swedish tenements and interests, which Dakota owns 100%, comprise: • granted exploration licences Dyngselet-1, Dyngselet-2, Skorped-1 (Spodumenberget prospect), • Hamrånge nr 100, 101, 102, 103, 104 (Hamrånge prospect), and • Räggen nr 100 (Räggen prospect). All tenements are in good standing.
	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 tenements are in good standing, and currently there are no known impediments to operating in the project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Multiple visits to the area Spodumenberget area, then known as Dyngselet, were conducted by LKAB, a Swedish state mining company, during the period 1984-85. Mapping and sampling of the pegmatites was conducted by LKAB, as referred to in this text. The maximum recorded figure from sampling was 0.788 Li or 1.69% Li2O.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Dakota's Spodumenberget deposit is located in the Sindensjo/Hinnsjon area, about 100km NE of the port of Sundsvall. According to LKAB reports from 1985, LCT-type pegmatites occur with a large area (15sqkm) in this district, and are hosted within amphibolite and metagreywacke units. Spodumenberget, referred to in historical texts as Dyngselet, contains "a large pegmatite outcrop… about 20,000m²" containing "spodumene-columbite mineralizations" (*sic)*. Further, more detailed geological data will become available following first pass mapping.
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.	No drilling has been conducted.
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.	No averaging techniques were used or referred to in historical reports.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Aggregation issues are not material in this type of deposit. 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').	No mineralisation widths or intercept lengths were reported in historical reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Refer to diagrams in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Surface sampling and geological mapping is due to commence mid-May 2017, to assist with drill target definition.