Zenith Minerals Limited
ABN 96 119 397 938

19th October 2017

Further high-grade lithium at San Domingo, Arizona

- **Sampling returned high-grade lithium from pegmatite dykes over two zones: one 500m x 400m the other 200m x 100m in area;**
  - **Results include a select grab sample that returned a very high-grade result of 8.0% Li_2O from a pile of sorted spodumene ore material adjacent to a historic mine cutting;**
  - **Selective rock chip sampling also returned a very high-grade lithium result of 5.8% Li_2O from a 4-5m wide spodumene rich pegmatite dyke that is partly covered by surface sands and gravels, whilst;**
  - **Systematic composite rock chip sampling of more strongly weathered spodumene-rich pegmatite returned: 2.9m @ 0.86% Li_2O, 2.8m @ 0.69% Li_2O, 3m at 0.71%Li_2O, and 3m @ 0.56% Li_2O;**
  - **The new lithium rich pegmatite zones are located 5km southwest of the previously reported (31st July 2017) 9km long zone of known spodumene pegmatite dykes covered by Zenith's original claims, from which initial continuous rock chip sampling returned very encouraging results up to 5m @ 1.97% Li_2O within a 14.1m zone @ 1.02%Li_2O.**
- **American Lithium Joint Venture partner Bradda Head Ltd anticipates listing its interests in the Joint Venture on London's Alternative Investment Market (AIM). Zenith looks forward to accelerated exploration spend post-listing and the benefit of potential transparent market valuation of this asset.**

Zenith Minerals Limited ("Zenith" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that surface sampling on claims located in the south-western portion of the San Domingo lithium pegmatite project has returned high-grade lithium up to 8.0% Li_2O. The San Domingo project located in Arizona, USA forms part of the Company's USA and Mexican lithium joint venture projects, with work being sole funded by private company Bradda Head Ltd, associated with prominent UK investor Jim Mellon.

Within the western claim area sampling returned high-grade lithium from pegmatite dykes over two zones: one 500m x 400m the other 200m x 100m in area. Results include a select grab sample that returned a very high-grade result of 8.0% Li_2O from a pile of sorted spodumene ore material adjacent to a small historic mine cutting. The sample contains no phosphate which confirms the sample does not contain the lithium mineral amblygonite (Figure 1). This very high lithium result is near the theoretical maximum of lithium in pure spodumene and confirms that the sub-surface fresh pegmatite represents a strong exploration target.

In addition selective rock chip sampling also returned a very high-grade lithium result of 5.8% Li_2O from a 4 - 5m wide pegmatite dyke containing the lithium minerals amblygonite, spodumene and lepidolite that is partly covered by surface sands and gravels. This poorly exposed pegmatite lying beneath surface cover also represents a new exploration target that requires further follow-up.

Corporate Details

ASX: ZNC

Issued Shares (ZNC)	189 M
Listed options (ZNCO)	24 M
Unlisted options	3.5M
Mkt. Cap. ($0.11)	A$21 M
Cash (Jun 2017)	A$2.0 M
Debt	Nil

Directors

Michael Clifford:
Managing Director

Mike Joyce:
Non Exec Chairman

Stan Macdonald:
Non Exec Director

Julian Goldsworthy:
Non Exec Director

Major Shareholders

HSBC Custody. Nom.	6.6%
City Corp Nom	6.2%
Nada Granich	6.1%
Abingdon	4.1%
Miquilini	4.1%

Contact Details

Level 2/33 Ord Street
West Perth, WA, 6005

Mail: PO Box 1426
West Perth, WA, 6872
T: +61 8 9226 1110
F: +61 8 9481 0411
E: *info@zenithminerals.com.au*
W: www.zenithminerals.com.au

LISTED ON ASX

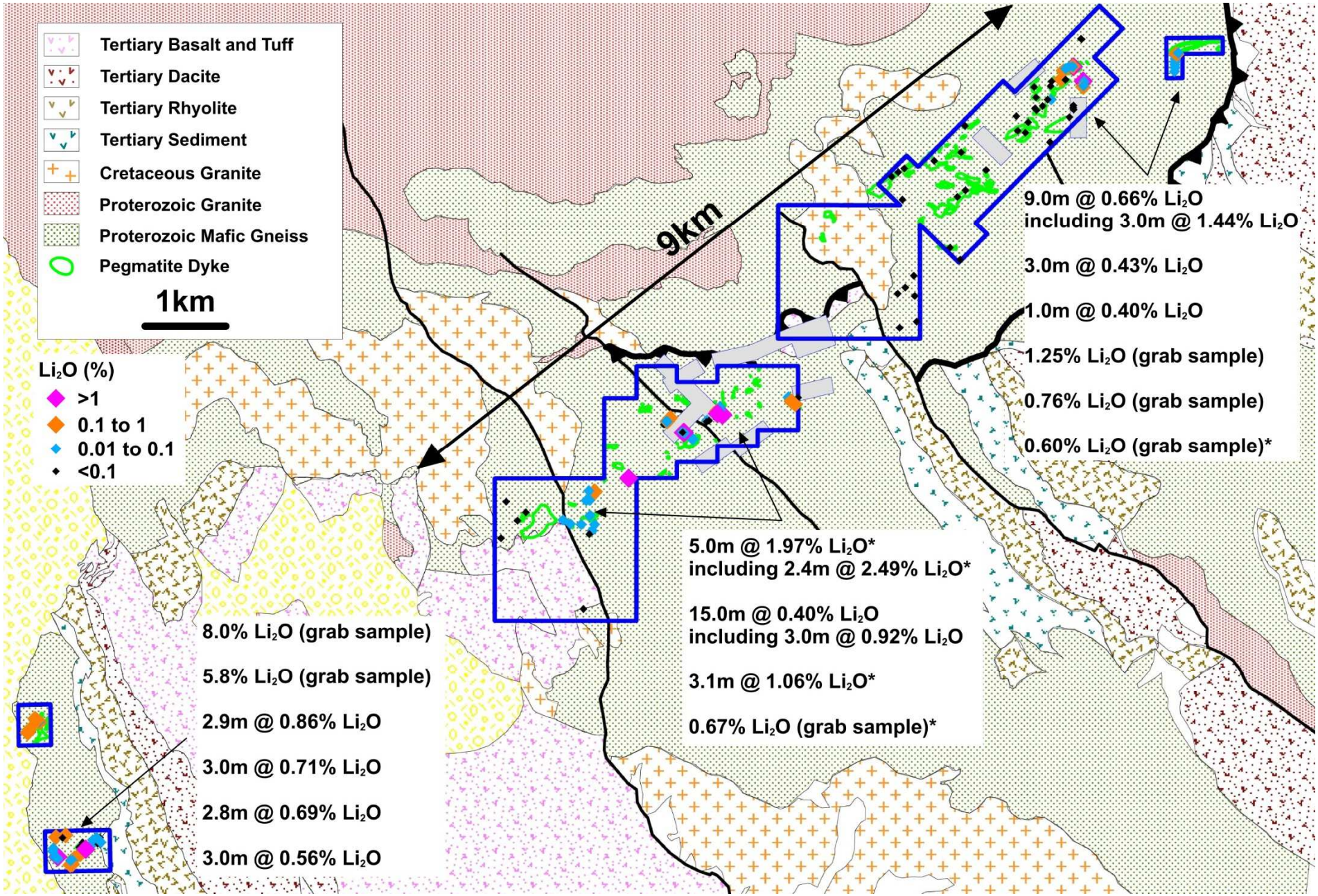


Figure 1: San Domingo Lithium Project- Due Diligence Surface Rock Sampling Results

(Blue box – outline of Zenith claims and lease applications, Grey boxes - approximate area of excised claims,
** indicates sample close to boundary of excised claim with poorly constrained location)*

Systematic composite rock chip sampling of a strongly weathered spodumene rich pegmatite returned; 2.9m @ 0.86% Li_2O, 2.8m @ 0.69% Li_2O, 3m at 0.71%Li_2O, and 3m @ 0.56% Li_2O. It's likely that weathering has leached some of the lithium from these samples resulting in lower than expected lithium grades based on visual estimates of the spodumene contained in these samples.

The new lithium rich pegmatite zones reported above are located 5km southwest of the previously reported (31st July 2017) area of abundant known lithium bearing pegmatite dykes stretching over an area 9km by 1.5km within Zenith's claims from which initial continuous rock chip sampling has returned very encouraging results up to 5m @ 1.97% Li_2O within a 14.1m zone @ 1.02%Li_2O from spodumene rich pegmatites. The Company considers these results as highly promising. The new results expand the footprint of lithium bearing dykes identified to date and increase the overall prospectivity of this exciting lithium exploration target.

Bradda Head is considering a maiden drill program at San Domingo consisting of an initial 40 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes totalling 6,000m.

In additon to the San Domingo lithium pegmatite project activities on the Company's other USA/Mexican lithium projects are progressing well, fully funded under the BraddaHead Ltd Joint Venture:

Zacatecas Lithium Brine Project - Mexico

A program of shallow auger holes (from 15m to 27m maximum depth) was completed at the Zacatecas Lithium Project in central Mexico (ASX Release on the 27th September 2017). The access to a local auger rig provided an opportunity to assess the very near surface waters and sediments of the San Juan Salar where Zenith's surface sediment results returned highly encouraging values up to 1046ppm lithium in the top 1 metre over an area 4km x 2km.

The auger holes revealed subsurface clay and sand horizons with salt and gypsum, and returned persistent strong lithium values up to 874ppm Li. As expected, basement was not reached in any of the holes (Figure 1). Encouragingly, all auger holes intersected brine at depths ranging from 5 metres to 15 metres, with both the lithium concentration and salinity increasing with depth in all holes.

Nearest to surface the water samples were not strongly saline and may have been diluted by rainwater. The lithium brine concentration and total salinity increased with depth in all holes pointing towards a deeper drill target. The Zacatecas brine targets are considered by the Company to be most similar to those hosted in the immature salt lake systems such as at Clayton Valley (host to the USA's only lithium brine operation, Silver Peak in Nevada where the lithium brines aquifers are stratified and occur in specific aquifers towards the deeper portions of the host basins (Figure 2).

An MT geophysical survey is planned to assess these deeper brine targets at San Juan and Illescas prior to drill testing.

Lithium Brine Projects – Nevada USA

The **Wilson Salt Flat Project** is located 140km east of the lithium production area of Silver Peak in Clayton Valley. The 3,360 acre project is located in the Railroad Basin and encompasses highly anomalous lithium in surface sediment samples up to 192ppm lithium coincident with a salt lake and discrete gravity low interpreted to be a closed basin.

Passive seismic geophysical surveying by Zenith confirmed the presence of a thick, sedimentary sequence bounded by basin margin faults. The geophysical modelling identified structures and architecture that are consistent with the lithium-bearing brine deposit models identified in the nearby

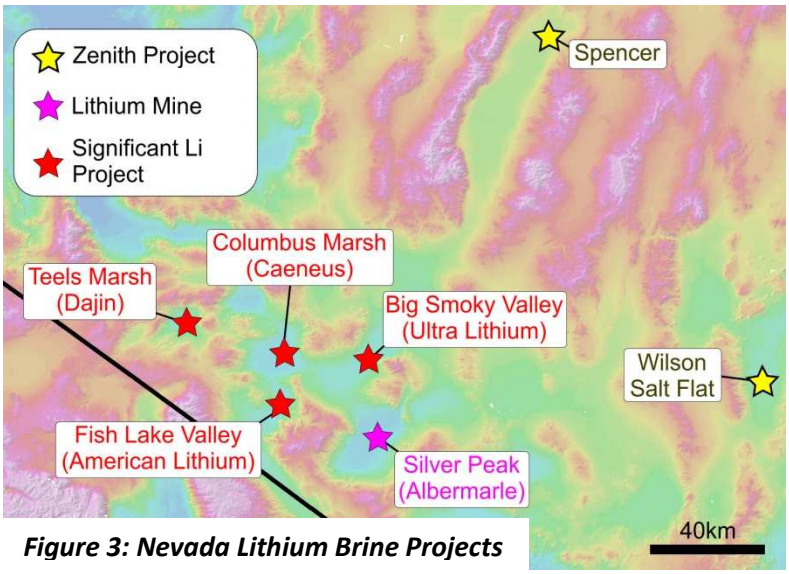
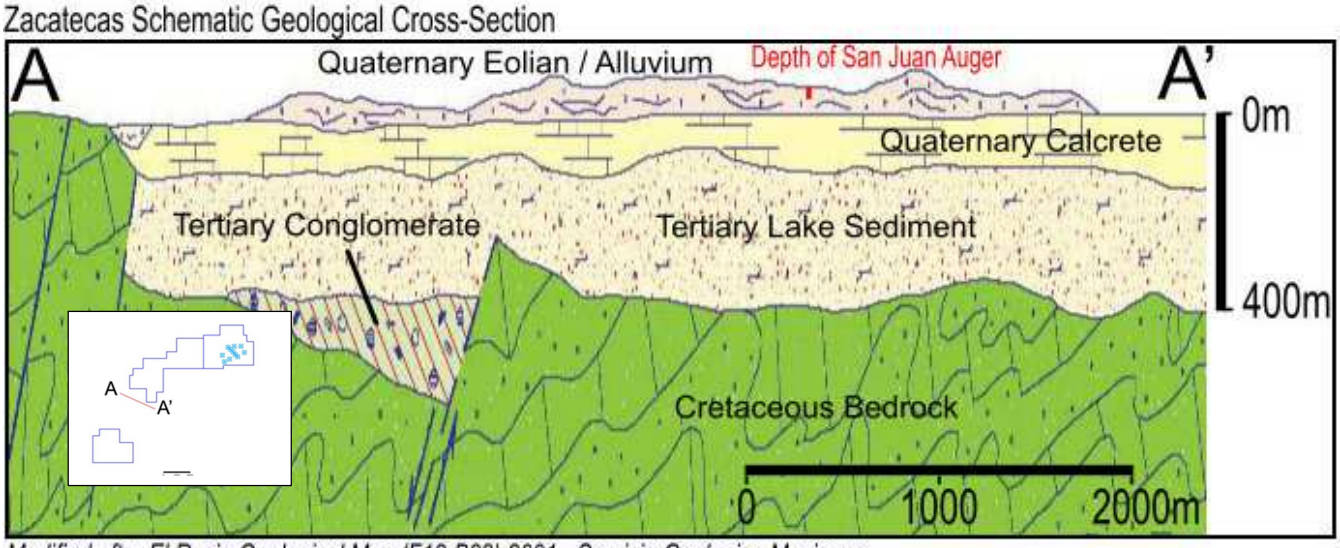
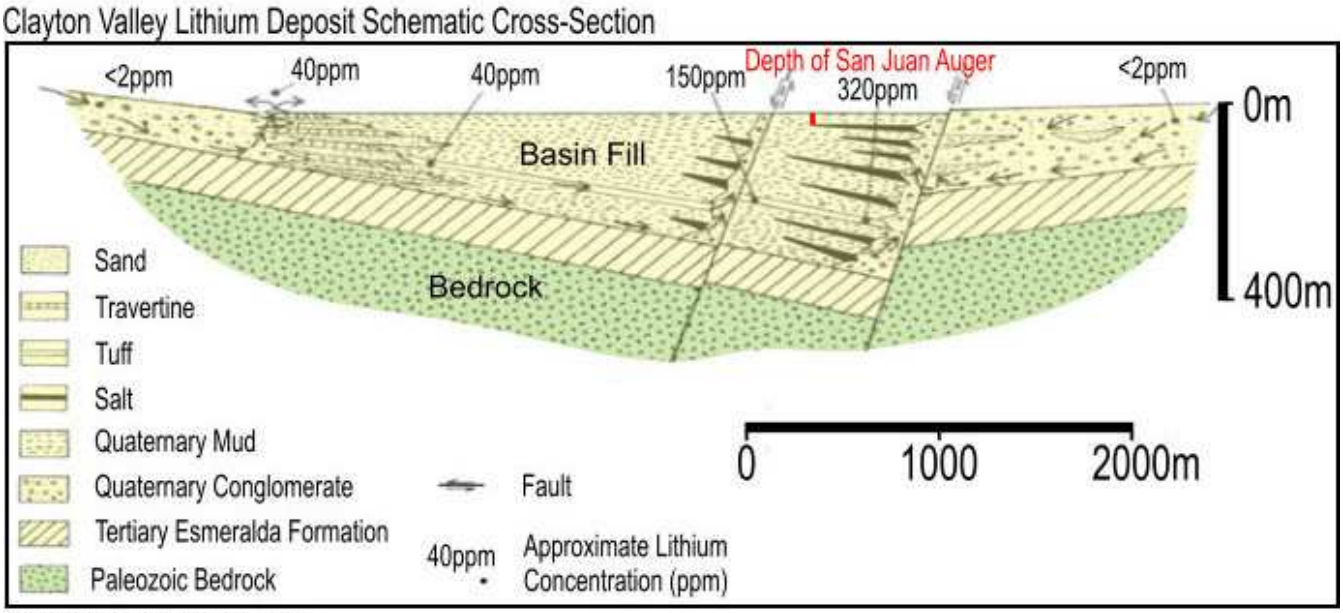


Figure 3: Nevada Lithium Brine Projects

Clayton Valley lithium production area. Whilst an MT geophysical survey shows a strong conductive layer in the upper 200 – 300 metres from surface that confirms the lithium brine target.

Drill permitting is in progress with a plan to commence testing in late 2017.





Figures: 2a and 2b: Comparative Schematic Cross Sections - Zacatecas and Clayton Valley Lithium Brine Operation Area. The location of the Zacatecas section in relation to Zenith's tenements is shown in the inset plan.

A new lithium brine discovery in Nevada by Caeneus Minerals Limited announced to the ASX on the 19th September 2017 adds strong endorsement to the Company's lithium brine targeting methodology and the overall prospectivity of Zenith's nearby Wilson Salt Flat and Spencer projects. The Company is using a near identical exploration approach to Caeneus in the assessment of its two lithium brine properties (Figure 3).

Recently released (27th July 2017) geophysical results for the Company's Wilson Salt Flat project (Figure 4a) show striking similarities to those of the Caeneus' Columbus Marsh discovery (Figure 4b).

The **Spencer Project** is located in near the lithium production area of Silver Peak-Clayton and is comprised of two claim blocks totalling 2,920 acres. The project encompasses highly anomalous lithium in surface sediments and water

samples, in close proximity to the Spencer hot spring that lies on the eastern margin of the North Smoky Valley basin, coincident with inferred major basin margin faults.

Initial surface sediment samples taken from the salt lake surface by Zenith are enriched in lithium up to 550ppm (ASX Release 6th December 2016) supporting the hypothesis of lithium brines being present in the sub-surface.

The conceptual target model is the same as that described for the Wilson Salt Flat lithium brine project. Infill surface sampling and electrical geophysical surveys followed by drilling are the next steps in exploration of the Spencer project.

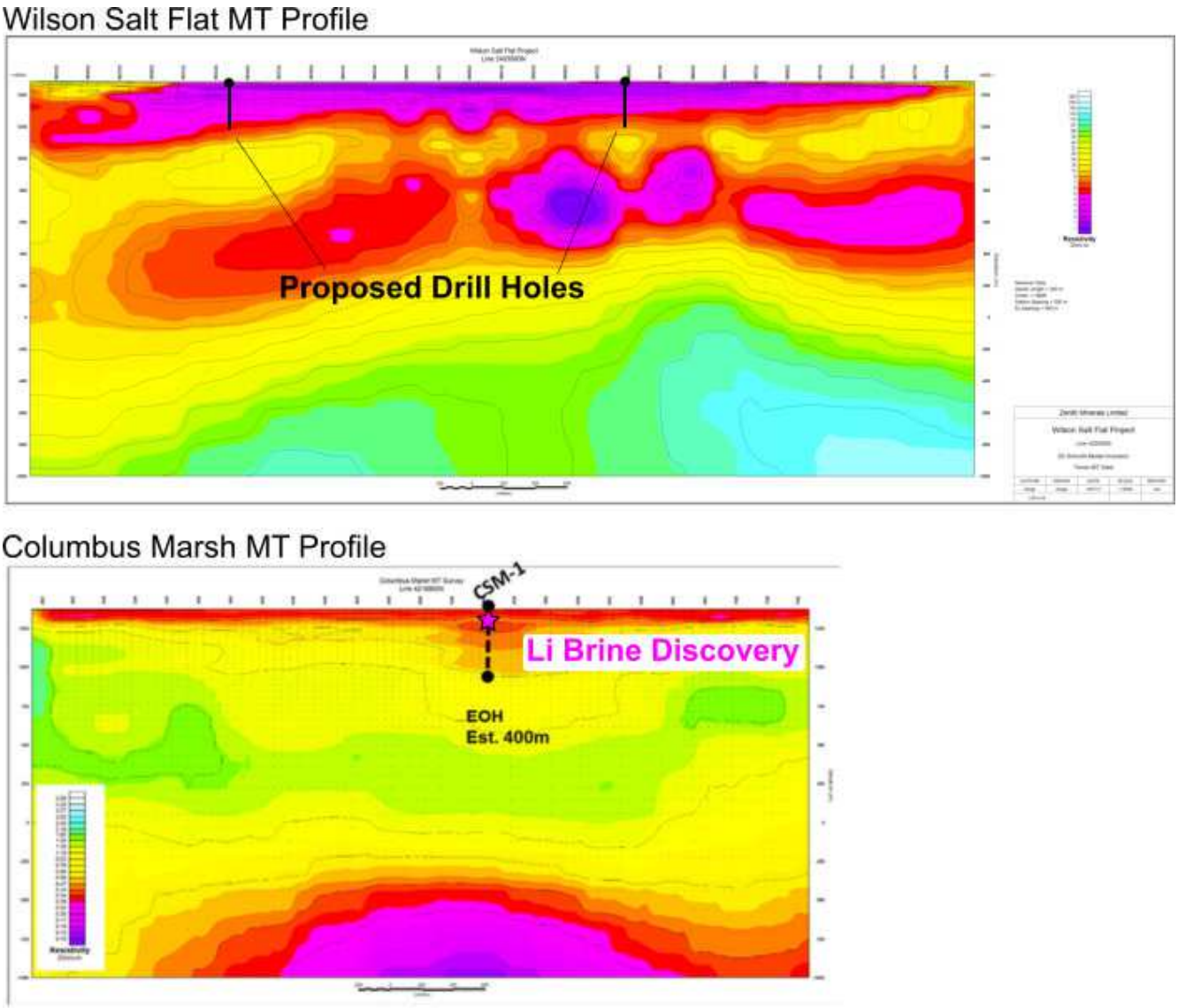


Figure 4a and 4b : Wilson Salt Flat (Zenith JV) & Columbus Salt Marsh Lithium Brine (Caeneus Minerals) Comparative Magnetotellurics Geophysical Signatures

Burro Creek Lithium Clay Project – Arizona USA

Permits have now been submitted to the Arizona State Lands Department to allow resource drilling of the flat lying, thick lithium clay horizon with potential for a large tonnage deposit.

On the 10th November 2016 the Company announced that it had secured an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the Burro Creek lithium clay project located in central western Arizona, USA. Located in an active mining district, Freeport McMoRan's operating Bagdad porphyry copper mine is located 10km from the Burro Creek project.

Surface sampling by the Company of the lithium clay exposures (ASX releases 10th November 2016 & 13th January 2017) returned results up to 33.6m @ 980ppm Li whilst grab samples of relict drill spoil from shallow holes completed during

a small, historical program to test the clay for industrial purposes returned results including: 1650ppm Li and 1290ppm Li. The lithium bearing clay zone is a near surface, flat lying horizon, with a true thickness greater than 30 metres, indicating excellent potential for large tonnages of lithium bearing clay within the Burro Creek project.

American Lithium Portfolio

Zenith has assembled an outstanding 100% owned lithium project portfolio including lithium brine, lithium pegmatite and lithium clay targets in the USA and Mexico.

Lithium projects worldwide are of three types: brines, pegmatites and clays. The major lithium brine operations are located in South America (Chile, Argentina and Bolivia), China and Nevada, USA. Traditionally lithium brines are extracted from salt lakes into surface ponds where they are concentrated by solar evaporation and then fed into a processing facility with output as lithium carbonate for sale to battery manufacturers. Zenith's Mexican and Nevada lithium projects are lithium brine plays. Zenith's **Spencer** and **Wilson Salt Flat** brine projects in Nevada, USA are close to both Tesla's Gigafactory and to Albermarle Corporation's Silver Peak-Clayton Valley lithium brine operation, the only operational lithium project in the USA. Zenith's three new concessions: Illescas, San Juan and San Vicente make up the **Zacatecas** lithium brine project in the emerging lithium brine district of San Luis Potosi State, Mexico.

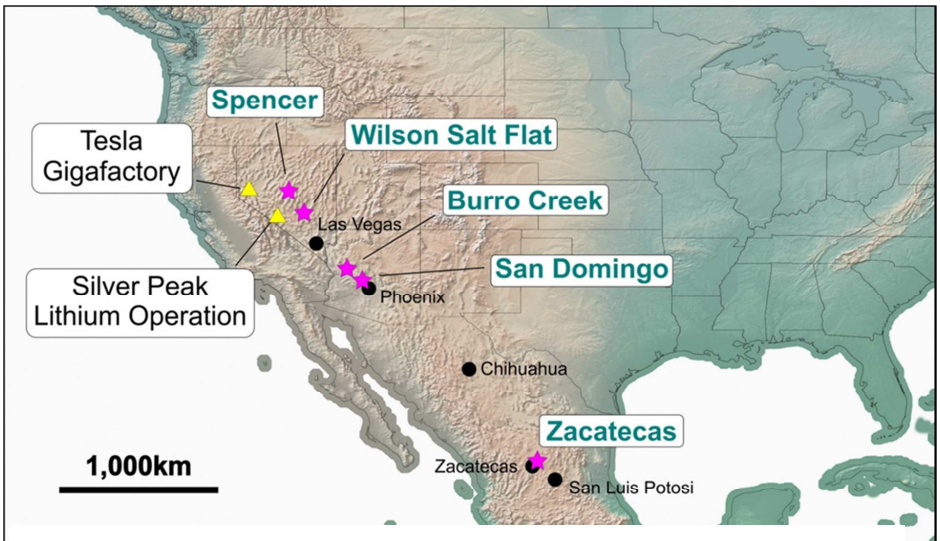
Lithium pegmatite projects are exploited as traditional hard rock open pit mines (eg Australia's Greenbushes Mine) where concentrates of the primary lithium mineral spodumene are sold to third party processors who convert the concentrates to lithium compounds suitable for use by battery manufacturers. Zenith's **San Domingo** project in Arizona contains abundant spodumene bearing lithium pegmatites over 9 km strike.

Zenith's **Burro Creek** lithium clay project in Arizona is comparable to other lithium clay projects in the USA and Mexico subject to resource and development studies (e.g: Sonora project (Banacora –TSX).

Zenith's Nevada, Arizona and Mexico lithium projects are perfectly positioned to provide future supply to the growing USA domestic lithium battery market. Tesla Corporation has commenced construction of its lithium battery manufacturing facility (Gigafactory) outside Reno Nevada.

Bradda Head Joint Venture

The American lithium transaction with Bradda Head included a cash refund of Zenith's historic expenditure of US$500,000 (~A$660,000), US$5 million (A$6.6 million) in exploration expenditures over 3 years by Bradda Head to earn 55% project interest, a one off right for Zenith to contribute at 45%, or be free carried at 30% to the end of pre-feasibility studies on two projects. Bradda Head must spend a minimum of US$500,000 on exploration on the projects and drill at least one project before it can withdraw.



Location Map - Zenith's USA & Mexico Lithium Projects

In addition, Jim Mellon and other sophisticated investors completed a concurrent share placement of A$1.5 million (ASX Release 15th March 2017) comprising 15 million ZNC ordinary shares @ 10c plus one free attaching ZNCO listed option for every 5 shares issued.

Key Zenith personnel will initially dedicate up to 25% of their time to the advancement of the American lithium projects at cost, to ensure seamless progression of the projects and allow transfer of the technical knowledge base. The partners have also agreed to collaborate on any additional lithium projects that either party acquires within the same jurisdictions.

The transaction brings together the financial strength and market contacts of Bradda Head with the strong technical knowledge of the Zenith team and its USA and Mexican associates to advance these exciting lithium projects.

Bradda Head Ltd anticipates listing its interests in the joint venture on London's Alternative Investment Market (AIM).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Clifford, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Clifford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Clifford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

19th October 2017

For further information contact:

Zenith Minerals Limited
Directors Michael Clifford or Mike Joyce
E: mick@zenithminerals.com.au
Phone +61 8 9226 1110

Media and Broker Enquiries
Andrew Rowell
E: arowell@canningspurple.com.au
Phone +61 8 6314 6300

Zenith is advancing its project portfolio of high-quality, gold, lithium and base metal projects:

Kavaklitepe Gold Project, Turkey (ZNC 30%, Teck 70%)

- Recent (2013) grass roots gold discovery in Tethyan Belt
- Continuous rock chip sampling to: 54m @ 3.33g/t gold, including 21.5m @ 7.2 g/t gold
- Initial 2016 drill results include: 9 m @ 5.2 g/t Au from surface, 7.8 m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 3.3 m and 16.4m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 82.1m depth. Drilling to recommence shortly.

<u>American Lithium Projects (Bradda Head earning initial 55%)</u>

Zacatecas Lithium Brine Project, Mexico

- New tenure (26,000 acres) over extensive system of salt lakes within an emerging lithium brine district
- Lithium brines to 2.1% lithium reported in sampling conducted by the Mexican Government from solar evaporation ponds for salt production (10km west of Zenith's new tenure). Electrical geophysical surveys planned.

San Domingo Lithium, Arizona USA

- 9km x 1.5km lithium pegmatite field, initial surface sampling returned: 5m @ 1.97%Li_2O including 2.4m @ 2.49% Li_2O - Surface sampling and mapping prior to drill testing.

Spencer & Wilson Salt Flat Lithium Brine Projects, Nevada USA

- Two lithium brine targets in producing lithium region - Geophysical surveys & infill sampling prior to drilling.

Burro Creek Lithium, Arizona USA (ZNC option to acquire)

- Large scale lithium (Li) clay target under exclusive option. Positive initial metallurgical testwork. Permits submitted for trenching and drilling.

<u>Australian Projects</u>

Develin Creek Copper-Zinc-Silver-Gold, QLD (ZNC 100%)

- 3 known VHMS massive sulphide deposits - JORC resources, 50km of strike of host rocks.
- 2011 drilling: 13.2m @ 3.3% copper, 4.0% zinc, 30g/t silver & 0.4g/t gold - Drilling planned to extend known deposits, geophysics, geochemistry to detect new targets.

Split Rocks Lithium & Gold, WA (ZNC 100%)

- 100% owned exploration licences covering 500km^2 in emerging Forrestania lithium district - Surface sampling defined two new gold drill targets - permits for drilling submitted.

Tate River Gold QLD (ZNC earning up to 70%)

- New gold zone discovery with rock chip sampling results up to 6.74 g/t gold. Trenching shows widespread bedrock gold including 5m @ 3.92g/t gold.

Red Mountain Gold-Silver Project QLD (ZNC 100%)

- Initial reconnaissance rock chip sampling results up to 114 g/t silver and 0.69 g/t gold, associated with strong, open ended silver soil anomaly. Follow-up sampling planned

Waratah Well Lithium -Tantalum Project WA (ZNC 100%)

- Extensive outcropping pegmatites (3km x 2km) in north east of tenure, encouraging lithium rock chip sample results up to 0.34% Li_2O as well as widespread, high-grade tantalum up to 1166ppm Ta_2O_5.

Earaheedy Zinc Project, WA (ZNC 100%, ASX:RTR Option to acquire 75%)

- Historical drilling intercepted high-grade zinc up to 18.6% within an intersection 3.3m @ 11.2% Zn, and 0.93% Pb from 150m. Other drill-holes include 2m @ 8.23% Zn and 2.77% Pb from 103m.

Earaheedy Manganese Project, WA (ZNC 100%) - Manganese province discovered by ZNC, potential DSO drill intersections (+40%Mn)

Mt Alexander Iron Ore, WA (ZNC 100%) - JORC magnetite Resource 566 Mt @ 30.0% Fe close to West Pilbara coast, 50% of target untested - Seeking development partner/ buyer for iron project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	Continuous samples were collected by hand, at the surface, from in-situ outcrops over lengths of 3m or less. These samples are believed to be representative of the global outcrops.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Grab samples are believed to be representative of the outcrops they come from.
	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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	≈2kg rock samples were collected by a geologist, samples were generally broken using a hammer from outcropping pegmatites. Rock samples were crushed in the laboratory and then pulverised before analysis.
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

Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No Drilling
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No Drilling
	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
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.*	Rock samples were geologically described
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Each sample was described in details and sampling sites were photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No Drilling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No Drilling
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No Drilling
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were sent to ALS Tucson, Arizona; the samples were crushed and assayed by ICP-AES / ICP-MS after 4 acid digest.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No standard was included in the sample batch sent to the laboratory apart from internal laboratory QC samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation - continued	*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.*	Sampling was selective across pegmatite bodies and based on geological observations, the composite samples are considered to be representative of the intervals sampled.

	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Each sample was about to 2kg in weight and selected to be representative of the whole outcrop.
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.*	The samples were crushed and assayed by ICP-AES / ICP-MS after 4 acid digest (near total digestion).
	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 geophysical handheld tools used
	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 standard was included in the sample batch apart from laboratory QC samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	An independent contractor has observed the assayed sample
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data were all recorded on hardcopies and then entered into an electronic database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.
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.*	Sample coordinates were recorded using a handheld GPS with plus/minus 3m accuracy
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used was Latitude/Longitude WGS84
Location of data points - continued	*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topography control is limited for these samples, as elevation data from GPS are reliable to plus minus 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Samples were taken on different prospects which can be up to 500m apart. Several samples were taken in each prospect locality.
	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.	These data alone will not be used to estimate mineral resource or ore reserve

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples are both selective and continuous sample composites up to 3.0m in length.
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.*	Whenever possible, samples were collected perpendicular to pegmatite bodies strike directions.
	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 drilling
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were kept in numbered bags until delivered to the laboratory
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards

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	*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 San Domingo Project is located in Arizona, USA. It comprises 70, 100% Zenith owned federal lode claims and two State of Arizona exploration leases. The project is subject to a joint venture with Bradda Head Limited (refer to body of text for details of terms).
	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.	Claims 100% held by a subsidiary company of Zenith with no known impediment to future granting of a mining lease.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The tenements comprise several historical prospects which were explored and/or mined for lithium, feldspar, mica or beryl.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project comprises Lithium and Niobium-Tantalum minerals hosted in pegmatites.
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:*	No drilling reportable
	o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	
	o dip and azimuth of the hole	
	o down hole length and interception depth	
	o hole length.	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 cut-off was applied to the data.
	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.	Composite rock chip samples are length weighted average grades.

Data aggregation methods - continued	*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	No drilling
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling
	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 drilling
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 descriptions and diagrams in 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 results included in maps in the body of text
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.*	There is no other significant exploration data that is reportable at this stage of the project
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).*	Further rock sampling is warranted to define the lithium prospective pegmatite outcrops. Soil geochemistry could help identify covered pegmatites. Drilling is planned to test subsurface grade continuity and extents.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to diagrams in body of text