19h June 2018

Burro Creek Lithium Drill Results Provide Foundation for Mineral Resource Estimate

Widespread, near surface lithium results intersected in the maiden drill program at the Burro Creek project, Nevada USA, including:

- **Hole BCRC18-01 - 22.9 metres @ 1088ppm lithium and 2.94% potassium from 4.68m depth, and 9.1 metres @ 1325ppm lithium and 3.04% potassium from 33.5 metres depth;**
- **Hole BCRC18-04 – 19.8 metres @ 1180ppm lithium and 2.23% potassium from 21.3 metres depth; and**
- **Hole BCRC18-14 - 24.4 metres @ 1361ppm lithium and 3.23% potassium from 19.8m depth.**

Drilling to date has tested only 1/4 of the total project area that has recently been expanded by staking new claims to the west;

Mapping and sampling in the newly staked western claim area has returned further widespread, high-grade lithium clays at surface with two new areas identified each equal in size to the zone of lithium mineralisation discovered in the current drill program; and

Data compilation, interpretation and geological modelling in progress leading to a maiden mineral resource estimate.

Zenith Minerals Limited ("Zenith" or "the Company") is very pleased to advise that widespread, near surface lithium has been intersected in drilling at the Burro Creek lithium project in Arizona USA, part of the American Lithium joint venture with Bradda Head Limited (Figure 1). The key aim of the program to obtain sufficient technical information on the lithium clays to allow for an initial mineral resource estimate to be calculated has been met with an estimate expected to be completed early next calendar quarter.

The Burro Creek lithium clay project is located in central western Arizona, USA within an active mining district, Freeport McMoRan's operating Bagdad porphyry copper mine is located 10km from the Burro Creek project. The Burro Creek project is subject to an exclusive option to purchase as detailed in Zenith's ASX Release 10th November 2016.

Assay results from the maiden drill program at Burro Creek show that the higher-grade portion of the lithium bearing clay zone is a near surface, flat lying horizon extending over 900m by 400m within the eastern project state leases. Significant lithium rich drill intersections are detailed in Table 1 of this report and include:

- Hole BCRC18-01 - 22.9 metres @ 1088ppm lithium and 2.94% potassium from 4.68m depth, and 9.1 metres @ 1325ppm lithium and 3.04% potassium from 33.5 metres depth;
- Hole BCRC18-04 – 19.8 metres @ 1180ppm lithium and 2.23% potassium from 21.3 metres depth; and
- Hole BCRC18-14 - 24.4 metres @ 1361ppm lithium and 3.23% potassium from 19.8m depth.

Corporate Details

ASX: ZNC

Issued Shares (ZNC)	212.8M
Unlisted options	2.5M
Mkt. Cap. ($0.18)	A$38M
Cash (31 Mar 2018)	A$2.9 M
Debt	Nil

Directors

Michael Clifford:
Managing Director

Mike Joyce:
Non Exec Chairman

Stan Macdonald:
Non Exec Director

Julian Goldsworthy:
Non Exec Director

Graham Riley:
Non Exec Director

Major Shareholders

HSBC Custody. Nom.	12.8%
Nada Granich	5.4%
Miquilini	4.3%
J P Morgan	4.1%
Abingdon	4.1%

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Depending on the cut-off grade used the lithium mineralised portion of the clay averages 23 to 54 metres in thickness, whilst recent testwork indicates a bulk density of 1.6 to 1.8 g/cm^3.

Recent mapping and surface sampling in the new Burro Creek western claims has identified further widespread, high-grade, flat-lying lithium clays at surface with two new areas identified each equal or greater in size to the zone of lithium mineralisation discovered in the current drill program. These two new areas will be the focus of future resource drilling (Figure 1).

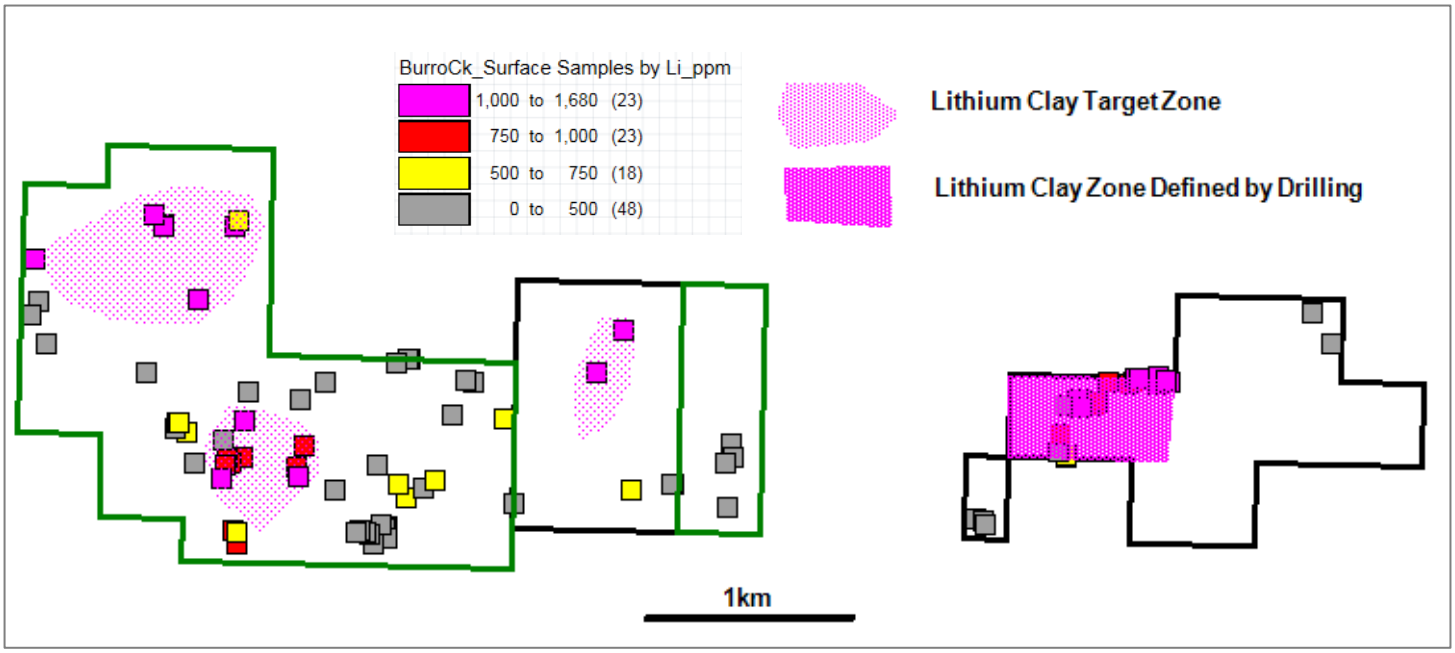

Figure 1: Burro Creek Project Area Showing Lithium Clay Area Defined by Drilling and New Western Claim Area Targets

Exploration Target

Based on the drilling activity noted above, and surface sampling and mapping in the western claim area Zenith and Bradda Head have estimated an Exploration Target[1] for the Burro Creek project of 30-50 million tonnes at 1000 to 1100ppm lithium Li and 2% to 3% potassium. The upcoming maiden resource estimate will report on the eastern claim area only, representing approximately 1/3 of the Exploration Target[1]. It is expected that the western claim area targets will be the subject of a future drill campaign.

Exploration Target[1]	Tonnes	Lithium Grade	Potassium Grade
Burro Creek Project	**30 – 50 million**	**1000 to 1100ppm**	**2 to 3%**

[1]The potential quantities and grades are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to date to define a Mineral Resource. It is not certain that further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the "Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code" (JORC 2012). The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

Project Comparatives

The Burro Creek lithium clay project in Arizona is comparable to other lithium projects in the USA and Mexico subject to resource and development studies.

Global Geoscience Limited (ASX:GSC - market capitalisation $A562 million as at 15th June 2018) recently announced 14th June 2018) it had secured funding ($A53million) to accelerate the development of its 100% owned Rhyolite Ridge lithium – boron project in Nevada USA. The project contains a Mineral Resource constrained by a starter pit - open pit shell of 26 million tonnes at 1400ppm lithium and 1.24% boron which the company's pre-feasibility study is focussed on. [2]For details refer to GSC – ASX Release 13th June 2018.

South Basin Resource – Constrained Starter Pit Shell[2]	Tonnes	Lithium Grade	Boron Grade
Rhyolite Ridge – South Basin	**26 million**	**1400ppm**	**1.24%**

Bacanora Minerals Limited (AIM:BCN - market capitalisation GBP116 million Source: BCN Corporate Presentation June 2018) are developing the Sonora lithium clay project in Mexico. An integrated plant has been designed at Sonora to initially process 1.1 Mt of ore per year, during Stage 1 of the Project, subsequently increasing to some 2.2 Mt per year at Stage 2, producing 17,500 tonnes per annum and 35,000 tonnes per annum of lithium carbonate, respectively. The plant design also includes a circuit to produce up to 30,000 tonnes per annum of potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4/SOP) product through a series of evaporation and precipitation stages (source Bacanora website accessed 15/06/18).

Metallurgical Testwork Results

Initial preliminary metallurgical testwork conducted on surface samples has provided encouraging results with calcine-water leaches recovering 89% lithium (ASX Release 1st May 2018) on Burro Creek clay samples using a similar method as being used in a pilot plant for the Sonora lithium clay project located in Mexico owned by Bacanora Minerals Limited.

These results are in addition to previous testwork (ASX Release 27th July 2017) that resulted in high lithium recoveries to 90% from simple acid leaching using a sulphuric acid leach at a temperature of 80^0C. Acid consumption in those tests was similar to that from tests on raw ore from the Rhyolite Ridge lithium project in Nevada reported on 1st June 2017 by Global Geoscience Limited.

Further metallurgical testwork has commenced on representative sub-surface clay samples from the recent drill program and will include a future focus on the potassium contained within the lithium bearing clays.

Summary of Drill Results

Significant lithium (Li) and potassium (K) results are included in Table 1 and shown on Figures 2 & 3. JORC reporting tables are appended to the end of this release.

Table 1 – Burro Creek Significant Lithium and Potassium Results

	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li (ppm) 900ppm cut-off	Li (ppm) 500ppm cut-off	K (%)
	BCRC18-01	1.5	59.4	57.9		934	3.36
including	BCRC18-01	4.6	27.4	22.9	1088		2.94
and	BCRC18-01	33.5	42.7	9.1	1325		3.04
and	BCRC18-01	68.6	103.6	35.1		689	2.59

	BCRC18-02	7.6	15.2	7.6		610	3.41
	BCRC18-03	0.0	68.6	68.6		847	3.25
including	BCRC18-03	13.7	22.9	9.1	1152		0.46
and	BCRC18-03	36.6	48.8	12.2	1055		1.55
	BCRC18-04	10.7	47.2	36.6		932	2.64
including	BCRC18-04	21.3	41.1	19.8	1180		3.23
and	BCRC18-04	54.9	71.6	16.8		621	2.63
	BCRC18-05	19.8	48.8	29.0		817	3.79
including	BCRC18-05	19.8	27.4	7.6	1226		3.28
and	BCRC18-05	57.9	96.0	38.1		908	2.58
including	BCRC18-05	70.1	74.7	4.6	977		1.55
and	BCRC18-05	79.2	93.0	13.7	1154		2.57
	BCRC18-06	10.7	45.7	35.1		849	5.21
including	BCRC18-06	16.8	24.4	7.6	1344		3.41
and	BCRC18-06	51.8	54.9	3.0	1200		2.51
	BCRC18-07	0.0	47.2	47.2		685	3.37
including	BCRC18-07	0.0	4.6	4.6	1197		1.64
	BCRC18-08	7.6	10.7	3.0		725	1.49
and	BCRC18-08	24.4	39.6	15.2		789	2.27
	BCRC18-09	0.0	13.7	13.7		665	3.55
	BCRC18-10	4.6	9.1	4.6		673	2.00
	BCRC18-11	NSR					
	BCRC18-12	NSR					
	BCRC18-13	33.5	67.1	33.5		887	3.52
including	BCRC18-13	33.5	44.2	10.7	1244		2.94
	BCRC18-14	18.3	65.5	47.2	1050		3.74
including	BCRC18-14	19.8	44.2	24.4	1361		3.23

All samples are 1.52m in length, average grades are simple arithmetic length weighted averages at cut-off grades of 900ppm Li and 500ppm Li with maximum of 3.04m of internal dilution.

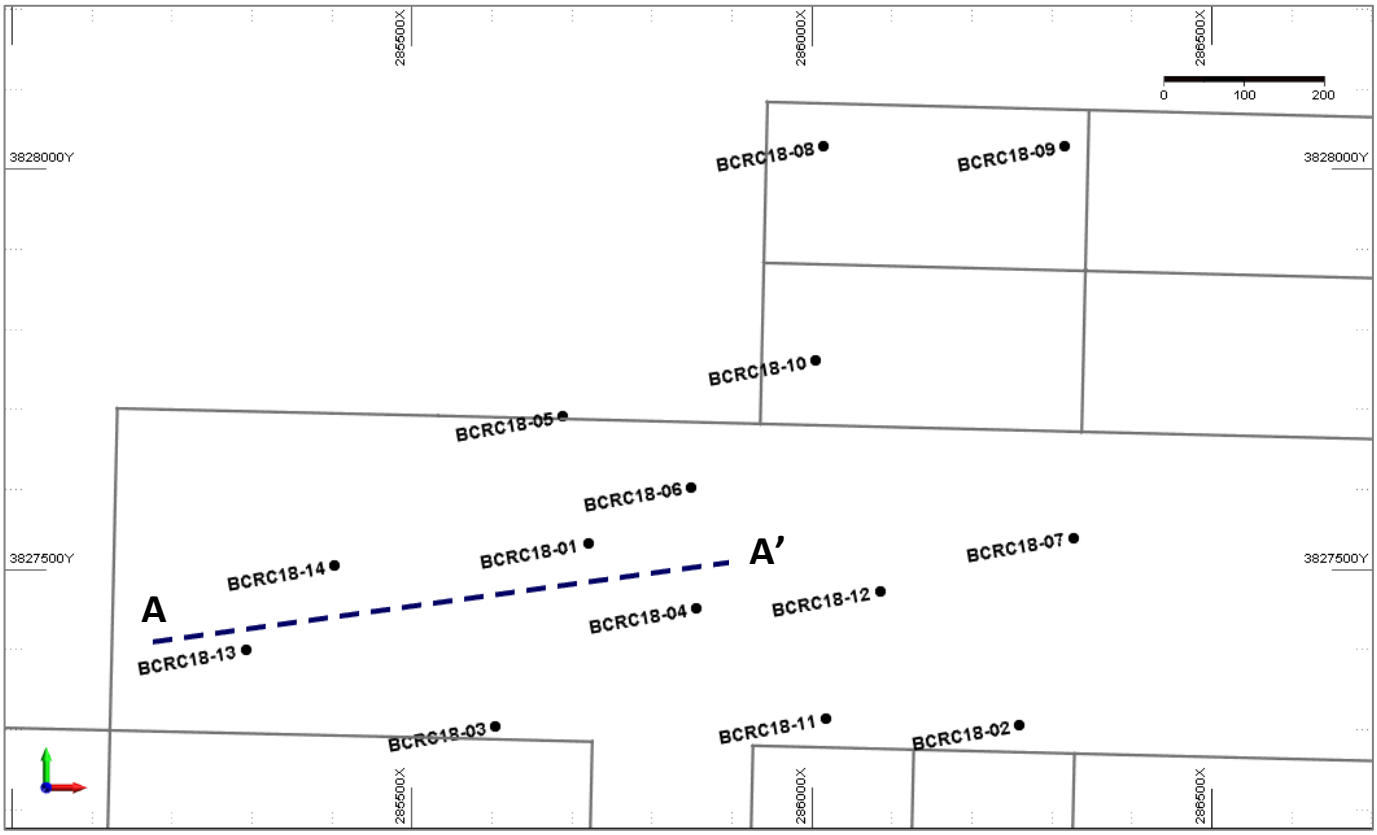

Figure 2: Burro Creek Drill Hole Locations & Location of Cross Section A-A'

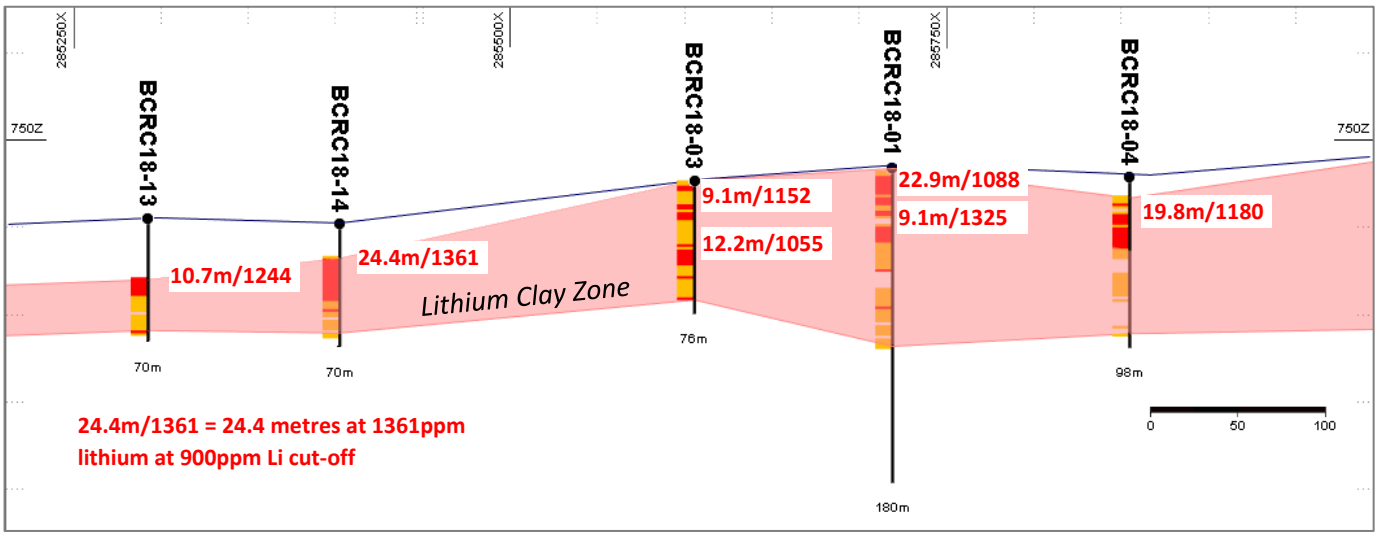

Figure 3: Burro Creek Drill Cross Section A – A' Showing Lithium Results

Table 2 - Burro Creek Drill Collars

HOLE_ID	EAST_UTM	NORTH_UTM	Elevation (m)	Dip	Depth
BCRC18-01	285720	3827533	734	-90	179.8
BCRC18-02	286259	3827306	769	-90	61.0

BCRC18-03	285604	3827304	727	-90	76.2
BCRC18-04	285855	3827451	729	-90	97.5
BCRC18-05	285689	3827691	714	-90	115.8
BCRC18-06	285849	3827603	731	-90	54.9
BCRC18-07	286328	3827540	781	-90	57.9
BCRC18-08	286015	3828029	722	-90	42.7
BCRC18-09	286316	3828029	748	-90	18.3
BCRC18-10	286004	3827761	743	-90	15.2
BCRC18-11	286017	3827313	753	-90	30.5
BCRC18-12	286085	3827472	742	-90	33.5
BCRC18-13	285292	3827400	705	-90	70.1
BCRC18-14	285403	3827505	702	-90	70.1

Bradda Head - American Lithium 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 by Bradda Head for 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. In addition, Jim Mellon (Deputy Chairman of Bradda Head) and other sophisticated investors completed a concurrent share placement of A$1.5 million (ASX Release 15th March 2017).

Bradda Head currently holds 55% interest in the projects subject to fulfilling the expenditure requirements detailed above. Bradda Head has until 28th February 2021 to confirm that 55% interest.

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 now plans to advance the American lithium JV projects prior to listing its interests in the joint venture on London's Alternative Investment Market (AIM) later in 2018.

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 June 2018

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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 where 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. Follow-up drilling planned 2018 (ASX Release 5th Oct 2016).

<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) - Geophysical surveys completed, results awaited.

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 (ASX Release 18th Oct 2017) – Further mapping and sampling completed, results awaited.

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 to assess ease of extracting lithium. Interpretation and compilation of drill results for maiden resource in progress.

<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 (ASX Release 15th Feb 2015).

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

- 100% owned exploration licences covering 500km^2 in emerging Forrestania lithium district. Awaiting drill results.

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

- Trenching returned 5m @ 3.9g/t Au as well as widespread strongly anomalous gold zones such as 166m @ 0.14g/t Au (ASX Release 21st Sep 2017). Further surface sampling in progress.

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 (ASX Release 25th July 2017). Follow-up sampling planned

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

- Extensive outcropping pegmatites (3km x 2km) encouraging lithium rock chip sample results up to 1.75% Li_2O as well as widespread, high-grade tantalum up to 1166ppm Ta_2O_5 (ASX Release 29th Jul 2017 & 27th Apr 2018).

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 (ASX Release June Qtly 2015)- Seeking development partner/ buyer for iron project.

The Company has released all material information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Reserves, Economic Studies and Production for it's projects on a continuous basis to the ASX and in compliance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the content of this ASX release

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.*	1.52m reverse circulation drill samples were collected at depths ranging from 0 to 180m depth. Samples were collected via a cyclone.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples are considered to be representative of the intervals sampled.
	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.	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1.52m samples from which 2 kg was pulverised with analysis by ICP-MS for 46 elements including lithium.
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.).*	Reverse circulation drilling face sample bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Selected samples were weighed in the field and using an estimated bulk density calculated weights were compared against weighed samples to check against visual estimates of recovery. Recovery data was recorded for each drilled metre.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Reverse circulation face sample bit ensured good recoveries through-out the drill program.
	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.	Good sample recoveries through-out drill program no bias likely.

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.*	All drill samples were logged by a qualified geologist and descriptions recorded in a digital data base. Each sample has also been subject to spectral analysis to assist in clay mineralogy definition.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Qualitative logging by geologist and a representative sample retained for each drill metre. Each sample has also been subject to quantative spectral analysis to assist in clay mineralogy definition.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100%
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	1.52m samples riffle split in field
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories in Vancouver BC, 2 kg was pulverised and a representative subsample was analysed by ICP_MS for 46 elements.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	~250g of sample was pulverised and a sub-sample was taken in the laboratory and analysed.
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.*	Duplicate samples were taken in the field and analysed as part of the QA/QC process
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Each sample was approximately 2kg in weight which is appropriate to test for the grain size of material sampled.
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.*	Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories in Vancouver BC, 2 kg was pulverised and a representative subsample of 250g was digested with 4 acids and analysed by ICP-MS for 46 elements. The technique is considered near total for lithium and potassium.
	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.	Each sample has also been subject to quantative spectral analysis to assist in clay mineralogy definition. The spectral readings were completed by ALS in their Reno laboratory.
	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.	Blanks, certified reference material for lithium, and potassium, duplicate samples were included in the analytical batches and indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least 3 Bradda Head JV company personnel have been to the prospect area and observed samples and representative drill chip samples

	The use of twinned holes.	Nil
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data were all recorded on paper logs and sample record books and then entered into a digital 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 location is based on GPS coordinates +/-5m accuracy
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used to compile data was NAD83 UTM Zone 12.
Location of data points – continued	*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topography elevation control is +/- 1m, based on a digital terrain model from aerial surveying.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling is on 150 to 250m spaced holes with lines approximately 200m apart.
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource, which is will commence shortly.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Simple weight average mathematical compositing 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.*	All drilling is vertical and is close to representing true width thickness of the sub-horizontal lithium-potassium clay mineralisation. Orientations of gold and lithium mineralisation are
	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 bias considered based on current interpretation of sub-horizontal lithium clay mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were taken by Bradda Head personnel on site and retained in a secure location until delivered directly to the laboratory by Bradda Head personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling techniques and data have been reviewed by two Bradda Head personnel who are qualified as Competent Persons

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 Burro Creek Project is located within both state of Arizona mineral development leases and federal placer claims. The Burro Creek project is part of the Bradda Head joint venture, the JV terms are detailed in the body text of this report. The Burro Creek project is subject to an option agreement that is detailed in Zenith's ASX Release dated 10th November 2016.
	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 area subject to drilling in this release is on a granted Arizona state mineral development lease which provides a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	This is the maiden drill program focused on lithium exploration. Previous exploration has focused on industrial clay. Mining is occurring along the southern lease boundary for industrial clays.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Sub-horizontal lithium clay and tuff beds interpreted to be originally part deposited in an ancient lake system. Subsequent hydrothermal fluids and weathering processes have enriched the lithium clay contents of selected sedimentary horizons.
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:*	Drill collars are provided in Table 1, whilst significant lithium and potassium results are included in Table 2.
	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.*	Simple arithmetic weight averaging with minimum cut-off grade of 500ppm lithium and 900ppm lithium and including up to 3.04m of internal dilution.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation	As above and included in Tables

	should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
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.*	All drilling is vertical and is close to representing true width thickness of the sub-horizontal lithium-potassium clay mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	As above
	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').	Length reported are down-hole lengths but are believed to be close to true thickness
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 (Figures 1 -3)
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.*	Refer to Figures 1 – 3 and Tables 1- 2 and descriptions in 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.*	Initial preliminary metallurgical testwork has been completed on bulk surface samples and is summarised in the text of this release. Further metallurgical testwork has commenced on drill samples. Drilling intersected significant quantities of fresh water below the lithium clay target horizons, the water would appear to be suitable for future mineral processing. The state leases confer water rights.
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).*	A maiden mineral resource estimate will be prepared based on the data summarised in this ASX release. Further drilling is planned to test the western claim target areas.
	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 Figure 1