4 July 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ASN, ASNOB

Anson Cane Creek lithium increases with further evaporation

Highlights:

- **Lithium concentration increases to 900ppm**
- **Boron concentration increases to 12,250ppm**
- **Magnesium concentrations begin to decrease**
- **In-field evaporation test being conducted**

Anson Resources Limited (Anson) is pleased to announce that it has received further encouraging results after 24 days of evaporation test work carried out on the brine bulk sample extracted from the Cane Creek 32-1 well using heat lamps. This work forms part of Anson's plan to fast-track the Paradox Lithium Project in Utah (the Project), into production as the test work will assist with designing the production process by providing more information about the brine feed that can be expected from the Cane Creek well.

The objective of the test work was to assess the change in lithium concentration if evaporation was used to precipitate unwanted salts from the brine as a pre-processing step conducted before the application of the solvent extraction (SX) and additional precipitation processes proposed by Outotec. Directors of the Company recently met with representatives of Outotec and reviewed the results of the test work with them and were provided with the results below which indicate that the pre-treatment evaporation for a short period would increase the feed grade of the lithium into the proposed Outotec extraction process. The test work is not finalised and evaporation of the brine and the monitoring of the effect on the lithium concentration is continuing.

To date, the bath evaporation has continued on for 24 days. After 14 days the crystals were removed and the remaining solution continued to be evaporated. The lithium, boron and bromine concentrations continued to rise, see Table 1 and Graph 1. The sodium and potassium concentrations continued to drop and the magnesium precipitation accelerated after the crystal removal.

Sample	Li (ppm)	B (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Mg (ppm)	Na (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)
Feed	126	1,870	3,335	39,100	31,100	36,500	53,800
Day 9	421	6,108		48,593	1,874	3,639	178,400
Day 14	433	5,980	9,655	43,000	1,400	1,700	163,000
Day 21	630	8,610		31,400	1,900	2,620	217,000
Day 24	900	12,250		12,900	1,835	3,534	283,800

Table 1: Concentration of the brine feed and resultant values after evaporation by heat lamps.

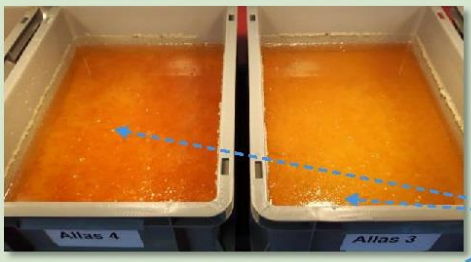
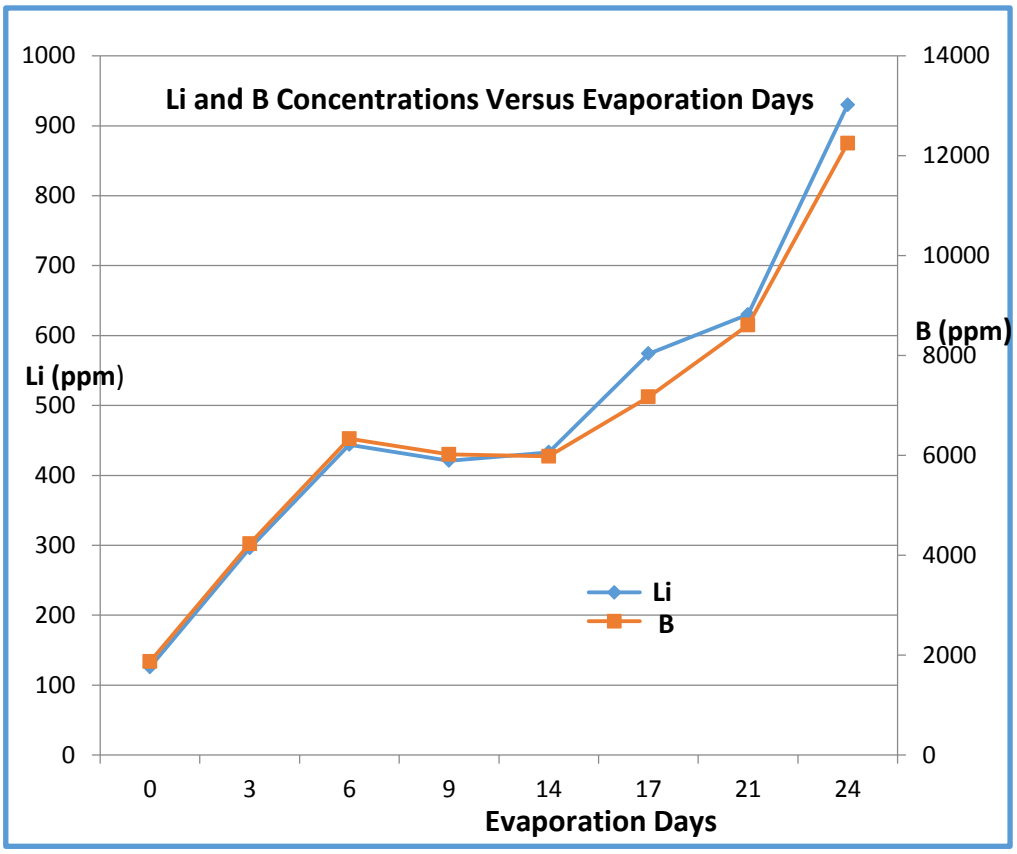
Day	Observations	
After day 1		Evaporation is progressing, salt precipitation is observed in all baths soon after start. ***Crystals on the bottom due to evaporation***
After 3, 4, 5 days		Crystals formation continues. Samples were taken for analysis from solution and solid.
After 9 days		Lots of crystals formed

Figure 1: Photographs of the brine after evaporation by heat lamps.



Graph 1: Graph showing the increase in lithium and boron concentrations.

The first pass vacuum evaporation test work, an alternative method to evaporation using heat only, see ASX announcement 26 June 2018, showed the lithium concentrations increase similar to the evaporation by the heat lamps, see Table 2. The second phase of this test work, removed both the magnesium and calcium prior to evaporation as in the original metallurgical test work carried out by Outotec, see ASX announcement 6 July 2017. After the removal of the magnesium and calcium, 75 % (by volume) of the brine could be evaporated.

Sample	Li (ppm)	B (ppm)	Na (ppm)	Mg (ppm)	K (ppm)	Ca (ppm)
Feed	115	1,580	27,500	34,700	31,000	46,800
After Evaporation	314	4,150	3,570	36,800	7,950	163,400

Table 2: Concentration of the brine feed and resultant values after initial vacuum evaporation.

The lithium (Li) and boron (B) concentrations both increased during the two separate evaporation trials. The sodium (Na) and potassium (K) concentrations decreased, precipitating out as chloride salts.

Field evaporation test work is being carried out in bunded areas located on the Cane Creek 32-1 pad within the Paradox Lithium Project area to determine if “natural evaporation” will provide a similar result. Evaporation rates are known to be high in the arid desert conditions where the well is located.

The re-opening of the Cane Creek well has shown the brines from the Clastic 29 horizon continued to flow to the surface as it did during the initial sampling program. The well head has now been setup, see Figure 2, to allow for the collection of brine samples to enable any future test work required, whether it is in the field or in the laboratory.

Figure 2: Well head setup so both bulk samples and small samples can be collected.

The ability to collect large bulk samples when required is advantageous as it can be continuously fed through the bench top test work. This will result in additional lithium carbonate product becoming available for testing. This product can then be offered to MoU off-take partners and/or battery manufacturers as the next step in moving toward commercial off-take agreements.

Anson's Managing Director, Bruce Richardson, commented, "The unexpected results of the evaporation test work using heat are very encouraging for the success of the Paradox Lithium Project. The rapid precipitation of the salts from the brine and the resulting increase in lithium concentration in the brine should provide improved feed for the production plant resulting in improved productivity. To date the post evaporation feed is expected to be 900ppm. It should be noted that the test work is on-going and a final report from the test work, including the final feed grade of lithium and other minerals, is not expected until mid-August. The Company will provide updates of the results when they become available."

ENDS

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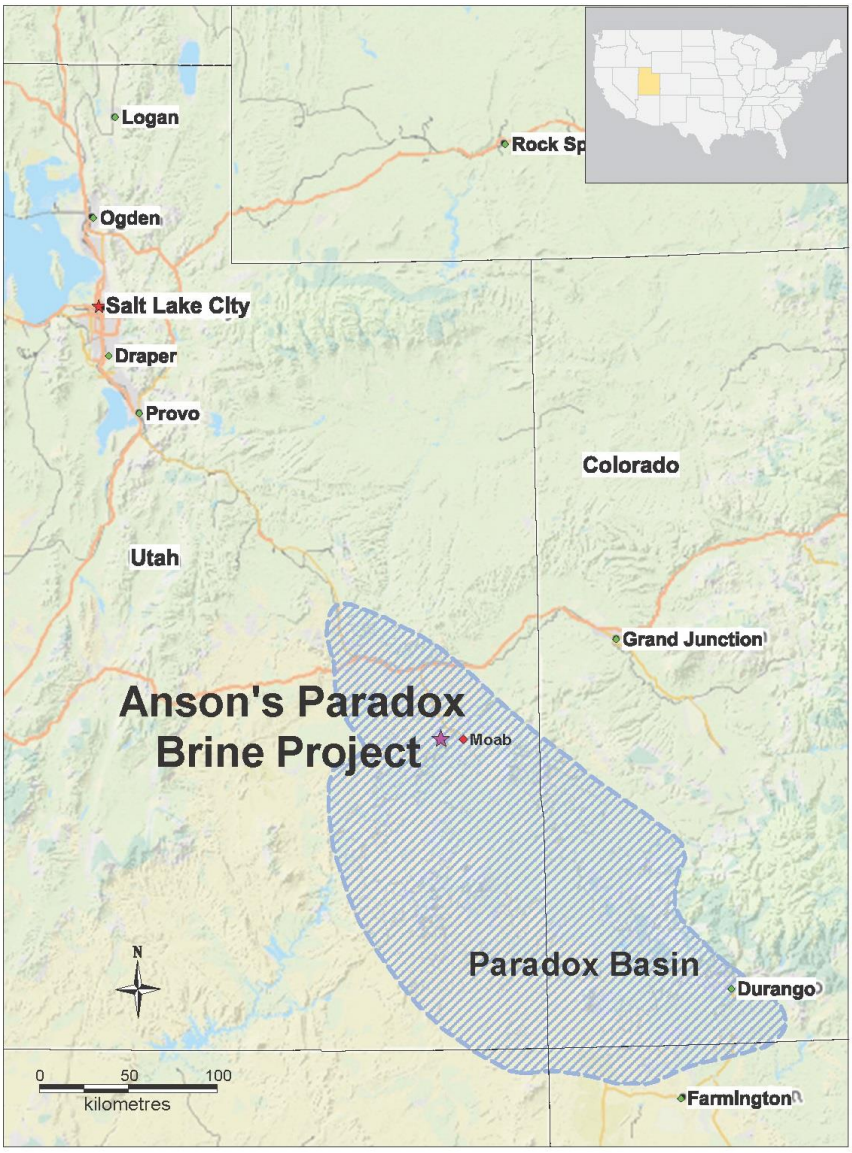
Forward Looking Statements: Statements regarding plans with respect to Anson's mineral projects are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that Anson's plans for development of its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance that Anson will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that mineralisation may prove to be economic or that a project will be developed.

About the Utah Lithium Project

Anson is targeting lithium rich brines in the deepest part of the Paradox Basin in close proximity to Moab, Utah. Lithium values of up to 1,700ppm have historically been recorded in close proximity to Anson's claim area. The location of Anson's claims within the Paradox Basin is shown below:



Competent Person's Statement: The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Knox, a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knox is a geologist who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Knox is a director of Anson and a consultant to Anson.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Cane Creek 32-1-25-20 well** • Mud Rotary (historic oil well). • On re-entry, sampling of the supersaturated brines was carried out • Samples were collected in a professional manner • Samples were collected in IBC containers from which samples for assay were collected • Bulk sample sent to OUTOTEC in Finland
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Mud Rotary Drilling (18 ½" roller bit).
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.*	**Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Sampling of the targeted horizons was carried out at the depths interpreted from the newly completed geophysical logs. Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29, 31 and 33 to be sampled

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** All cuttings from the historic oil wells were geologically logged in the field by a qualified geologist
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging is qualitative in nature. • All the drillhole were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or 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 duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled,*	**Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Sampling followed the protocols produced by SRK for lithium brine sampling • Samples were collected in IBC containers and samples taken from them. • Duplicate samples kept Storage samples were also collected and securely stored • Bulk samples were also collected for future use. • Sample sizes were appropriate for the program being completed.
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.*	**Cane Creek 32-1** • The metallurgical assays were carried out in a certified laboratory in Finland • Quality and assay procedures are considered appropriate • Duplicate samples kept (can be sent to an external lab) • Bulk sample (1000l) will be sent off for bench top test work

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *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.*	**Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Documentation has been recorded and sampling protocols followed.
Location of data points	• *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.*	**Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • The project is at an early stage and information is insufficient at this stage in regards to sample spacing and distribution. • No sample compositing has occurred.
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.*	• Data spacing is considered acceptable for a brine sample but has not been used in any Resource calculations • No sample compositing has occurred.
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.*	• All drill holes were drilled vertically (dip -90). • Orientation has not biased the sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Sampling protocols were followed and chain of custody recorded. • Samples were delivered directly to the lab
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Long Canyon Wells and Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • No audits or reviews of the data have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	**Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • The project consists of 983 claims.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Long Canyon Wells and Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Past exploration in the region was for oil exploration. • Brine analysis only carried out where flowed to surface during oil drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Oil was targeted within clastic layers (mainly Clastic Zone 43) **Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Lithium is being targeted within the clastic layers in the Paradox Formation.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Drillhole Summary:** **Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • 610,154E, 4,270,986N • 5662 RL • 11,405 TD
	• *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 (eg 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 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.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • No weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. **Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • No averaging or cut-off grades have been applied.
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').*	**Long Canyon Wells and Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Exploration is at an early stage and information is insufficient at this stage. • Drill hole angle (-90) does not affect the true width of the brine

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

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.*	**Long Canyon Historic Wells** • No new discoveries have occurred; • Most are historic results from the 1960's, though some oil wells drilled recently.
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.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • Reporting of additional results, which are all historic, in the area is not practical as the claims are owned by numerous companies. **Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Exploration is at an early stage
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.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • No additional exploration data is meaningful in relation to brines. **Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • The exploration reported herein is still at an early stage.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	**Long Canyon Wells** • Historic oil wells and no future work is to be carried out as claim owned by multiple oil companies **Cane Creek 32-1-25-20** • Further work is required which includes mapping and other exploration programs such as further core drilling.