



12 July 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ASN, ASNOB

Anson Produces First LCE Product

Highlights:

- **First lithium carbonate product extracted from Cane Creek 32-1 brine**
- **LCE produced by precipitation process**
- **Test work is on-going**

Anson Resources Limited (Anson) is pleased to announce that it has produced its first lithium carbonate (LCE) product from its Paradox Lithium Project in Utah (the Project), see Figure 1, during early precipitation test work. The data collected will be valuable in fine-tuning the production process to produce a battery grade LCE product and ultimately the production of a final in-field pilot plant design.

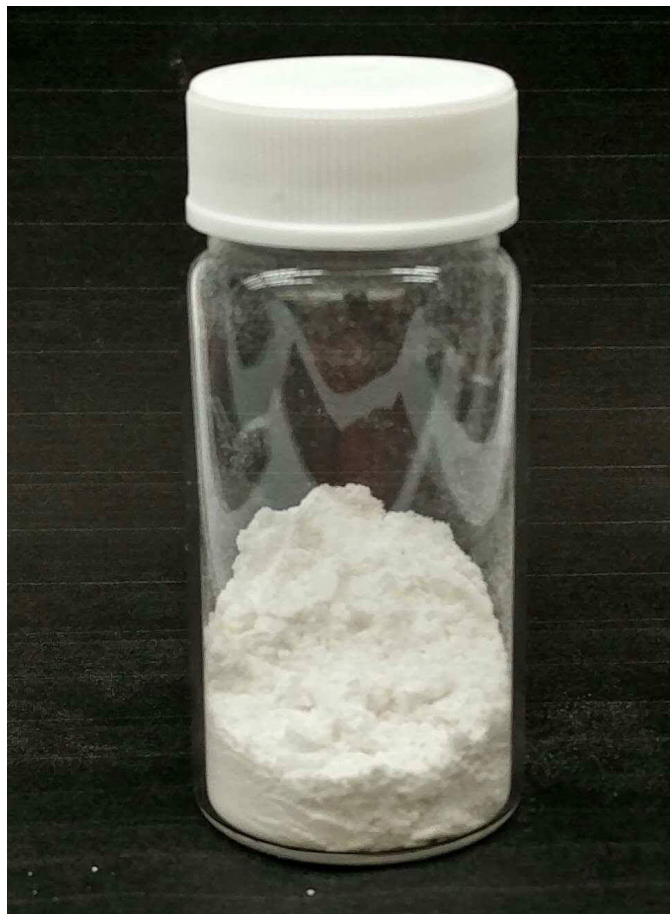


Figure 1: Anson's first vial of lithium carbonate product.



Anson determined to examine different production processes to assess the best recovery and purity results from the Cane Creek super saturated brines, which will also provide the best financial returns. The Company selected a cutting-edge production technology as an alternative to that proposed by Outotec as detailed in the Company's presentation at a Shanghai battery materials conference, 18 April, 2018.

A 1000 litre sample of the super saturated brine was provided to this alternative metallurgical laboratory for assessment of suitability to their technology, in May, 2018. Early results have been positive. The laboratory has conducted initial bench-top test work to recover lithium from the Cane Creek brines using this alternative process. The second stage test work will focus on using proprietary equipment in a larger scale test. The test work using this production process to produce battery grade lithium is expected to be completed in August, 2018.

This alternative production process used a newly developed technology that separated only the lithium from the Cane Creek brine using an absorption methodology. Other minerals including boron, bromide, iodine and magnesium are not recovered using this process.

It should be noted that this metallurgical test work is being run in parallel with the test work being carried by Outotec, see ASX announcement 13 June 2018. The results of the Outotec test work have been pleasing and this test work is continuing.

It is possible that this alternative lithium extraction process could be added to either the front or back end of the Outotec process if proven to improve production results and be financially beneficial. By adding this process to the Outotec design Anson would still be able to recover the other highly concentrated minerals including B, Br, I and Mg. The final determination to include this process will be made once the Outotec test work and production flow chart have been completed.

The test work was carried out on the initial brine bulk sample extracted from the free-flowing Clastic Zone 29 of the Cane Creek 32-1 well, see ASX announcement 6 April 2018. The initial assays for the Cane Creek well (Clastic Zone 29) are shown in Table 1, see ASX announcement 19 April 2018 for all Clastic Zones results.

| WELL | Clastic Zone | Li | Br | B | I | Mg |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Cane Creek | 29 | 142.7 | 12,894 | 72.9 | 110 | 42,995 |

Table 1: Assay results for the Cane Creek sampling program from Clastic Zone 29.

Anson's Managing Director, Bruce Richardson, commented, "The results from the test work using an alternative technology are extremely pleasing and demonstrate again that lithium can be recovered from the Cane Creek super saturated brines. The Company continues to seek ways to fast-track the Paradox Lithium Project into production while endeavouring to maximize returns for its shareholders and as a result will continue to examine opportunities to use alternative technologies to achieve those objectives."

ENDS



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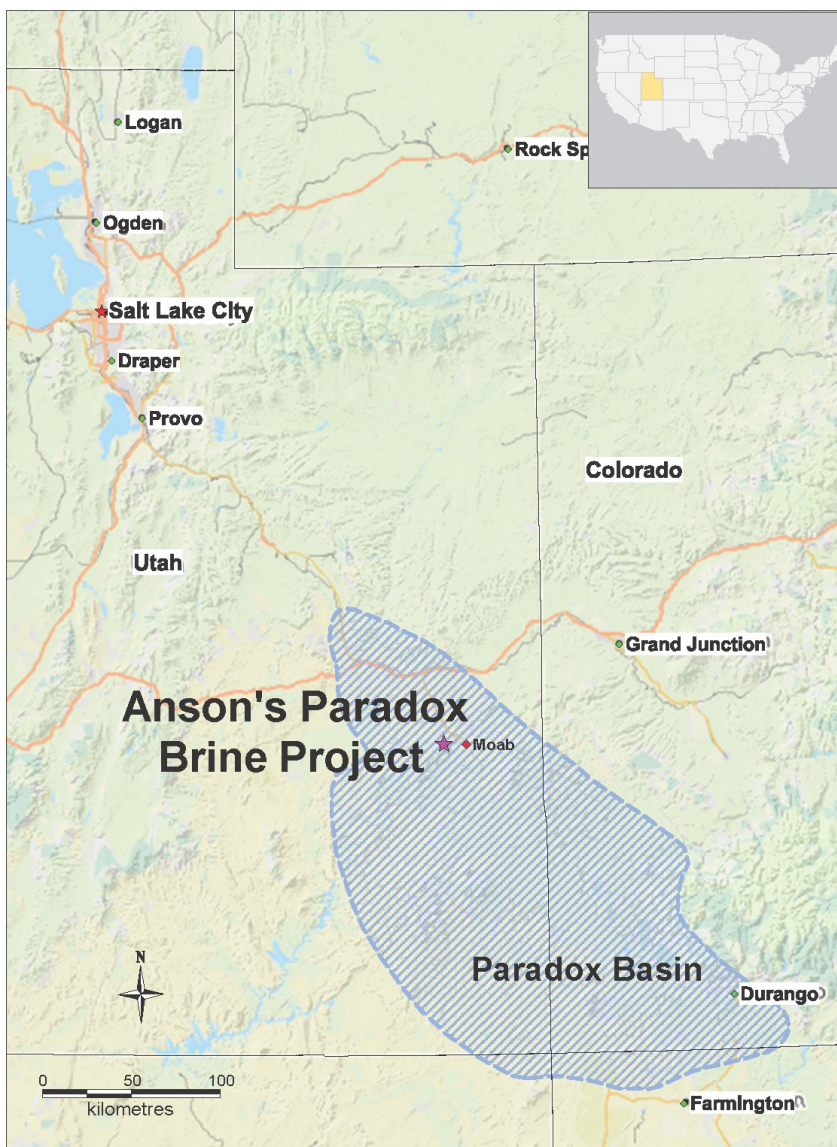
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Forward Looking Statements: Statements regarding plans with respect to Anson's mineral projects are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that Anson's plans for development of its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no 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 |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| <p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20 well</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
| <p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mud Rotary Drilling (18 ½” roller bit). |
| <p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Logging</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cuttings from the historic oil wells were geologically logged in the field by a qualified geologist • Geological logging is qualitative in nature. • All the drillholes were logged. |
| <i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| <i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The metallurgical assays were carried out in certified laboratories • 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 • Samples were securely delivered to metallurgical laboratories |

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation has been recorded and sampling protocols followed. |
| Location of data points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were drilled vertically (dip -90). Orientation has not biased the sampling |
| Sample security | The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling protocols were followed and chain of custody recorded. Samples were delivered directly to the labs |
| Audits or reviews | The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of the data have been conducted at this stage. |

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project consists of 983 claims. |
| <i>Exploration done by other parties</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past exploration in the region was for oil exploration. • Brine analysis only carried out where flowed to surface during oil drilling. |
| <i>Geology</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithium is being targeted within the clastic layers in the Paradox Formation. |
| <i>Drill hole Information</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> | <p>Drillhole Summary:</p> <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 610,154E, 4,270,986N • 5662 RL • 11,405 TD |

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Data aggregation methods</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No averaging or cut-off grades have been applied. |
| <i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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’).</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
| <i>Diagrams</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> | |
| <i>Balanced reporting</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is at an early stage |
| <i>Other substantive exploration data</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration reported herein is still at an early stage. |
| <i>Further work</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | <p>Cane Creek 32-1-25-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is required which includes mapping and other exploration programs such as further core drilling. |