

ASX Announcement
4 September 2018

DOMINGO LITHIUM PROJECT UPDATE

Target areas identified within highly prospective lithium assets in Argentina

Highlights:

- Domingo Lithium (DL), which Eneabba Gas Limited (ENB) is in the process of acquiring, has received an encouraging preliminary desktop report, which included a recent field trip to the Argentinean assets and several adjacent historic mines (Appendix A), from its geology team
- The team have identified high-priority areas prospective for lithium mineralisation within known spodumene bearing pegmatite fields in DL's two projects – Domingo and Vulcano – in the San Luis province, where historic grades of up to 8.1% Li₂O have been recorded¹
- Geological evidence obtained from reviewing structural features, aero-magnetic radiometric data analysis, satellite imagery and differentiation in granitic bodies verified the presence of spodumene bearing pegmatite bodies
- Applying a complex ranking system, the team was then able to clearly delineate high-priority target areas based on pegmatite density and mass, then reconcile these with soft variables (vehicle accessibility) to determine the ability to commence field exploration
- Out of the 18,414 hectares that comprises the two asset areas, a significant proportion has been earmarked as high-priority for the next phase of the exploration program
- The team have prepared final Environmental Impact Assessments, formulated a preliminary drilling campaign and held discussions with third party service providers including drilling contractors
- Once all necessary regulatory and final permitting approvals are secured, the Board will update the market on the anticipated first round of exploration timing

+++

Eneabba Gas' MD, Barnaby Egerton-Warburton, commented: *"The Board notes the pleasing progress Domingo Lithium's geology team have made in confirming a significant portion of the tenure in Argentina has been earmarked as a high-priority target for lithium mineralisation. Moreover, we look forward to progressing the exploration program on the Domingo and Vulcano projects as soon a regulatory approval is secured. The Board's longer-term objective is to prove up viable hard-rock lithium resources in Argentina and Australia."*

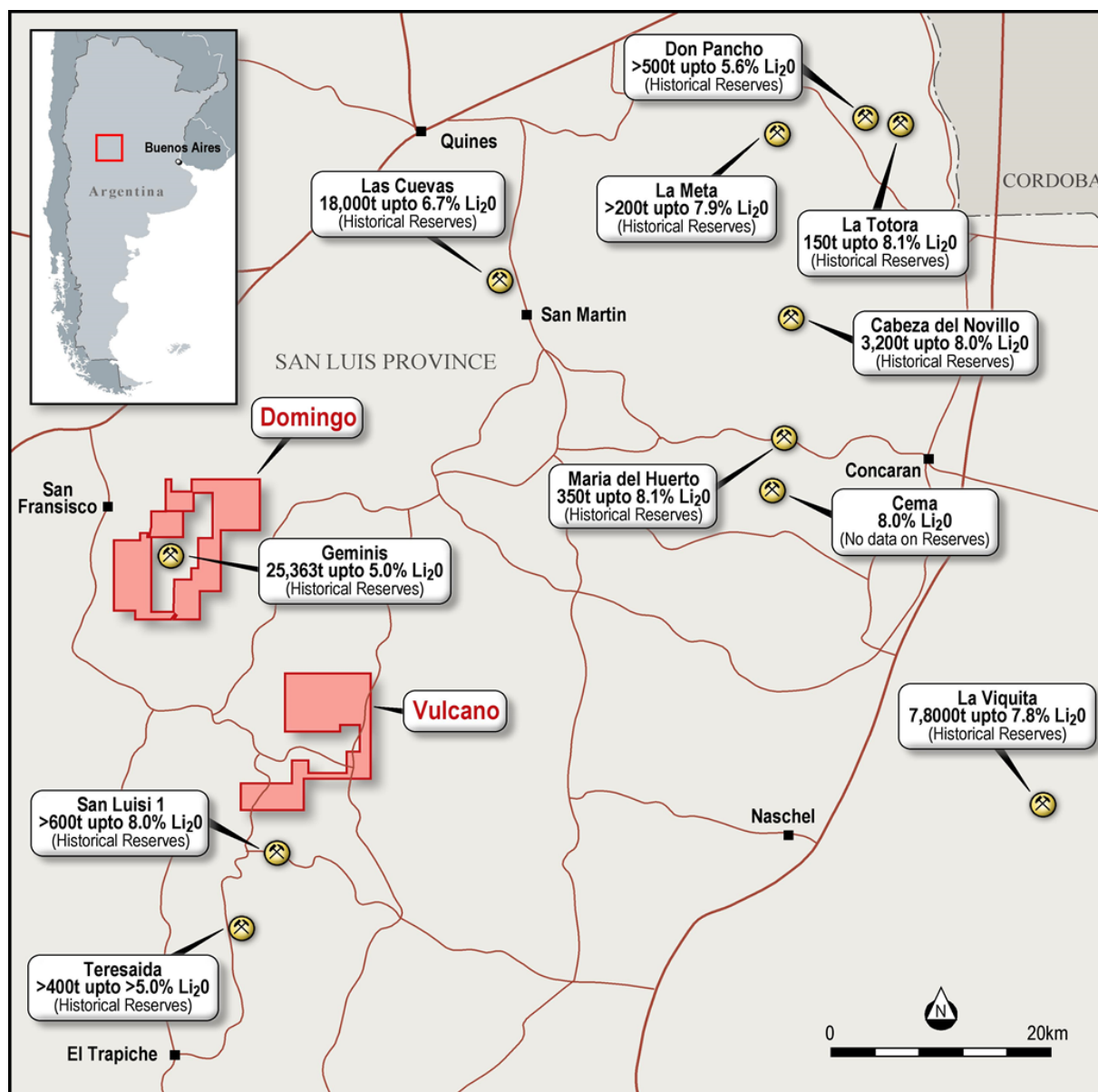
+++

Eneabba Gas (ASX: ENB) (“ENB” or “the company”) is pleased to provide shareholders an update from Domingo Lithium’s geology team on preliminary desktop work undertaken on the two projects in San Luis province, Argentina – Domingo and Vulcano. Currently, ENB is in the process of acquiring four highly prospective lithium projects – two in Argentina and two in Australia– which are wholly-owned by Domingo Lithium.

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL REVIEW

To recap, the Domingo and Vulcano projects are located in an area that is highly prospective for lithium mineralisation, with several historic mines recording grades ranging from 5.6% up to 8.1% Li₂O (Figure 1)¹.

FIGURE 1: DOMINGO AND VULCANO PROJECTS IN SAN LUIS PROVINCE

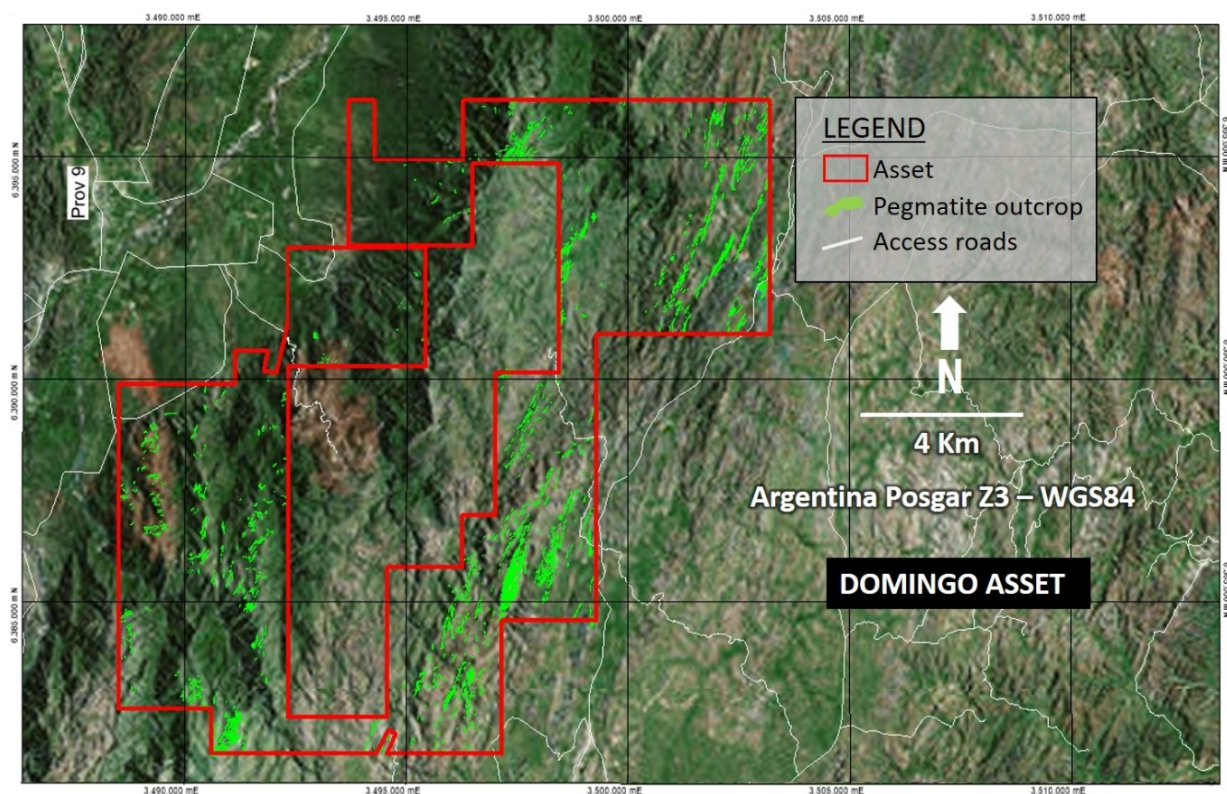


Source: Refer to ENB ASX Release 15 March 2018

In undertaking the desktop review, Domingo’s geological team analysed all relevant geological data, this process included;

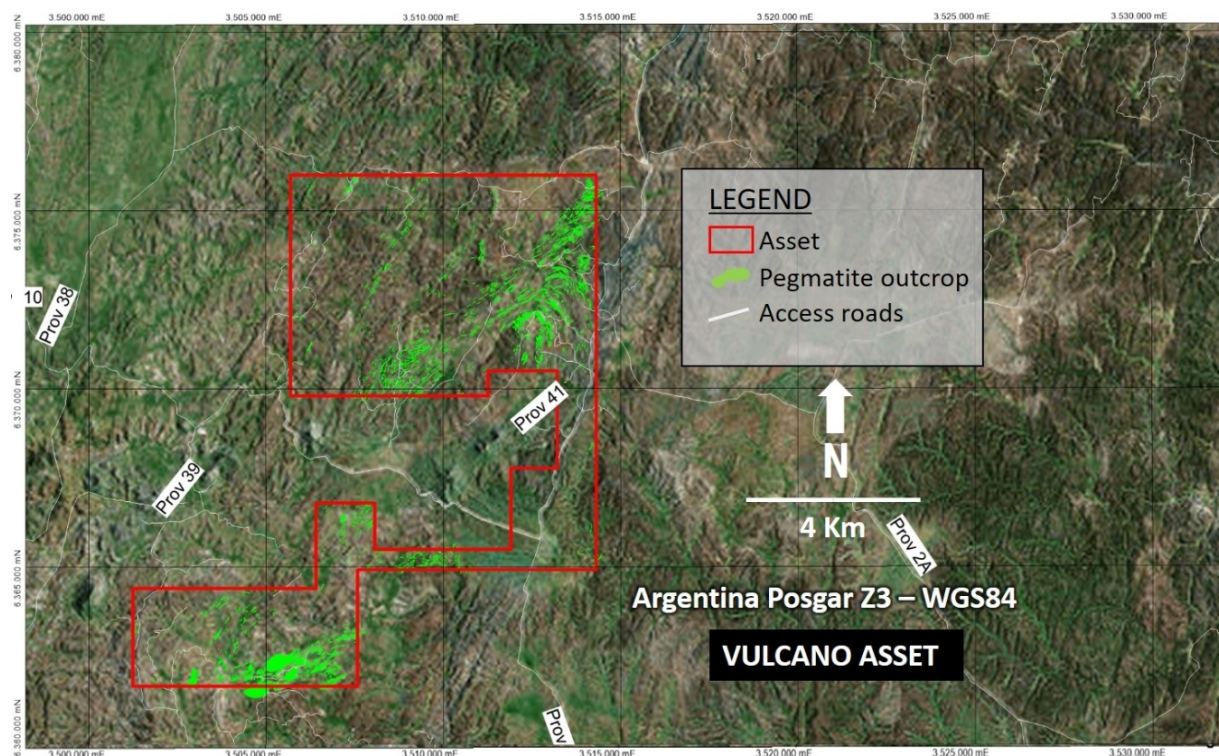
- Reviewing all legacy reports that detail lithium mining and associated minerals (beryl tourmaline, muscovite, garnets) in Sans Luis province, since this data can help determine the evolution of pegmatites in the area;
- Utilising satellite imagery to differentially map pegmatites, granite, and other rocks of interest;
- Determining accessibility from the current road network and satellite photo digitalisation that highlights tracks and incremental topographical information;
- Identifying pegmatites that coincide with known lithium mineralisation and historic mines;
- Reviewing relevant geophysical aero-radiometric survey information to further differentiate pegmatite targets that are highly probable to contain spodumene mineralisation;
- Estimating pegmatite density by calculating the potential number and surface area of prospective pegmatites in the area;
- Assessing infrastructure requirements, especially the accessibility for drilling equipment and support vehicles; and
- All the above items were considered in generating the target areas shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

FIGURE 2: DOMINGO PROJECT REMOTE SENSING INTERPRETATION (TARGETS IN GEEN)



Source: Domingo geology team

FIGURE 3: VULCANO PROJECT REMOTE SENSING INTERPRETATION (TARGETS IN GEEN)



Source: Domingo geology team

Exploration program

Once regulatory approval is granted, the initial planned field-work program includes ground mapping, structural interpretation and surface sampling of the highest priority targets for lithium mineralisation within the Domingo and Vulcano projects. The core focus will be on spodumene bearing pegmatites that have dense swarms and/or large surface areas which are readily accessible.

Drilling exploration activities are earmarked to start following the completion of the field work mapping program and securing drilling permits. The geology team have prepared the Environmental Impact Assessment and formulated the drilling program – these documents will be lodged with the regulator in due course.

Next steps

Domingo’s representatives recently met with the new Director of the San Luis Mining Department to establish a rapport and working relationship. A key focus was to expedite the granting and subsequent approval of the exploration program for the Domingo and Vulcano projects.

Further follow up meetings are planned with the Director and key team members to progress securing regulatory & final permitting approval to commence exploration activities as quickly as possible.

For the and on behalf of Eneabba Gas

Barnaby Egerton-Warburton
 Managing Director
 +61 8 9321 0555

References

- 1) Refer ENB ASX Release 15 March 2018

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Geological Interpretation, Historical Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Nicholas Ryan, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ryan has been a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for 12 years and is a Chartered Professional (Geology). Mr Ryan is employed by Xplore Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Ryan is the consulting Technical Manager for Domingo Lithium Pty Ltd. Mr Ryan has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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'. Mr Ryan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX A: PHOTO GALLERY – HIGHLIGHTS FROM FIELD TRIP TO DOMINGO & VULCANO PROJECTS

During the field trip, the geology team reviewed the regional geology, infrastructure, availability of utilities and ease of access to the Domingo and Vulcano projects. The views are captured in commentary above relevant photos that follow, which are all taken in San Luis Province in Argentina:

This historic quartz quarry is located on the eastern border of the Domingo project (Photo 1) and is part of a group of numerous white pegmatites distributed within the tenure.

PHOTO 1: QUARTZ QUARRY IN DOMINGO ASSET



Source: Domingo Lithium geology team

Photo 2 highlights one of many pegmatite outcrops located within the Vulcano project which are covered by vegetation.

PHOTO 2: PEGMATITE OUTCROP IN VULCANO ASSET



Source: Domingo Lithium geology team

A group of pegmatites in a high priority area located in the northern part of the Vulcano project (Photo 3). Note, the size of the pegmatites is considerable at 30m wide and several hundred meters long.

PHOTO 3: PEGMATITE GROUP IN VULCANO PROJECT



Source: Domingo Lithium geology team

Photo 4 shows an old quartz and feldspar pegmatite quarry located in the northern part of the Vulcano project.

PHOTO 4: QUARRY IN NORTHERN VULCANO PROJECT



Source: Domingo Lithium geology team

Photo 5 shows a pegmatite outcrop in the Vulcano project that is close to an access road.

PHOTO 5: PEGMATITE IN VULCANO PROEJCT HIGHLIGHTING ACCESS ROAD



Source: Domingo Lithium geology team

Photo 6 shows an example of the mineralogical composition of an evolved pegmatite outcrop present in the Domingo and Vulcano projects that comprises quartz, grey feldspar, green mica and garnet.

PHOTO 6: MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION EXAMPE



Source: Domingo Lithium geology team

Photo 7 shows spodumene crystals present in the historic 'San Luis I' hard rock lithium mine. Note, lithium mineralisation is predominantly represented by spodumene, amblygonite and lepidolite and typically comprises 30-40 % of the rock mass with grades ranging up to 5% Li_2O^1 .

PHOTO 7: SPODUMENE IN SAN LUIS I HISTORIC MINE



Source: Domingo Lithium geology team

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
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. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
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"> Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
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"> Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling, and assay information previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domingo Lithium Pty Ltd owns 100% of the following mineral tenures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narraburra East project, NSW, Australia, Tenure identifier EL 8713: granted on the 5 Mar 2018, expires 5 Mar 2024, over 100 sub-blocks. This tenure Leonardo project, WA, Australia, Tenure identifier EL 28/2740 (application, not yet granted). Domingo project, San Luis Province, Argentina – owned via Argentinean sub-entity ‘Orlico S.A.’ Tenure identifier 53-C-2017 (application, not yet granted): location map shown in FIGURE 1 of the body of the current ASX Announcement; and Vulcano project, San Luis Province, Argentina – owned via Argentinean sub-entity ‘Orlico S.A.’ Tenure identifier 51-C-2017 (application, not yet granted): location map shown in FIGURE 1 of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p><i>the body of the current ASX Announcement.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration completed by other parties previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following section is a synopsis from the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018. The Company's projects are located in the following three (3) key mineral provinces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The San Luis province of Argentina (ii) The state of New South Wales of Australia (not discussed in the current ASX Announcement); and (iii) The state of Western Australia, in Australia (not discussed in the current ASX Announcement). Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum ("LCT") bearing pegmatites are being targeted on a worldwide basis for lithium bearing minerals. LCT pegmatites, particularly the larger ones, can develop segregated mineralisation which enables the mineral Spodumene to preferentially concentrate in the margin of the core segregated ore bodies. Targeting segregated Spodumene mineralisation of LCT ore bodies forms the key plank of the Exploration Strategy, as Spodumene mineralisation can contain Li₂O levels that can be expedited to the lithium market as direct-shipping ore – or a concentrate based on agreed/industry standard Li₂O percentage. The geology of Domingo and Vulcano project areas covers a combined area of 18,414 hectares: Domingo consists of 9,971 hectares and Vulcano consists of 9,971 hectares. The two (2) San Luis project areas are strategically located over suitable LCT pegmatite geology that had been mined, not only for Lithium bearing Spodumene, but other minerals within the LCT pegmatite mineral system (i.e. quartz, mica, etc.). The historical grades of the LCT bearing pegmatite mines in the San Luis province have grades that range up to 8.1% Li₂O. More specifically the LCT bearing pegmatite mines within a 30Km radius of each of the project areas had a grade range of 5% to 8.1% Li₂O. Historically the LCT bearing pegmatites in the San Luis area were exploited near infrastructure, as manual labour, with minimal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>mechanisation, had been used to extract the LCT pegmatite minerals. Historically the San Luis province had been systematically explored for LCT pegmatite ore bodies. However recent preliminary short duration field trips, to each of the San Luis tenure applications verified the by field mapping the remote sensing interpretations of extensive pegmatites within each of the project areas.</i></p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exploration results previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.</i>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exploration results previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.</i>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<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 (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exploration results previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.</i> • <i>The geometry of pegmatites identified by remote sensing techniques requires additional exploration techniques, such as field mapping, surface sampling, geophysical survey methods, and/or exploration drilling, sampling, and assay in order to provide additional confidence in the geometry of the pegmatite mineralisation.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exploration results previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.</i> • <i>The geometry of pegmatites identified by remote sensing techniques requires additional exploration techniques, such as field mapping, surface sampling, geophysical survey methods, and/or exploration drilling, sampling, and assay in order to provide additional confidence in the geometry of the pegmatite mineralisation.</i> • <i>Planview maps (with) scales are appropriate to show the identification of the target areas to be followed up with additional exploration techniques.</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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exploration results previously included in the ENB ASX Release dated 15 March 2018.</i> • <i>The geometry of pegmatites identified by remote sensing techniques requires additional exploration techniques, such as field mapping, surface sampling, geophysical survey methods, and/or exploration drilling, sampling, and assay in order to provide additional confidence in the geometry of the pegmatite mineralisation.</i> • <i>Planview maps (with) scales are appropriate to show the identification of the target areas to be followed up with additional exploration techniques.</i> • <i>Preliminary field mapping had confirmed the presence of pegmatites in the highly prospective areas identified from the remote sensing.</i>
<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On behalf of Domingo Lithium and/or its sub entity, Orlico S.A., an Argentinean Geological Consultancy, Condor Prospecting S.A., had completed a few days of field mapping on the Domingo project and the Vulcano project in San Luis, Argentina. Condor Prospecting S.A. provided the photographs taken on the preliminary short duration site visit and verified the satellite image interpretations and the low thorium radiometry interpretations of extensive pegmatites within each of the tenure applications. The aforementioned field mapping is permissible under the Argentinean Exploration Licence Application stage.</i> • <i>The low thorium radiometric geophysical survey data was sourced from the Argentinean “National Geological & Mining Survey”. The</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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><i>interpretation of the low thorium radiometric geophysical survey data and the satellite imagery for pegmatites had been conducted by an Argentinean Geological Consultancy, Condor Prospecting S.A.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Domingo's representatives have planned follow up meetings with the new Director of the San Luis Mining Department to establish a rapport and working relationship. A key focus will be to expedite the granting and subsequent approval of the exploration program for the Domingo and Vulcano projects.</i> • <i>The Domingo geological team have prepared the Environmental Impact Assessment and formulated the inaugural drilling program, these documents will be lodged with the regulator in due course.</i>