HAWKSTONE MINING

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
7 November 2019

BIG SANDY LITHIUM - EXPLORATION TARGET UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration has resulted in a 23% increase in the Exploration Target within Blocks C and D in the Northern Mineralised Zone (NMZ), of the Big Sandy lithium Project, located in Arizona USA.**
- **This represents an overall increase of 5% to the total Exploration Target for the Big Sandy Project.**
- **Further exploration has resulted in a higher level of confidence in Block C, in addition to an increase in tonnage in Block D within the NMZ.**

Hawkstone Mining Limited (ASX:HWK) ("**Hawkstone**", the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that further exploration has resulted in a 23% increase in the size of the Exploration Target, within Blocks C and D in the Northern Mineralised Zone, of the Big Sandy sedimentary lithium project, located approximately 2.5 hours' drive northwest of Arizona's state capital, Phoenix. Geological mapping and surface sampling in the northern portion of the project have better defined the extent and stratigraphy of mineralised sedimentary material.

This announcement follows the conversion of the Block A Exploration Target to a maiden JORC compliant resource. The Indicated and Inferred Resources total **32.5Mt @ 1,850ppm for 320,800 tonnes lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE)**[1].

EXPLORATION TARGET - BIG SANDY LITHIUM SEDIMENTARY PROJECT

In addition to previous exploration on the Big Sandy Lithium Project, recent geological mapping and sampling in Blocks C and D in the Northern Mineralised Zone (NMZ), have resulted in the identification of the potential for between **66Mt and 116.55Mt at 1,000 to >2,000ppm Li,** an increase of 23% from the previous estimate[2]. Note that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain whether future exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource.

The majority of the increase has resulted from geological mapping in the south of Block D, where additional potential was identified, increasing the target to 39.6Mt from 27Mt for the Lower range, and to 69.3Mt from 45Mt for the Upper range. A redefinition of the northern boundary of Block C, where it meets the Indicated and Inferred Resources (Previous Target Block A), has resulted in changes to the interpreted potential thickness of the mineralisation. This reflects information gained from drilling on the Block's northern boundary, resulting in the Lower Exploration Target for Block C remaining unchanged at 27Mt, whilst increasing the Upper Target from 45Mt to 47.25Mt.

This results in an overall increase of 5% in the total estimate for the Exploration Target at the Big Sandy Project from **258.5Mt to 456.6Mt at 1,000 - >2,000ppm Li** to between **271.1Mt to 483.15Mt at 1,000 - >2,000ppm Li** as summarised below in Table 1. Note that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain whether future exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource.

[1] Announcement 26 July 2019, BIG SANDY LITHIUM PROJECT (ARIZONA, USA) MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE

[2] Announcement 26 August 2019, BIG SANDY LITHIUM EXPLORATION TARGET INCREASED BY 15%

Table 1 – Summary of Exploration Target Ranges at varying thicknesses

Zone	Resource Block	Grade Range Li ppm	Thickness Lower (m)	Thickness Upper (m)	Lower (Mt)	Upper (Mt)
North	B	1000 - >2,000	40	60	82,800,000	124,200,000
North	C	1000 - >2,000	20	35	27,000,000	47,250,000
North	D	1000 - >2,000	20	35	39,600,000	69,300,000
South	SMZ 1	1000 - >1,500	30	60	83,700,000	167,400,000
South	SMZ 2	1000 - >1,500	30	60	38,000,000	75,000,000
				TOTALS	**271,100,000**	**483,150,000**

The additional potential of the Exploration Target in Blocks C and D in the NMZ, has been estimated using a range of thicknesses for the mineralised sedimentary material, calculated from data point elevations, drill hole data and geological mapping. The grade estimates a range of values demonstrated from surface sampling.

Hawkstone Mining Managing Director, Mr Paul Lloyd, commented:
"The increase in the Exploration Target forms part of an aggressive exploration program, that has resulted in the conversion of the conceptual target Block A in the NMZ, to a JORC compliant Resource. It has also led to another increase in the Exploration Target demonstrating the project's overall potential. We have further drilling planned as we continue to develop the Big Sandy lithium project."

NORTHERN MINERALISED ZONE (NMZ) – HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

From Phase 1 and Phase 2 drill programs, geological mapping and surface sampling have defined a mineralised zone measuring 3,000m x 1,000m (Figure 2). The mineralised zone is bounded by the basin (graben) margin to the east as defined by basalt flows intersected in DDH5 and DDH8 (Phase 1), and in outcrop river cuts. The western margin was defined by surface geological mapping, with the alteration associated with the Lithium mineralisation appearing to decrease to the west.

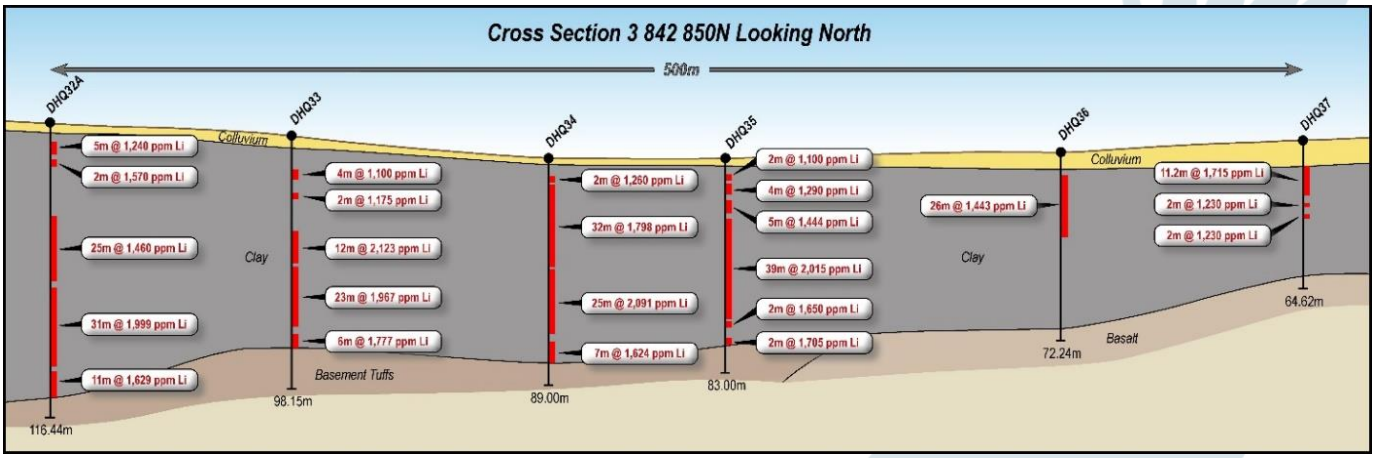

Figure 1 – Northern Mineralised Zone, Drill Line 3,842,850N

The Phase 2 drill program consisted of 37 holes on approximately a 100m x 100m grid, to depths ranging from 37m to 116m, completed within Block A, with all holes intersecting significant lithium mineralisation. The most western drill hole in the Phase 2 drill program (DHQ32A), is located at 264,300E, on the most northern line in the program (3,842,850N), intersected **25m @ 1,460ppm Li from 38m - 63m, 31m @ 1,999ppm Li from 66m – 97m and 11m @ 1,629ppm Li from 99m – 110m,** demonstrating that the mineralisation has excellent potential to continue to the west. The interpreted NMZ boundary lies 500m west of this drill hole with lithium mineralisation being traced 500m east along this drill line (Figure 2).

The southern limit of the mineralised zone is the granite-gneiss island and DDH2 defines the northern boundary.

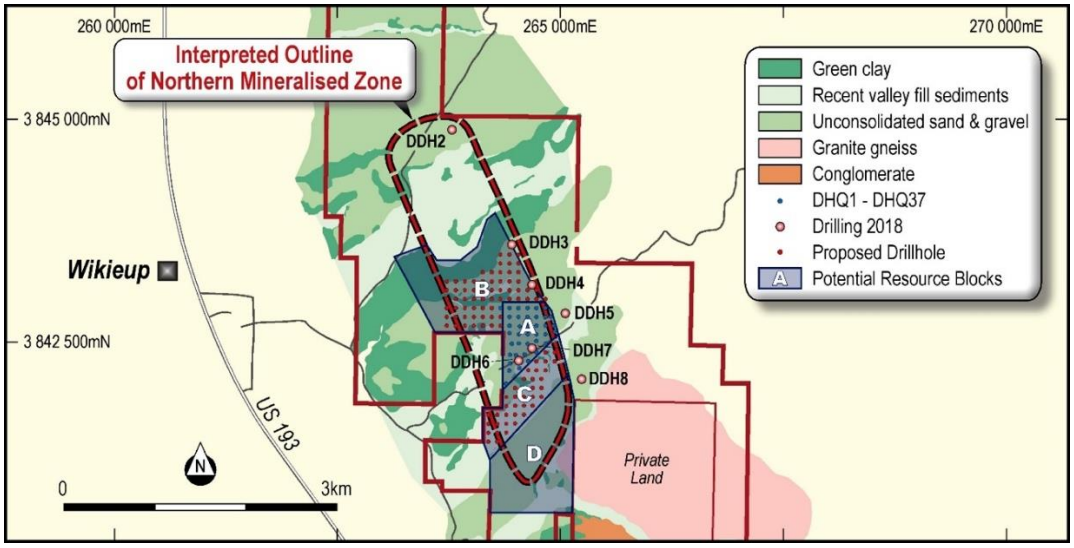

Figure 2 – Northern Mineralised Zone, Geology, Blocks and Drilling

Image 1 – Lithium Mineralised Sediments Block B, NMZ

Big Sandy lithium project, Arizona, USA

RESOURCES

The total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource has been estimated by Cube Consulting in accordance with the guidelines set out by the JORC Code (2012). Cube Consulting estimated the total resources in Block A of the Northern Mineralised Zone ("**Resource**") at 32.5 Million tonnes grading 1,850 ppm Li containing 60,300 tonnes of lithium metal, which equals 320,800 tonnes Lithium Carbonate Equivalent ("LCE"). This includes a higher-grade zone of 12.7 Mt grading 2,360 ppm Li above a cut-off of 2,000 ppm Li for 159,500 tonnes LCE, representing 49% of the total contained LCE (Table 2, Figures 3 & 4). This estimate follows the successful completion of the Phase 2 diamond drilling program (37 HQ diamond holes totalling 2,881m), focused on Block A in the Northern Mineralised Zone. Previous drilling results from the Phase 1 drilling program in conjunction with the results of geological mapping and surface sampling, identified the area as having significant potential.

Table 2 – Big Sandy Project Mineral Resource Statement (above 800 ppm Li cut-off)

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li Grade (ppm)	Contained Li Metal (t)	Contained LCE (t)
Indicated	14.6	1,940	28,400	150,900
Including	*6.4*	*2,327*	*14,900*	*79,270*
Inferred	17.9	1,780	31,900	169,900
Including	*6.3*	*2,391*	*15,063*	*80,182*
Total	**32.5**	**1,850**	**60,300**	**320,800**

NB: Numbers may not add up due to rounding

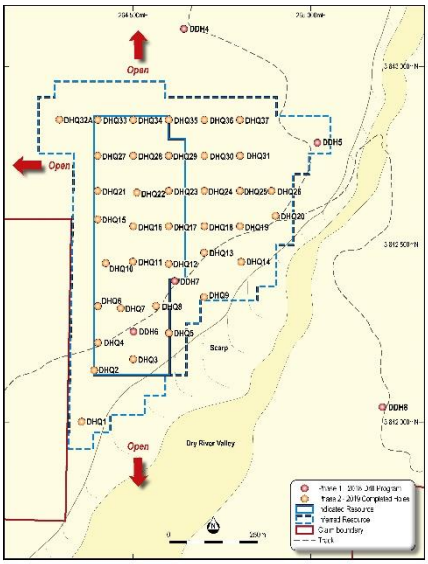

Figure 3 – Resource Outlines

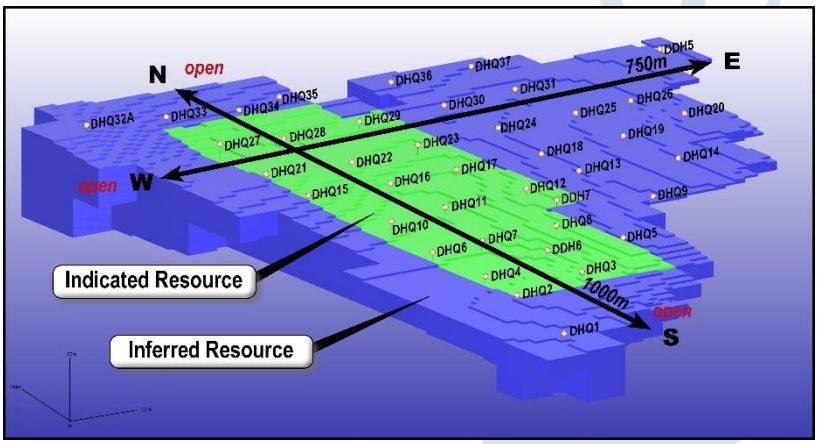

Figure 4 – Isometric Projection Resource Blocks

RECENT EXPLORATION

Recent exploration including geological mapping and sampling was completed in Blocks C and D in the NMZ, to gain a better understanding of the potential following information being gained from the recent drilling (Figure 5). The geological interpretation was aided by the identification of a marker bed in the diamond core occurring between the upper and lower mineralised domains (Images 2 & 3). The marker bed has a distinct green colouration and geochemical signature, with a Zr content averaging 3X that of the sediments above and below (170ppm Zr vs 54ppm Zr) and a low Li content ranging from 228ppm to 510ppm Li for the 4 samples. During mapping, the marker bed was identified and sampled in 4 locations. This enabled the identification of the position for the lower/upper mineralised domains in Figure 5. The location of the flat lying marker bed presented in Figure 5, approximates a topographic contour crossing the sample locations.

The majority of the area in Block C is potentially underlain by the full thickness of the lower mineralised domain. Results from drilling, holes DHQ1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, demonstrate an average thickness for the lower domain of 34m. A conservative range of 20m to 30m has been applied for the updated Exploration Target in both Block C and D. Block D has been extended to the south reflecting the presence of lithium bearing lacustrine sediments. It also has potential to host the upper domain mineralisation, but due to the scarcity of outcrop only the potential thickness of the lower domain has been used in the calculation of Exploration Target.

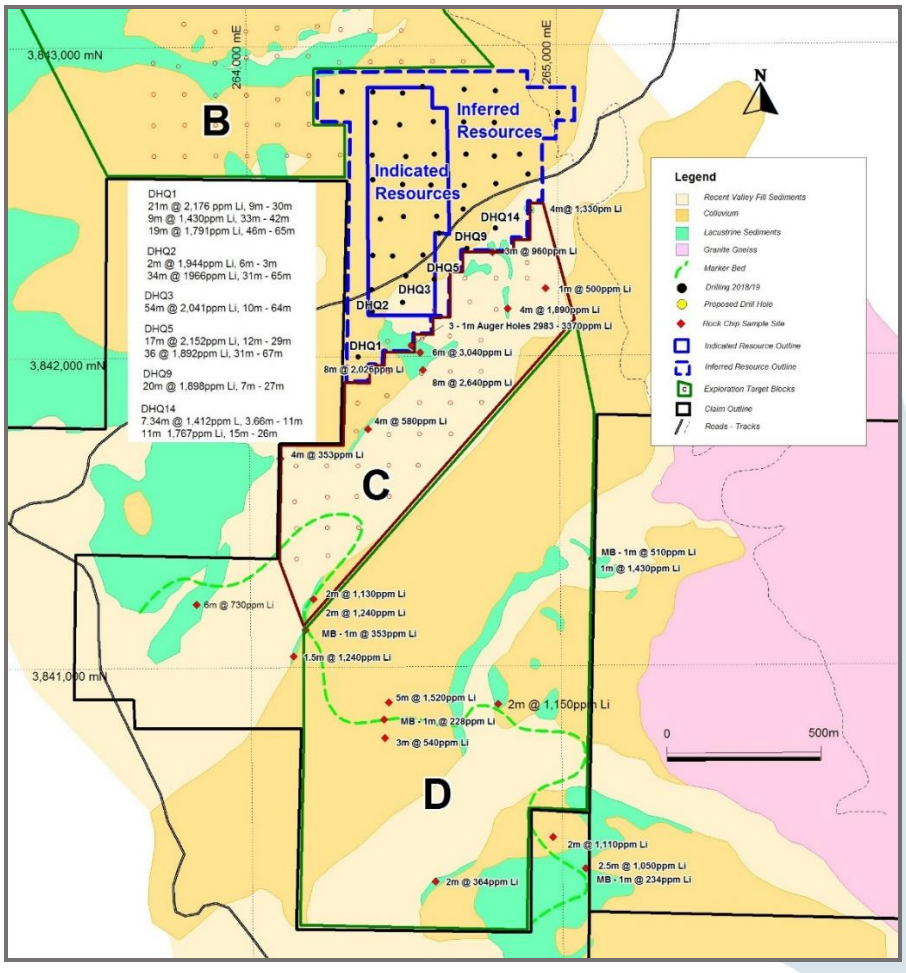

Figure 5 – NMZ, Blocks C and D Geology and Sampling

Image 2 – Marker Bed in Outcrop

Image 3 – Marker Bed in DHQ3

-END-

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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ABOUT HAWKSTONE

Hawkstone's 100% owned Big Sandy and Lordsburg Projects (Figure 6) are located within the United States **Battery Corridor**, which includes Tesla Motors (NASDAQ:TSLA) Gigafactory 1, a lithium-ion battery and electric vehicle subassembly factory near Reno, Nevada.

The Company's flagship Big Sandy project is located some 2.5 hours' drive northwest of the state capital Phoenix, with access to world-class infrastructure including rail, road and grid power. The project is connected through the Interstate Highway System (I40) and cross-country Route 66, which both pass through the town of Kingman, 87km northeast of Big Sandy.

Kingman is located on the Southern Transcon route of the BNSF Railway, the main transcontinental route between Los Angeles and Chicago.

In September 2019, the Company announced a Maiden Mineral Resource Northern in the Northern Mineralised Zone at 32.5 Million tonnes grading 1,850 ppm Li containing 60,300 tonnes of lithium metal, which equals 320,800 tonnes Lithium Carbonate Equivalent ("LCE"), which was estimated by Cube Consulting in accordance with the guidelines set out by the JORC Code (2012). The estimate also included

a higher-grade zone of 12.7 Mt grading 2,360 ppm Li above a cut-off of 2,000 ppm Li for 159,500 tonnes LCE, representing 49% of the total contained LCE.

Big Sandy's 25.2km^2 project area contains an 11km-long lithium horizon with simple geology, lithium mineralisation from surface to a depth of 110m and a current Exploration Target of **271.1Mt - 483.15Mt at 1,000 - >2,000ppm Li**[3]. (Note that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain whether future exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource).

Arizona is a top 10 global mining investment destination[4] with the Big Sandy Project located within an area that has recently been designated as an economic opportunity zone[5], allowing companies to access tax concessions from state and federal authorities. Big Sandy's prospectivity is also bolstered by the recent designation of lithium by the US Commerce Department as a mineral deemed critical to U.S. national security and the economy by the US Federal Government[6].

Figure 6 - Location of Hawkstone's Big Sandy and Lordsburg Projects

[3] ASX Announcement - BIG SANDY PROJECT – LITHIUM EXPLORATION TARGET
https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190328/pdf/443tym6c5wl88s.pdf
[4] Frasier Institute – 2018 Survey of Mining Companies
https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/annual-survey-of-mining-companies-2018.pdf
[5] ARIZONA COMMERCE AUTHORITY - OPPORTUNITY ZONES
https://www.azcommerce.com/arizona-opportunity-zones/
[6] Interior's U.S. Geological Survey - list of critical minerals
https://www.usgs.gov/news/interior-releases-2018-s-final-list-35-minerals-deemed-critical-us-national-security-and

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and exploration targets for the Big Sandy Project is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Gregory Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Smith 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 Smith consults to the Company as its Chief Technical Officer and holds shares in the Company. Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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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	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.	This announcement relates to sampling completed as part of geological mapping and sampling. It also refers to results from a diamond drill program.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Surface rock chip samples were taken as chip channel samples along rock faces over 1 and 2 metre intervals. Samples of drill core were taken at 1m intervals with respect for geological contacts.
	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 1m 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.	The rock chip samples were taken with a handheld hammer (geopick) across the flat bedded sediments. The samples are dispatched to ALS laboratories in Tucson, Arizona where it is prepared by Method Prep-31 (crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns). Drilling: with the exception of the surficial colluvium that was not sampled the entire diamond core was split (halved) and sampled at 1m intervals. Sample procedures are identical to the rock chip samples with diamond saw cut ½ core dispatched to ALS.

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,	The drilling was completed using a Mooroka mounted Longyear 44 and core recovered in a standard 3.05m core barrel. It produced HQ sized core of 63.4mm in diameter.
	depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	As all of the stratigraphy is flat lying all holes are drilled vertical and no core orientation is required. As all potentially mineralised zones lie within 100m of surface no downhole surveys were completed.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All recoveries are calculated and 1m downhole depths marked prior to geological logging and sampling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The core was drilled with a bit that has been found to work exceptionally well in sediments. Both the rotation speed and feed rate are slowed to maximise recovery.
	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.	Core recovery was greater than 95% in the mineralised intervals. The Li mineralisation is hosted in sediment that is extremely fine grained and even textured.
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.	Geological logging was completed on all core noting the rock type, grainsize, colour, presence of carbonate and sediment type to a level required to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Logging has been completed in the form of geology and recoveries. All core has been photographed both wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire core is logged noting any intervals of low or non-recovery.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All rock chips sample intervals are bagged in numbered calico bags. All core is halved using a diamond saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All rock chips were sampled dry and no splitting was undertaken. Half core is taken and bagged in consecutively numbered bags for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Both rock chip and core samples are representative of material sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	A duplicate consisting of quarter core, a standard or blank were placed in the sample stream of the drill core at a ratio of 1:10.
	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.	Half core taken as the sample with the exception of the duplicate samples where the half core was split into 2 samples consisting of a quarter core each. No duplicate samples were submitted for the rock chip sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes for both the rock chip and core samples are appropriate for grain size of material sampled. Lithium hosted in micron scale sediment minerals.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the Assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	The assay technique (ME-MS61) is a total process, as a 4 acid digest is used to remove the lithium from the sediment prior to analysis. This method was used for core samples.
	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.	These geophysical instruments are not used in assessing the mineralization at the Project. Quality control procedures during the drill program consist of inserting a standard, blank or duplicate sample into the sample stream at a ratio of 1:10. From the data to date the

	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.	results of the QC samples are within acceptable levels.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All rock chip and diamond drill results were examined by GL Smith a consultant geologist whom is contracted to the company.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled or have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data are currently stored in hardcopy and digital format in the Company's office. A hard drive copy of this is stored with GL Smith.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment was made to assay data.
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.	All rock chip sample sites were located in NAD83 UTM Zone 12N using a handheld GPS accurate to 3m. All diamond drill holes have been surveyed by Mohave Engineers.
Location of data points Data spacing and distribution	Specification of the grid system used.	NAD83 UTM Zone 12N
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All rock sample elevation data points were located using a handheld GPS. A drone enabled airphoto survey has been completed and control points and drill hole collars surveyed. A digital DTM has been created with an X axis accuracy of 40mm.

	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The rock chip samples were taken at random locations on available outcrop at intervals considered sufficient to be representative of the mineralisation style and type. The diamond drilling described in the report preceding this table are at approximately 100m centres except where the holes have been moved slightly to minimise environmental impact or due to topography.
Data spacing and distribution Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	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 rock chip samples will not be used in the establishment of a JORC compliant resource. The diamond drilling described in the report preceding this table are holes specifically used to determine the lithium grades below the surface colluvium/oxidisation, the geology and potential extent.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The rock chip samples are taken at right angles across the bedding of the sediments. The diamond holes are being drilled to a depth of ~100m to determine the geology, grade distribution and potential extents. The core sampling occurs perpendicular to the flat lying strata and is therefore representative of the mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure Sample security	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures are considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias as the vertical diamond holes were drilled into flat lying lacustrine sediments.

	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were sampled and delivered directly to ALS sample preparation facility in Tucson, Arizona.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews have yet been completed.

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 Big Sandy project consists of 311 mining claims of approximately 20 acres each, physically staked on Bureau of Land Management, Federally administered land. All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	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 claims have been granted and are subject to an annual payment. Other than the payment there is no requirement for minimum exploration or reporting. There is no expiry date on the claims.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no exploration for lithium mineralisation on this project other than that completed previously by Big Sandy Inc (wholly owned subsidiary of Hawkstone Mining Ltd).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology is characterized by flat-lying basin sediments comprising predominantly lacustrine sediments interpreted to have resulted from the alteration of tuffaceous material deposited in a broad block faulted graben. The alteration and accompanying lithium mineralisation is interpreted to have resulted from: (1) remobilisation from underlying or surrounding acid volcanics (2) interaction of hot springs within the basin and/or (3) periods of non-deposition where evaporation

		resulted in the upward migration and concentration of the lithium.
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.	All information as listed is provided in the preceding tables.
	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.	This information has not been excluded.
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.	Composite drill results at the Big Sandy Project are simple weighted averages with no upper or lower grade truncations. However significant intercepts generally include material grading >1,000 ppm Li and the higher grade internal intervals are determined by material exceeding 2,000 ppm Li.
	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.	Aggregated rock chip results have been done as a weighted average on the basis of geology. All drill samples are 1m or near 1m intervals dependent on geology. Aggregate intercepts are the weighted average of that interval.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the	Where thickness are stated from the rock chip sampling the intercepts reflect the true thickness as the sediments are flat lying.

	mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Where thicknesses are stated from the drilling the intercepts reflect the true thickness as the lacustrine sediments are flat lying.
	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').	As above.
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.	Appropriate maps are included.
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.	This release includes results to date from both the rock chip sampling and the drilling.
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.	The geology of the deposit is simple consisting of flat lying sediments within an intermontain lacustrine basin. These sediments are interpreted to have been tuffaceous sediments that have undergone alteration due to circulating groundwaters, evaporative pumping or hot springs. These processes have potentially contributed to the enhanced levels of lithium. No bulk sampling has been completed. Initial metallurgical test work shows the lithium to be acid leachable. No water table has been identified in drilling to date.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further geological mapping and rock chip sampling is planned.

		Ongoing diamond drill testing the lacustrine sediments is in planning.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The diagrams in the attached release show the zone of proposed future drilling as well as the areas of possible extensions.