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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

LITHIUM AUSTRALIA PRODUCES POSITIVE LITHIUM AND TIN DRILLING RESULTS AT SADISDORF, GERMANY.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant intercepts of lithium and tin in first diamond drill hole at Sadisdorf JV, Germany
- Three hole diamond drill program is the first drilling at Sadisdorf in nearly 30 years
- Intercepts include 32.19 metres of continuous lithium mineralisation at 0.52% Li₂O
- Significant intercepts of tin mineralisation encountered (up to 11.65 m @ 0.35 % Sn)
- Pervasive nature of lithium mineralisation confirmed, enveloping tin mineralisation

UPDATE

Lithium Australia NL (ASX: LIT) is pleased to announce preliminary results of its first drilling campaign at Sadisdorf. The project is a farm-in and JV with Tin International AG, a subsidiary of exchange listed Deutsche Rohstoff AG (FRA: DR0) as partner.

LIT aspires to use its wholly-owned and proprietary SiLeach® hydrometallurgical lithium processing technology to unlock the lithium potential and value of historical tin-polymetallic deposits such as Sadisdorf – which is ideally located to supply the European battery and electric vehicle market – by recovering lithium from the residues of conventional tin concentration processes.

The new results represent the first drilling at Sadisdorf since 1990 and follows a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 25 Mt @ 0.45 % Li₂O (0.32 % Li₂O cut-off) as [announced on the ASX on 7 December 2017](#).

The now completed three hole diamond drill program was designed to confirm historic data and test the outer boundaries of the mineral resource model.



Figure 1: Drill rig at Sadisdorf.

Logging of drill core and compliance with appropriate QAQC procedures have been supervised by consultant CSA Global. Drill hole intercepts of mineralized sections have been calculated by CSA Global.

RESULTS

Results from the hole first completed, SDDH-17-02T, are now available and are shown as composites in Tables 1 (lithia values) and Table 2 (tin values) below, with accompanying cross sections.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li ₂ O %
SDDH-17-02T	35.89	68.08	32.19	0.52

Table 1: Significant intercept of lithium mineralisation, 0.32 % Li₂O cut-off.

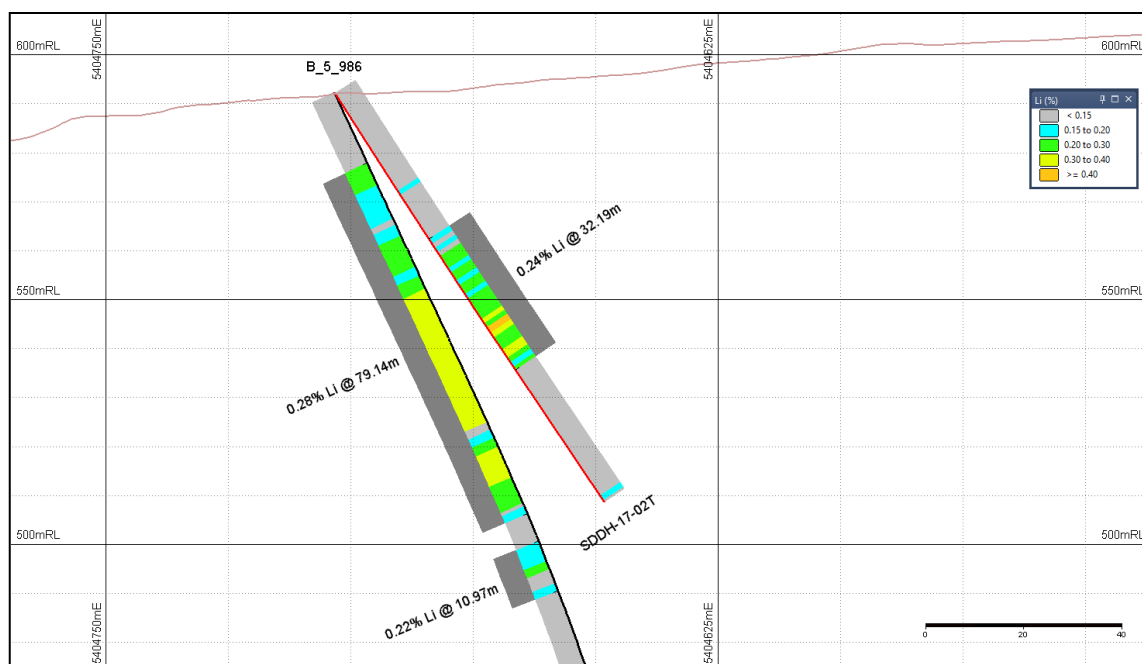


Figure 2: Lithium mineralisation encountered in drill hole SDDH-17-02T, historic drill hole B 5 for comparison, looking south.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sn %
SDDH-17-02T	37.08	42.08	5.00	0.57
SDDH-17-02T	54.54	66.19	11.65	0.35
SDDH-17-02T	92.71	100.80	8.09	0.42

Table 2: Significant intercepts of tin mineralization, 0.2 % Sn cut-off.

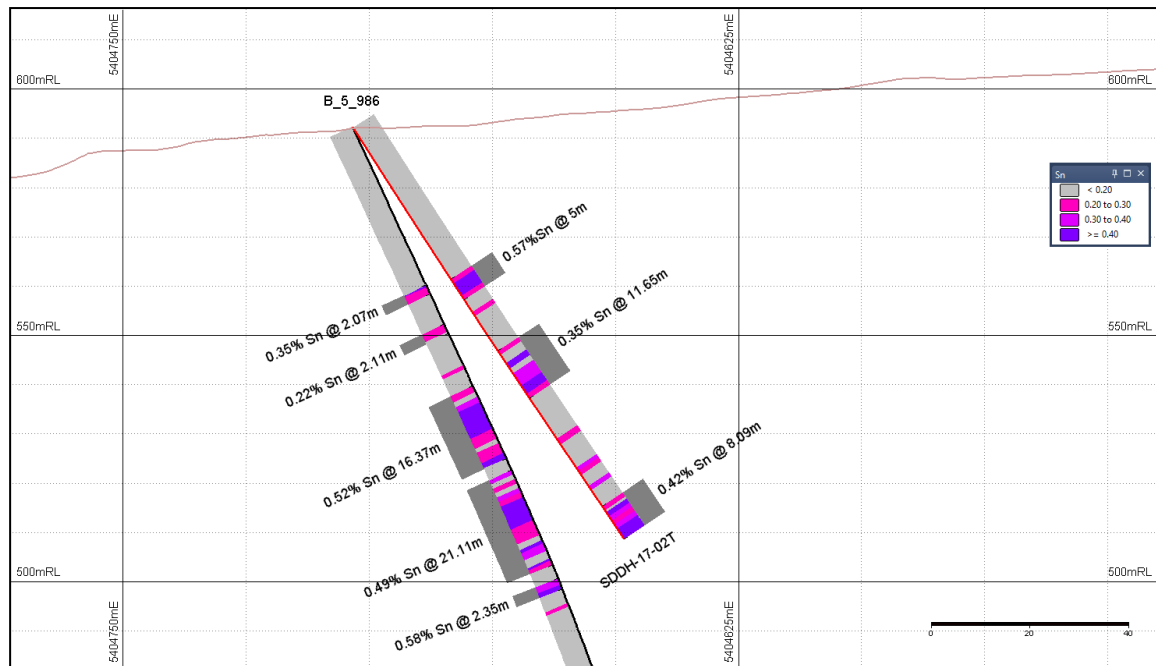


Figure 3: Tin mineralisation encountered in drill hole SDDH-17-02T, historic drill hole B 5 for comparison, looking south.

Drill hole SDDH-17-02T was terminated 100.8 m down-hole due to deviation from the designed drill path. A re-drill of the hole, identified as SDDH-17-02TA, was completed in early April.

Results for drill hole SDDH-17-02TA and for the third and final hole in the programme, SDDH-17-01T, designed for a total length of 310 m, are expected towards the end of May.

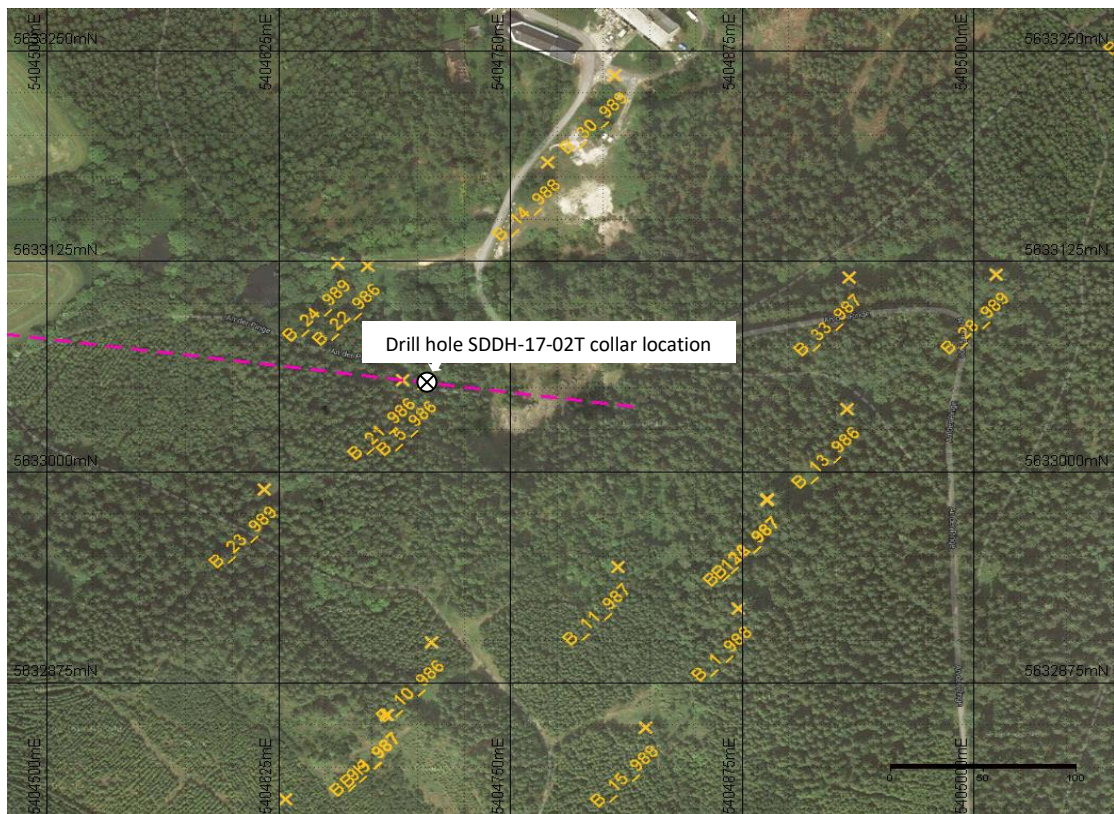


Figure 4: Location of drill hole SDDH-17-02T, to the south of the historic processing facility.

Geological logging indicates conformity of drill hole SDDH-17-02T compared to historic logs. A final evaluation of the drill program compared to historic data will follow after receipt of all assays from the drilling programme and interpretation of the geochemical data.

Drill hole SDDH-17-02T was designed to test the western edge of the current mineral resource envelope. Information obtained from this drill program confirms historic geological interpretations regarding petrographic units and their extent. Moreover, high grade intercepts (excerpt in table 3) support the approach of treating Sadisdorf as a polymetallic lithium-tin bearing greisen system.

Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Li ₂ O (%)	Sn (%)
S27-056	38.08	39.08	0.37	0.56
S27-057	39.08	40.08	0.23	1.06
S27-058	40.08	41.08	0.45	0.75
S27-079	57.54	58.54	1.16	0.79
S27-081	58.54	58.9	1.02	0.53
S27-082	58.9	60.08	0.71	0.18
S27-087	63.08	64.08	0.72	0.55
S27-088	64.08	65.08	0.71	0.62

Table 3: Selected samples of high grade mineralisation (tin and lithium).

Confirmation of historic tin mineralisation at Sadisdorf is significant in the context of long-term improving tin prices as shown below in Figure 5 and tin increasingly regarded as a strategic technology metal.

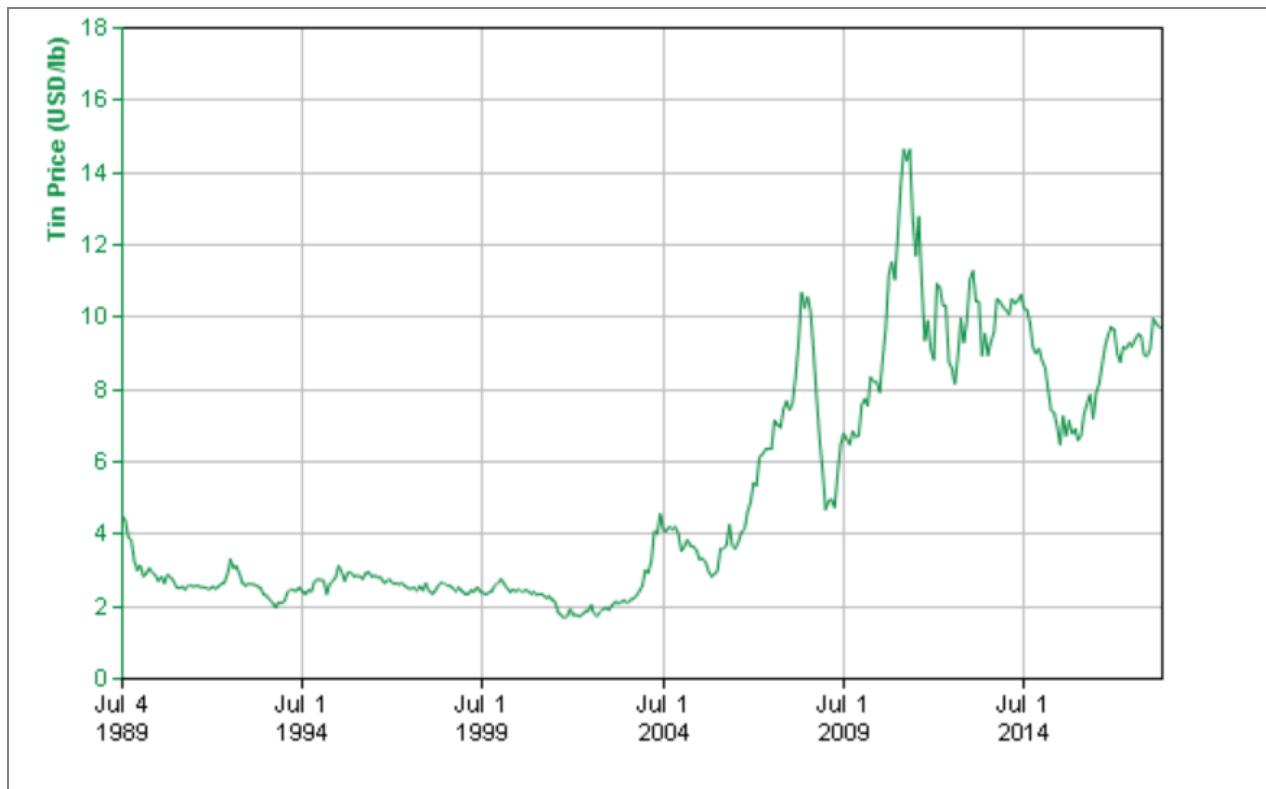


Figure 5: Long term tin prices in USD/lb. Source: infomine.com

Managing Director of Lithium Australia, Adrian Griffin, commented:

"Firstly, this is a welcome start to our first on-the-ground work at Sadisdorf – placing the Company at the forefront of the burgeoning battery chemical sector – much of which is European led.

The mineralisation encountered in the first drill hole strongly supports our vision of unlocking the value of the historic tin-tungsten Sadisdorf mine by adding lithium as an additional value driver, at a location in close geographical proximity to emerging European new era battery markets.

Our SiLeach® processing technology is ideally suited for processing Sadisdorf's greisen-style poly-metallic mineralisation which contains abundant lithium micas.

With tin increasingly regarded as a strategic technology metal, the tin assays encountered also confirm our view of the potential of Sadisdorf as a significant polymetallic deposit.

Testwork on fresh samples will commence shortly and we look forward to the full assay results from the remaining two drill holes."

Adrian Griffin - Managing Director

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About Lithium Australia NL

Lithium Australia aspires to 'close the loop' on the energy-metal cycle. Its disruptive extraction processes are designed to convert *all* lithium silicates to lithium chemicals, from which advanced components for the battery industry can be created. By uniting resources and the best available technology, Lithium Australia seeks to establish a vertically integrated lithium processing business.

MEDIA CONTACTS

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Competent Persons' Statement – Lithium Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement that relates to in situ lithium Mineral Resources for Sadisdorf is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Thomas Branch under the direction and supervision of Dr Andrew Scogings, as outlined in Lithium Australia's [ASX announcement](#) 7 December 2017. Dr Scogings takes overall responsibility for the report. Dr Scogings is a Member of both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012). Dr Scogings consents to the inclusion of such information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for Lithium Australia – Sadisdorf Project, located in Germany, as at February 2018.

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"> <i>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.</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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>This JORC Table 1 refers to new drill core completed in 2017/2018 at Sadisdorf. The recent drilling data comprises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Diamond drill hole (DD) for 100.8m, with associated Lithological, Geotechnical, and un-orientated Structural logging, and Assay data. It was outside of the current drillers ability to drill oriented core at this time. An optical scan of the drill hole was performed (downhole survey with a camera for oriented structural mapping). XRF measurements per meter interval using a Niton scanner. <p>Samples are quarter-core samples, cut perpendicular to inferred dip. Quarter core is sufficient in size, and appropriate for this type of mineralisation due to the large diameter (102mm internal) of the core.</p> <p>Lithological logging was undertaken prior to sample interval selection to determine the key geological domains. Sample intervals within these domains were kept at 1m intervals, and at contacts were either shortened/extended by ~0.3m. If the geological boundary sample was between 0.3m and 0.7m then it was taken as its own sample.</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) were drawn up ahead of time by the client, and followed during the drilling campaign, to ensure consistency in the sampling program.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter,</i> 	<p>Drilling was undertaken using standard wireline core drilling, using diamond encrusted bits.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	<p>Core diameter was 102mm (internal diameter)</p> <p>Core runs were planned to be every 1.5m, but in areas of difficult ground varied from 0.2m to 1.7m.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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>Core recoveries were measured by comparing drill-run lengths (annotated from drill plods and marked in the core trays) against recovered core lengths.</p> <p>Recoveries were poor (~40-50%) in the upper 5 meters due to the presence of colluvium and sap-rock) however the vast majority of drill runs returned excellent core recoveries with a total mean of 93% for the hole.</p> <p>No relationship exists between grade and recoveries.</p> <p>Some of the core loss in the fresh rock can be attributed to the method used by the driller to fit core into trays by means of a core saw. Zones of significant loss were recorded in proximity to fault breccias or zones of poor RQD.</p> <p>No significant issues are observed with respect to core recoveries.</p>
<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>Each hole has been qualitatively logged in detail for lithology, geotechnical and un-orientated structural data.</p> <p>All drill core logging was recorded at the core shed facility in Leipzig, and data captured directly into an Excel based logging template.</p> <p>With respect to lithological logging, up to three litho-code types were captured per interval along with the primary alteration and mineralisation associations. If more than one lithology was logged within the interval, then a percentage field was used to define relative abundances of each type.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>A set of rules were defined to qualitatively determine the lithology type as a greisen where the alteration of the interval was 50% or higher. If greisenisation was not the primary lithology type, then it was captured as an alteration, rather than a secondary lithology where applicable. This qualitative rule, was occasionally superseded in areas of brecciated core, where late stage intrusives required the use of the third additional field to capture detailed logging where the primary lithology was the intrusive, but the interval contained brecciated fragments (on a scale of 2-30cm blocks) of host rock that was determined as highly greisenised gneissic material.</p> <p>Geotechnical information was captured per each drill run, as defined by the tags in the core trays. Recovery information was not captured at the rig site.</p> <p>The main structural features were captured as interval data, this primarily involved logging of the main fault zone intervals.</p> <p>Structural data was also captured as event data for Joints both closed and open (JN/JC), veins (VN) and the start and end of main fault zones.</p> <p>Drill and sample logging data is adequate and appropriate for determination of geological domains.</p> <p>The core has been digitally photographed.</p>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<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> 	<p>The entire drill core length was sawn in half, and the right side (looking downhole) sawn again to produce a quarter core of the 102mm diameter core. The top side (left hand when looking down the second cutline) of this quarter core was sent</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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>for analysis, with the remaining quarter used for duplicate core samples (1 per each set of 15 samples).</p> <p>Quarter-core sampling is appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Sadisdorf due to the large diameter of drilling employed in 2017/2018 (102mm internal).</p> <p>The remaining core is being kept for bulk metallurgical, and recovery test work.</p> <p>Each quarter core sample was weighed before dispatch to check consistency in the bulk material being sent for analysis. The average weight per sample taken within the fresh rock was around 3.99kg.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<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>Samples from the campaign ranged from 0.86kg (oxide) to 6.42kg (fresh), with an overall mean of 4.02kg.</p> <p>Crushing, pulverizing, splitting from a 250 g (Prep-31Y) split passing 75micron (85%) was performed at ALS Loughrea in Ireland, F-ELE82, ME-MS89L and ME-XRF10 (fluorine, Na-peroxide fusion and XRF for tin [code Sn-XRF10]) were performed at ALS Vancouver in Canada, descriptions of analysis techniques are listed below;</p> <p>ME-MS89L – Na₂O₂ fusion, and ICP-MS, for Li and associated accessory minerals (fusion should represent complete digestion of Li-bearing minerals and results will be compared with ME-MS61).</p> <p>ME-MS61L – Four acid digest and ICP-MS/ICP-AES, for 48 elements including Li and Sn (initially used for all previous Li analyses).</p> <p>Sn-XRF10 - X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy using Lithium borate flux (required due to the resistive nature of</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>cassiterite).</p> <p>Every fourth sample was also analyzed for fluorine content using F-ELE82</p> <p>QA/QC samples were inserted at every 5th sample, CRM's were sourced from GEOSTATS GTA-08 (Li-Ta pulp), AMIS - AMIS 0020 (Sn) and OREAS 147,148 and 149 (Li-Nb-Sn pulp), blanks used were AMIS 0405 (Blank Silica chips), and OREAS C26c (Blank Basalt chips).</p> <p>Lithium Australia have a comprehensive QA/QC program in place. The results of QA/QC samples were reviewed with no significant issues identified.</p> <p>QA/QC results from this hole are summarised below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CRM's – All reported within expected limits - Blanks – reported show no significant contamination - Duplicates – Acceptable results for Li. Sn duplicates show poor precision which will be monitored moving forward
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. 	<p>CSA Global was onsite to conduct all logging and supervise the first sample dispatch up to 60m, during which time CSA Global reviewed the sampling procedure undertaken by the client and confirmed no issues. CSA global also independently verified significant intersections.</p>
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. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>The planned collar coordinates, and alignment pegs were surveyed in by GEOKART Ingeniervermessungsgesellschaft mbH. Final hole collars were then picked up once the hole had been completed.</p> <p>Survey alignment checks were carried out by Fugro Germany</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Land GmbH, and GFL Geophysik during the drilling of SDDH-17-02T.</p> <p>In both cases the drill hole azimuth for SDDH-17-02T plotted within acceptable limits of the B_5_986 trace, when observed in plan view.</p> <p>Both companies, however, noted a significant deviation from the planned dip from the onset of drilling, although cross checks between traces based on each dataset vary by up to 2.9m at the 100m depth mark.</p> <p>Some of this variation can be attributed to the different tool types used, and the magnetic influence, and correction factors used if applicable.</p> <p>CSA Global has recommended that the client follow up with both companies on the methods used during the downhole survey, and if applicable how corrections for true north have been calculated for the survey data.</p> <p>There is also the issue of comparing twin hole datasets with respect to the historic survey data, that has not been verified as to have been accurately adjusted to true north.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Samples were sampled at 1m nominal sample length broken on geological boundaries.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a</i> 	<p>The hole was planned for twin drilling, and to obtain Metallurgical samples. However, due to the deviation in dip the hole will be used as confirmation of mineralisation identified in historic drill hole B_5_986 as well as for</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	metallurgical testwork. Observations on short range variability between the two holes, and the historic hole will also be of interest.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Drill core was removed from the drill site at Sadisdorf to the core shed in Leipzig on a regular basis using standard procedures.</p> <p>Subsequent to logging and sample preparation, sample dispatch was through a reputable commercial carrier.</p> <p>All retained drill core are stored in a locked room within the core storage facility.</p> <p>All pulps will be returned from the commercial laboratories and stored appropriately at the facility in Leipzig.</p> <p>CSA cannot verify the security of samples submitted for assay but has no reason to suspect any issues. Sample transport from Ireland to Canada was performed by ALS following their internal QAQC procedures and using their own infrastructure and logistic services and is unlikely to be subjected to any security or other issues.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	No Audits or reviews have been undertaken at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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>Tin International AG (TIN) a 61.5% owned subsidiary of Deutsche Rohstoff AG. #12-4741.1/668, granted 6th Feb 2013 until 31st December 2020, area 2,250,300m². Tin International and Lithium Australia are Joint Venture Partners for the Sadisdorf project, details of the JV are explained in the press release "Tin International and Lithium Australia agree to JV in Germany" https://lithium-au.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/1649820.pdf</p> <p>Forested area - access and mining possible but needs to be investigated. FFH - area (Flora Fauna Habitat), a weaker protection status not impeding any mining activity but requiring permits and assessments. Documents are provided.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Historic data in the form of DD (ranged between BQ and NQ) and channel sampling was captured in 1940-50, and 1980's.</p> <p>This work is supported by historic maps and level plans.</p> <p>Tin International undertook re-analysis of 425 pulp as well as re-sampling and re-analysis of 40 drill core samples to investigate the validity of historic data, prior to creation of an Sn MRE estimate in 2014 by CSA Global.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																					
		<p>Further confirmatory sampling completed by Lithium Australia, comprising underground grab sampling, drill core, and underground sample pulps was completed before a Li MRE was reported in 2017 by CSA Global.</p>																					
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Polyphase Sn/Li/W +- Cu Greisen. Min. 4 granites intruded into Gneissic basement with a major central fault + explosion breccia. Greisen minz = HG, stock work Minz = LG. The deposit is related to a structurally-complicated cataclasite and sub-volcanic complex, located within Proterozoic gneisses. The deposit occurs at the intersection between a NNW-trending cataclasis zone and a NE-trending brittle fracture zone, that had been reactivated many times. The centre of the deposit is formed by a multiple intrusion of tin granite (G1±G4) into a large fluid explosive breccia. At the surface, rocks of G1±G3 granites (outer granite) outcrop with a large inner greisen (+Li) forming a radial cupola around G4</p>																					
Drill hole Information	<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><ol 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</i>	<p>Collar information for the hole are tabulated below:</p> <table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Azi</th><th>Dip</th><th>Depth</th></tr><tr><td>SDDH-17-02T</td><td>5404703.4</td><td>5633052.3</td><td>592.4</td><td>280</td><td>-56</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>B_5_986</td><td>5404703.4</td><td>5633052.3</td><td>592.4</td><td>280</td><td>-65</td><td>334.35</td></tr></table> <p>A plan map of the position of the new collar compared to the</p>	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	SDDH-17-02T	5404703.4	5633052.3	592.4	280	-56	100	B_5_986	5404703.4	5633052.3	592.4	280	-65	334.35
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth																	
SDDH-17-02T	5404703.4	5633052.3	592.4	280	-56	100																	
B_5_986	5404703.4	5633052.3	592.4	280	-65	334.35																	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	<p>previous drilling is provided in the press release.</p> <p>Historic collars are detailed in the Press release “7 December 2017 – Maiden Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate for Sadisdorf Project”. On Lithium Australia’s website. https://lithiumau.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/07122017-Maiden-lithium-Mineral-Resource-estimate-for-Sadisdorf.pdf</p>
<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 (e.g. 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>Initial sample lengths were typically 1 meter but broken on boundaries.</p> <p>Sample intercepts were composited to a mean grade of 0.15% Li and 0.2% Sn for a downhole thickness of 5 and 2 m respectively. No accounting for true thickness was applied.</p>
<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>Combination of polyphase vein/ seam like mineralisation with vertically extensive pipe and a radial, cupola with the G4 contact.</p> <p>Down hole intercepts are likely to penetrate the roof and/or wall of the tabular/cylindrical Outer Greisen and so do not represent true thickness.</p>
<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> 	<p>Included in the Press Release.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Significant Intercepts reported to ensure representative reporting of results.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Surface geochemical survey (Ag, Ba, Be, Bi, Co, Cu, Li, Mn, Mo, Pb, Sn) and geophysical survey data (geoelectric survey) are available (all hard copy) but are not relevant in the context of this announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	Further metallurgical testwork is planned for samples from the Inner and Outer Greisens to verify lithium recoveries using the SiLeach® process.