

11 August 2022

WIDE PEGMATITE INTERCEPTED AT LEI PROSPECT

Highlights

- + **Maiden hole (BYDD001) from Phase 1 diamond drilling program at Lei Prospect intersects significant pegmatite :**
 - 43m of pegmatite intersected downhole from 191.9m to 234.9m, which included 3m of wall rock from 211.6m
- + **Indicates extension of pegmatite system at depth beneath historical RC discovery hole intercept at Lei Prospect:**
 - 12m at 1.43% Li₂O and 16m @ 0.69% Li₂O in hole KBRC024
- + **Second diamond drill hole (BYLDD002) at Lei Prospect underway**

Lithium Plus Minerals Limited (ASX: LPM) (**Lithium Plus** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise the maiden diamond drill hole (BYDD001) from the Phase 1 drill program is complete. A thick downhole interval of 43m of pegmatite from 191.9m has been intersected. This initial Phase 1 hole was positioned to target down-dip expression of lithium mineralization approximately 50m below the discovery RC hole (KBRC024). The discovery hole was drilled in 2017 by Kingston Resources, which returned a highly encouraging 12m at 1.43% Li₂O from spodumene-bearing pegmatite.

Hole BYDD001 provides positive confirmation of extension of the spodumene-bearing pegmatite system at depth. The core sample has been transferred to the Lithium Plus logging facility in Darwin for detailed logging and sampling. Retained core is scheduled to be processed for hyperspectral scanning through the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) later this month. The hylogger scan will capture spectroscopic data to facilitate detailed characterisation of the mineralogical composition of the core.

The completed diamond hole is the first of up to 9 holes of a two phase (1,800m) diamond drilling program at Lei. The second Phase 1 diamond hole (BYLDD002) is currently underway. Results from Phase 1 holes (3 in total) are set to provide detailed characterisation and key structural information to support further drill planning and targeting.

Phase 2 is planned to include up to 6 holes over 1,200m. It is set to follow the previously announced Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program (refer LPM ASX release dated 15 June 2022) to target further definition of lithium bearing pegmatites at the Lei Prospect.

Commenting on the diamond drilling program, Executive Chairman, Dr Bin Guo, said:

“We are pleased with the samples from our maiden diamond hole at the Lei Prospect, which have visibly validated the historical spodumene-bearing pegmatite system at Depth, and provide us confidence that we may have a significant lithium discovery at Bynoe. We look forward to processing the core and

receiving the assay results in the coming weeks as well as the results from the second cored hole. With the RC rig starting soon, we remain confident for the potential to delineate a maiden lithium resource by Q1 2023.”



Figure 1: First Diamond drilling BYLDD001 at Lei



Figure 2: Boxed core samples from BYLDD001



Figure 3: Sample of BYLDD001 core



Figure 4: Processing pegmatite core at LPM Darwin Facility

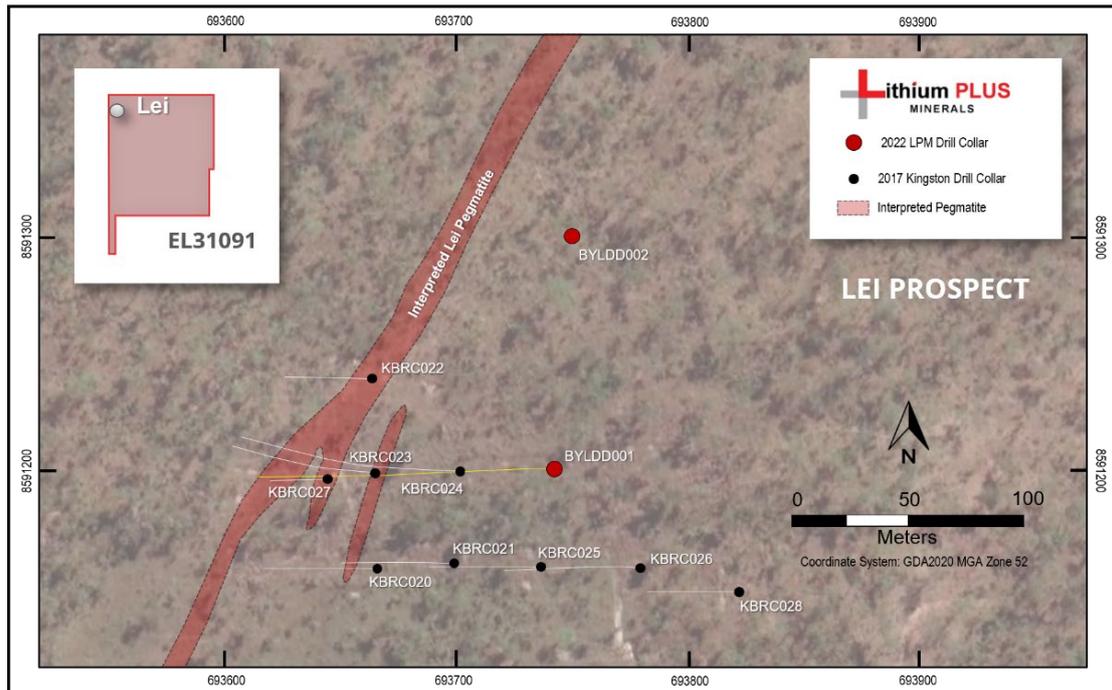


Figure 5: Drillhole locations at Lei Prospect, Bynoe

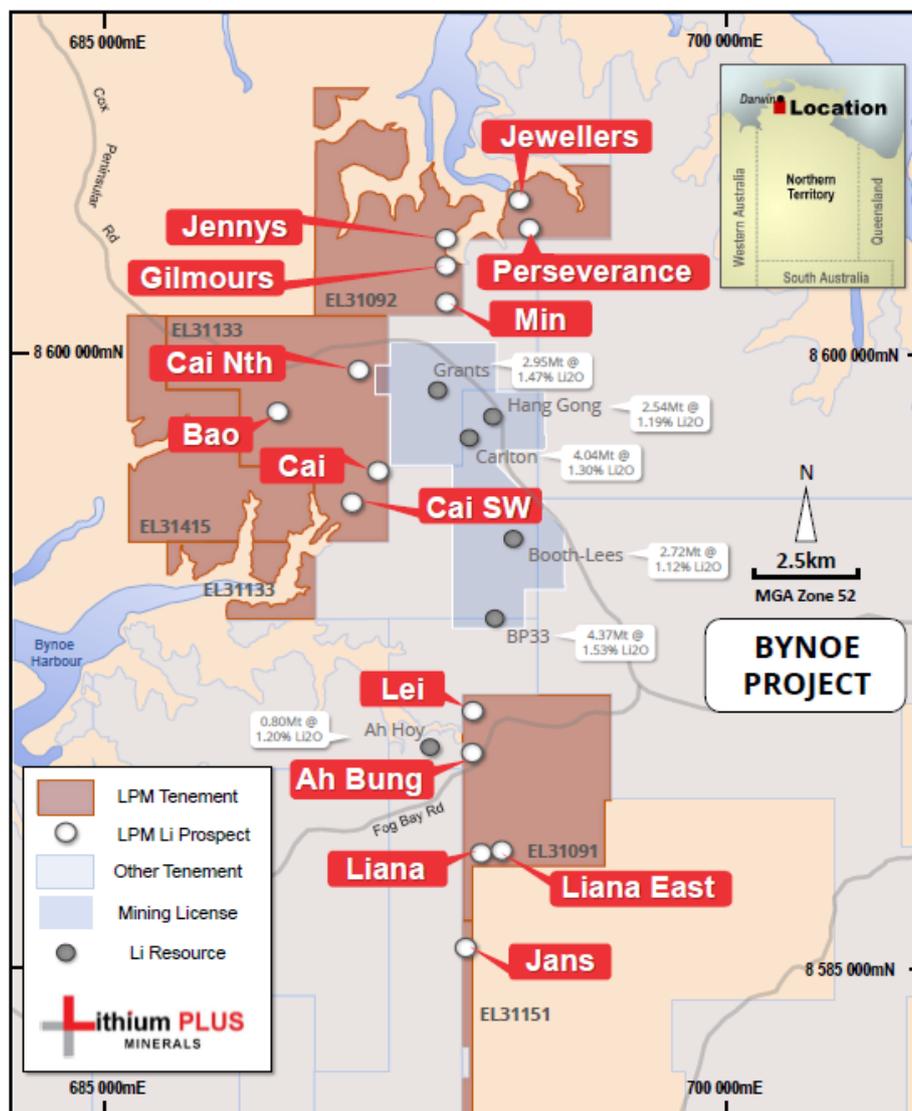


Figure 6: Bynoe Project Location map

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results for the Bynoe Lithium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Bryce Healy, Exploration Manager of Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd. Dr Healy is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and he has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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". Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Lithium Plus.

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About Lithium Plus Minerals

Lithium Plus Minerals Limited (ASX: LPM) is an Australian Lithium exploration company with 21 tenements in the Northern Territory grouped into the following projects:

Bynoe Lithium Project

Situated on the Cox Peninsula, 45 km south of Darwin, on the northern end of the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt, with 11 granted tenements covering 297 km². Geologically centred around the Bynoe Pegmatite Field, the tenements share a border with Core Lithium's Finnis mine development. Significant lithium mineralisation was discovered at Lei in 2017 within the north-northeast trending spodumene bearing pegmatites. Current drill ready targets are Lei, SW Cai, Cai and Perseverance.

Wingate Lithium Project

Located 150km south of Darwin, this single tenement (EL31132) covers the Wingate Mountains Pegmatite District, the southern part of the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt. It contains the known presence of pegmatites with little exploration and minor historical production of tin. Historical gold workings (Fletcher's Gully) are present.

Arunta Lithium Projects

Barrow Creek

Located in the Northern Arunta pegmatite province, 300km north of Alice Springs. Historic tin and tantalum production and the presence of spodumene in nearby Anningie Pegmatite field suggest lithium potential.

Spotted Wonder

Located approx. 200km north-north-east of Alice Springs with proven lithium mineralisation, with amblygonite present in the Delmore Pegmatite.

Moonlight

Located within the Harts Range Pegmatite Field, approx. 200km north-east of Alice Springs. Presence of pegmatites containing elbaite, indicative of lithium enrichment.

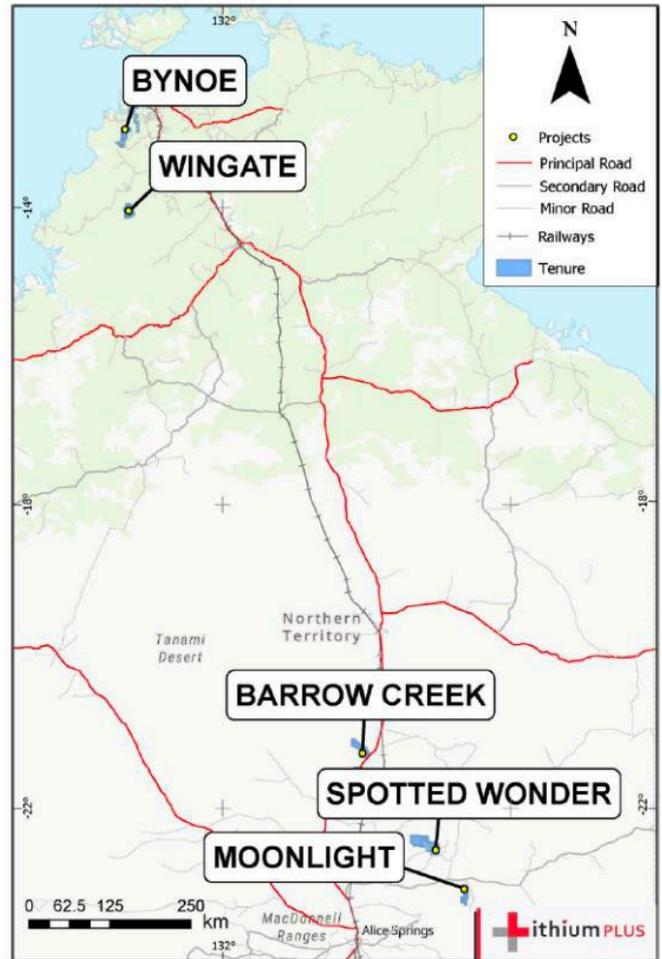


Table 1: Lithium Plus Minerals 2022 Lei drill hole location

Hole ID	Collar Co-ordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 52		Survey Data				Pegmatite Intercepts			
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Mag Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Est True Width (m)
BYLDD001	693743	8591200	24	268	-60	235.7	191.9	211.6	19.7	12.6
							214.6	234.9	20.3	12.4

JORC, 2012 Edition: Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to current 2022 Lithium Plus Minerals (LPM) drilling currently underway at the Lei Prospect, Bynoe Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 downhole 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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current drilling reported in this release at the Lei Prospect, Bynoe related to drill hole BYLDD001 completed using diamond drilling with HQ core. The hole was pre-collared to a depth of 48m using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The diamond hole was drilled to a planned depth of 235m. The drillholes will be sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. Larger diameter HQ core was preferred as a sample technique due to the coarse nature of mineralogy in the target lithology. Sampling will adopt a recommended 1 metre of core length to maintain representivity and based on observed sample heterogeneity. The core will be cut in half by a diamond core saw with care taken to sample the same side of core for a representative sample. The sampling has not yet been completed and will be reported in further detail at the appropriate time.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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"> The diamond hole BYLDD001 has been drilled with Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collar to a depth of 48m drilling technique using a reputable local drilling contractor (May Drilling Pty Ltd) Diamond coring was drilled by May Drilling using an Elton HD 900 track mounted Drill Rig. Core diameter is HQ (63.5mm) standard tube. Core is oriented with a Reflex Ez-Trac tool, the oriented core line is recorded for length and confidence and is never sampled, preserving the line for future use. RC drilling was sampled using a 4 3/4 -inch face bit. The RC pre-collar has been drilled to a depth from 48m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Diamond drill recovery is recorded run by run reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. <p>Geological logging currently documents core recoveries within 95% of expected with nothing recorded concerning the amount and consistency of material recovered from the drilling.</p>
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary geological logging identifying the primary lithologies and core run recovery has been undertaken by suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the diamond hole. Detailed logging of mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, structure, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit is currently being undertaken at the Company's core logging facility. Logging will be stored in MX Deposit Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. All core trays will be photographed in natural light and UV light-response will be captured on photos for select spodumene-bearing pegmatite intervals. The detailed logging of pegmatite intervals will be supported by hyperspectral scanning through the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) to capture spectroscopic data aimed at understanding the mineralogical composition of the core. The level of detailed logging is aimed at supporting detailed geological modelling considered appropriate for future potential Resource estimation and metallurgical studies.
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"> The pegmatite intervals (and up to 3m of the immediate wallrock) within the drillhole will be sampled on intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts and structure. Sampling length will range up to 1.0 metre of core length, appropriate to geology and mineralogy. Sampling is ½ cut core by diamond core saw by experienced LPM personnel at core cutting facilities at May Drilling. ½ HQ core size is considered by LPM to be the minimum acceptable standard for representivity of pegmatite samples. Sampled core will be transported to North Australian Laboratories (NAL) in Pine Creek for sample analysis. ½ core will be retained at the LPM core facility for future work and reference. Sample preparation and associated QA/QC protocol has not been undertaken and will be reported at the appropriate time.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample analysis has not been undertaken and will be reported at the appropriate time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<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"> Detailed logging of the core is entered directly into MX Deposit Geochemical Database software. MX Deposit utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. The logging is routinely checked and manually verified within MX deposit against core, photos and recovery by the exploration manager and the site Drill Core procedures are routinely verified by the Site manager. Audits of the logging will be periodically done by external consultants. The logging data will also be supported by detailed hyperspectral logging and assay data. Sample analysis has not been undertaken and will be reported at the appropriate time.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<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>Drill Collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill collar location has been recorded in the field using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS). The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL. Locational accuracy is in the order of ± 10 m in X-Y and ± 15 m in rL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DGPS with more accuracy (to ± 1 m). <p>Drill hole direction and downhole surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole surveys are routinely measured at 30m intervals with a Reflex's Ez-Trac downhole survey tool.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<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"> Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect. The current hole has been positioned to specifically targets beneath a pegmatite intersected in historical drilling at a distance suitable to define structural trends and establish continuity of the pegmatite body. No sampling has been undertaken and will be reported at the appropriate time.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<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"> The reported drillhole has been oriented to intersect the structure/geology containing or controlling the pegmatite dyke at a high angle based on projections from surface outcrops and modelled subsurface occurrences from DGPR survey lines and historical drilling. Generally, the orientation is appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced given the observed mineralogy within the pegmatite body.
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core is collected by LPM personnel from site and transported to the core logging facility in Darwin daily. The logging facility is within a secure industrial premises, within a gated and fenced complex. The core is currently being logged in detail and processed for sampling prior to be transported the preferred analytical laboratory for analysis.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No review or audit has been conducted on the current drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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"> The Bynoe project is centered around 15 km south of Darwin (at 12°40'S latitude, 130° 45'W longitude). The drilling reported here took place at the Cai, Lei, Liana and Bao prospects which are located within EL's 31133 and 31091 respectively. Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd are the registered holders of 22 EL's (see Table 2.1). The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR Title Division.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration of pegmatite hosted mineralisation has occurred in the Bynoe region predominantly through historical small-scale workings targeting Sn ± Ta and through regional recent RC drilling programs by Core Exploration and Liantown Resources. Within Lithium Plus's target areas only historical workings and sparsely selected rock chip samples (pegmatite + host rock) have been previously undertaken. First pass drilling on the mentioned prospects was conducted by Kingston Resources under the current tenure in 2017.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tenements listed above form part of LPM's Bynoe Project which is in the Bynoe Pegmatite Field (NTGS Report 16). The Bynoe pegmatite field extends for some 70km in length and extending up to 15km in width. The pegmatites occur as clusters, in groups or a single body hosted within the metasedimentary rocks (turbiditic) of the Burrell Creek Formation and Welltree Metamorphics proximal to the Two Sisters Granite (ca 1850). The NTGS have interpreted the pegmatite occurrences to have evolved from the S-type Two Sisters Granite giving an age of ~1850 Ma. Individual pegmatites range from narrow metre-scale veins to broad lozenge-shaped bodies several tens of meters in width and up to 500m in length, and generally conform to the regional schistosity (structural fabric). The Bynoe pegmatites are characteristically 'LCT' type (Lithium-caesium-tantalum). It has been reported many of the pegmatite occurrences exhibit highly weathered clay-quartz saprolite surface expressions to significant depth. Weathering has likely stripped the pegmatite of the key lithium mineral spodumene (and possibly Tantalum) requiring deeper drilling to test for lithium grades. In drill core, the fresh pegmatite is composed of extremely coarse spodumene (20–30%), quartz, albite, microcline and muscovite (in decreasing order of abundance), along with accessory amblygonite, apatite, cassiterite, ilmenite, rutile, and rare columbite, tantalite, tourmaline (elbaite), fluorite, topaz and beryl (NTGS, 2017).
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 1 for drill hole information No drilling or material assay information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no assay results reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The azimuth and dip data for all holes is presented in Table 1. Drill hole BYLDD001 has been drilled at an azimuth toward ~270° angles approximating 60° dip on the interpretation of north-northeast vertical to steeply east-dipping pegmatite body. The nature and dip of the pegmatite occurrences are still being evaluated. Estimated true widths are reported in Table 1 and are estimated to be around 60 to 70% of downhole width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures 5
Balanced reporting	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All current exploration results for drill hole BYLDD001 have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant drilling exploration programs and Deep Ground Penetrating Radar (DGPR) surveys have been undertaken at the Lei Prospect by Kingston Resources in 2017. Much of this historical data has been recovered, validated to the extent that it can, and accessed for use in development of the preliminary geological model for the Lei Mineralisation and current exploration program design.
Further work	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithium Plus Minerals is conducting additional RC and DD drilling at its Lei Prospects and will use. This will include further assessment of potential targets and prospects. Refer main body of the report.