ASX / TSX ANNOUNCEMENT

8 November 2017

Advantage Lithium CAU07 and CAU16 drilling results from Cauchari

Orocobre Limited (ORE:ASX, ORL:TSX) (Orocobre) is pleased to provide further drilling results announced by Advantage Lithium Corp. ("Advantage Lithium", TSXV:AAL, OTCQX: AVLIF, 35% owned by Orocobre) with initial sampling from CAU07 and CAU16 holes averaging 635 mg/l and 619mg/l lithium respectively.

Details are provided in the attached release from Advantage Lithium with updated drill locations.

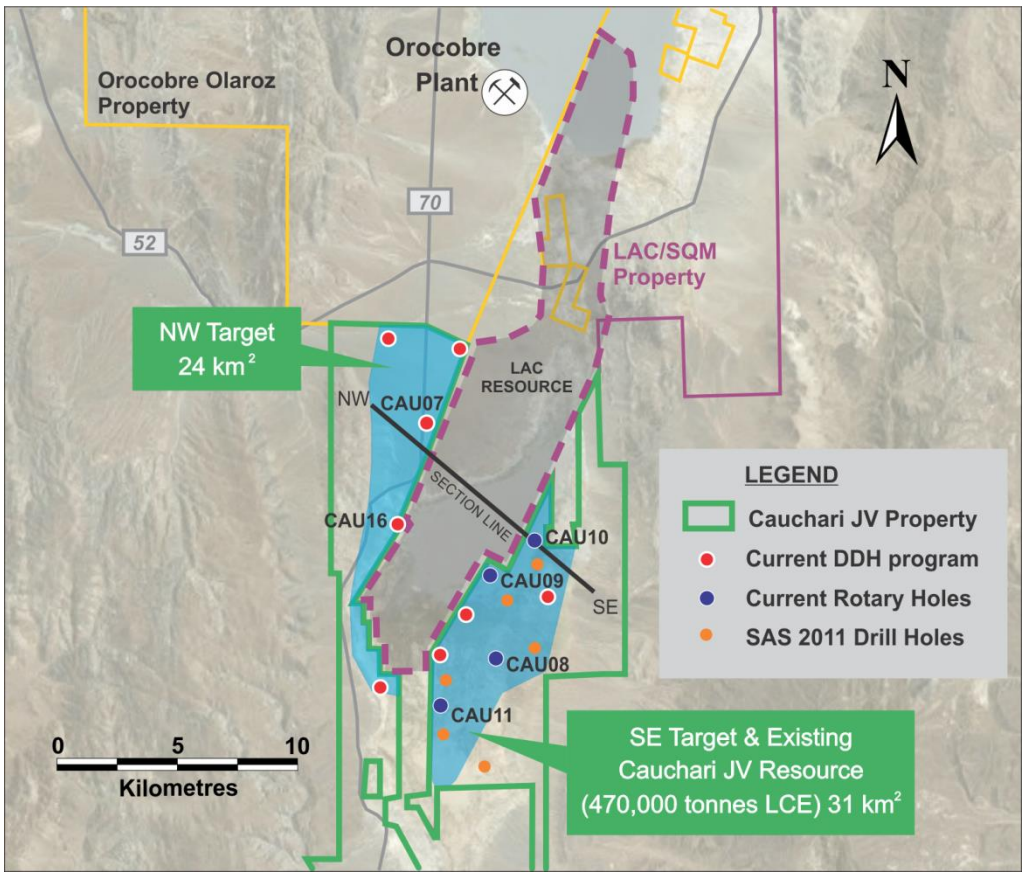

Figure 1: Location of CAU07 and CAU16 drill holes relative to previous drilling

Drill Hole Location and Details

Exploration Hole Number	Total Depth (m)	Installed Depth (m)	Assay Interval (m)	Lithium (mg/l avg)	Potassium (mg/l avg)	Drilling method	Coordinates Gauss Kruger Argentine Zone3		Elevation mean sea level (m)	Azimuth	Dip
							Easting	Northing			
CAU07	274.5	To be deepened	236 m only	635	4,772	Diamond	3,421,199	7,383,989	3,940	0	-90
CAU16	321.5	Not yet installed	169-199	619	4,878	Diamond	3,419,935	7,379,900	3,900	0	-90

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NEWS RELEASE **November 7, 2017**

Cauchari JV Drilling Update
Excellent Initial Results in First Two NW Sector Holes
CAU07 brine 635 mg/l Lithium and CAU16 brine 619 mg/l Lithium

Vancouver, British Columbia, November 7, 2017 – Advantage Lithium Corp. (the "Company" or "Advantage Lithium") (TSX Venture: AAL) (OTCQX: AVLIF) is pleased to provide this update on the first sample results from CAU07 and CAU16 in the previously undrilled NW Sector of the Cauchari JV property located in Jujuy Province, Argentina.

Highlights:

- **Brine body discovered with high Lithium concentrations in NW Sector, where there was no previous drilling**
- **Initial samples from CAU07 returned an average of 635 mg/l Lithium and 4,772 mg/l Potassium at a depth of 236 m**
- **Initial samples from CAU16 between 169 and 199 m averaged 619 mg/l Lithium and 4,878 mg/l Potassium**
- **Samples from both holes show low Mg/Li ratios averaging 2.0:1 and 2.3:1 respectively**
- **Diamond drilling encountered extensive sandy sediments in both holes, suggesting high porosity and good permeability characteristics making it attractive for brine extraction**
- **Additional drilling is planned for resource definition in the NW Sector and to assess brine flows**
- **Diamond hole CAU16 located 4.5 km south of CAU07 further opens up the potential of the NW Sector.**

President & CEO Mr. David Sidoo commented: "Initial high grade results of 635 and 619 mg/l Lithium amid a thick sequence of sandy sediments in the NW Sector confirm the potential of this highly prospective area to be a fast track lithium development project. Additional drilling will be planned to follow up CAU07 and CAU16 to conduct systematic sampling and define new resources in this area which is located immediately south of the Orocobre Olaroz project and adjacent to the SQM/LAC brine resource. This is very positive news for the scoping study planned on this project which will commence in 2018.*"*

Mr. Sidoo further commented "Results of this caliber, will allow us to consider the most appropriate and fastest path to production with existing infrastructure and access to suppliers and contractors who have worked on South *America's* two most recent lithium projects".

CAU07 Drilling Results

The initial lithium concentration at a depth of 236 m averaged 635 mg/l Li and 4,772 mg/l K, with a Mg/Li ratio of 2:1 from three samples (a primary sample, a check sample and a field duplicate taken at this depth using a bailer). Systematic brine sampling is planned and results will be announced when available. Diamond drilling continued to a depth of 275 m, providing core samples for porosity test work, an important component of the upcoming resource estimation. CAU07 will now be deepened using a rotary drill, with the objective of reaching the underlying bedrock and conducting systematic brine sampling throughout the well, in addition to pumping tests for assessment of the brine flow.

CAU07 is located in the eastern part of the NW Sector, in close proximity to the brine resource of SQM/Lithium Americas Corp. Additional drilling will be undertaken in this area to allow further sampling of brine to support resource estimation.

CAU16 Drilling Results

Initial results have been received from samples between 169 and 199 m depth, averaging 619 mg/l Lithium and 4,878 mg/l Potassium, with individual sample results ranging from 564 to 648 mg/l Lithium and 4,460 to 5,069 mg/l Potassium. The average Mg/Li ratio is also low at 2.3:1, similar to that in CAU07 as well as the Orocobre Olaroz project and SQM/Lithium Americas Cauchari project. Additional sample results are awaited from batches of samples above and below this interval of the hole. Diamond drilling has now reached a final depth of 320 m and systematic sampling of the hole will now be completed using a packer or bailer sampling device. Once sampling is complete the hole will be installed as a monitoring well.

Drilling intersected a significant sequence of sandy material from surface, with gravels encountered deeper in the hole, showing many similarities to CAU07. These results confirm the presence of attractive concentrations of lithium brine in the NW Sector Cauchari JV properties, opening up the resource potential of this area.

CAU08 and CAU11 progress

In the SE sector rotary holes CAU08 and CAU11 reached a depth of 400 m and will be extended to explore for deep sand units described in the adjacent resource area of SQM/Lithium Americas Corp. Intersection of deep sand units in the SE Sector could add significant additional brine; with important sand units also noted in the deeper drilling conducted at Olaroz (refer to Orocobre announcement 23 October 2014, Large Exploration Target Defined Below Current Resource – which outlines the results of deeper drilling there).

The technical information in this news release has reviewed and approved on behalf of the company by Murray Brooker, MAIG, RPGEO, a “Qualified Person” **as defined in NI 43-101.**

About Advantage Lithium Corp.

Advantage Lithium Corp. is a resource company specializing in the strategic acquisition, exploration and development of lithium properties in Argentina. Advantage Lithium has offices in Vancouver, Canada and in Salta, Argentina. The common shares of the company are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V: AAL), and the company is also traded on the OTCQX Best Market in the U.S. (OTCQX: AVLIF). The company has acquired a 100% interest in five projects in Argentina and has acquired a 75% interest in a sixth, called Cauchari. The Cauchari project is located just 20 km south of Orocobre’s **flagship Olaroz Lithium Facility.**

Further information about the Company can be found at www.advantagelithium.com.

ADVANTAGE LITHIUM CORP.

Per: ***"David Sidoo"***

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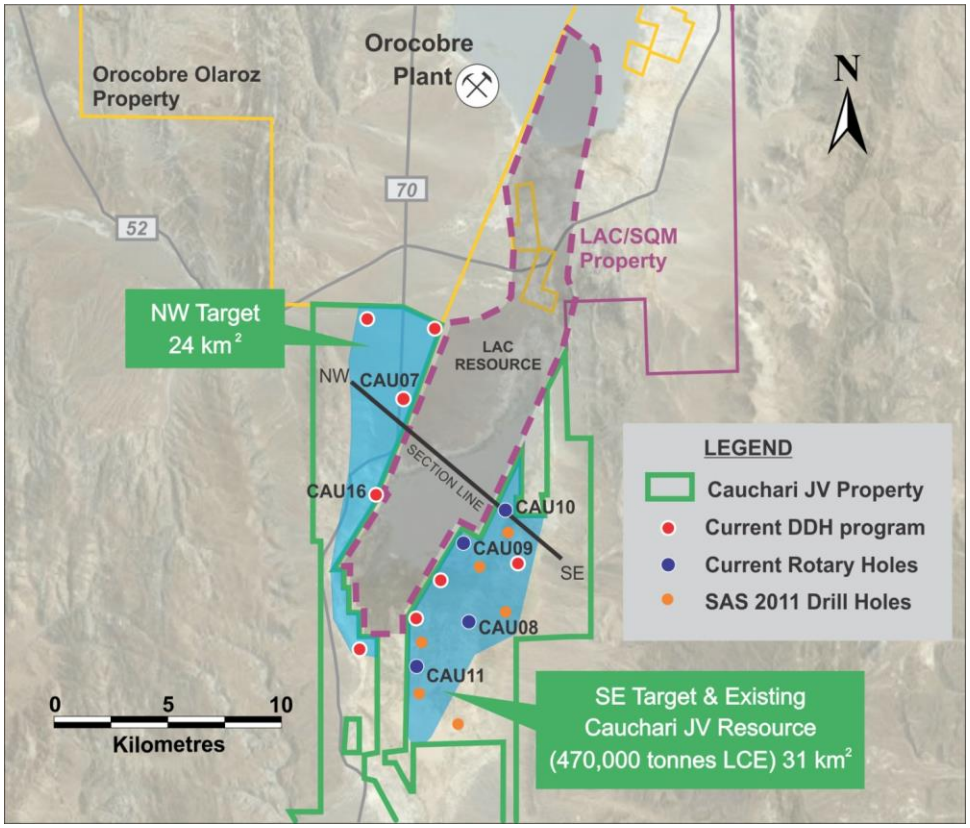
Cautionary Statement:

Certain information contained in this press release constitutes "forward-**looking information", within the meaning of Canadian legislation. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'is expected','intends', or** "has **the potential** to". **Forward looking statements contained in this press release may include statements regarding the future operating or financial performance of Advantage that involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties which may not prove to be accurate. Actual results and outcomes may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in these forward-looking statements. Such statements are qualified in their entirety by the inherent risks and uncertainties surrounding future expectations. The forward-looking statements included in this press release are made as of the date of this press release and the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as expressly required by applicable securities legislation.**

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Figure 1: Location of the phase 1 drill holes relative to previous drilling



JORC 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 (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.*	• Drill core in holes CAU07 and CAU16 was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in polycarbonate tubes where these were available, to minimize sample disturbance. Where these tubes were not available standard core split triple tubes were used, with core samples wrapped in cling-film and duct tape following recovery, to prevent moisture loss from the core before storage in core boxes.. • Drill core was undertaken to obtain representative samples of the sediments that host brine. • Brine samples were collected at a only a few discrete depths during the drilling using a double packer or bailer device. Use of the packer device was limited by the extensive sand encountered in the drill hole and concerns regarding over inflation of the packer and by the experience of the drill crew with this equipment. Consequently a simple bailer device was used for purging brine from the holes and for sampling. • Additional sampling of the holes is planned using packer devices (in CAU16 prior to installation of a monitoring well in the hole and in CAU07 following deepening and completion of the hole. • The holes are geophysically logged with simple resistivity and SP logs, to provide information on the lithology, in particular identifying units of halite (salt). • The brine samples were collected in clean plastic bottles and filled to the top to minimize air space within the bottle. Each bottle was marked with the time and relabeled with a sample number before sending the sample to the laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,*	• Diamond drilling with an internal (triple) tube was used for drilling. The drilling produced cores with variable and ofter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	poor core recovery, associated with extensive unconsolidated sandy material reported in both holes. Recovery of these more friable sediments is more difficult with diamond drilling, as this material can be washed from the core barrel during drilling. • Rotary drilling will be used to deepen hole CAU07 prior to completing the hole and installing well screens in the hole. • Fresh water has been used as drilling fluid for lubrication during recent drilling of CAU07 and CAU16, to minimize the possibility of contamination of natural formation brine with lithium-bearing fluids. Biodegradable additives are used to minimize the development of thick wall cake in the holes that could reduce the inflow of brine to the hole and affect brine quality.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in the drilling triple (polycarbonate or split) tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to maximize core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the cores and compared to the length of each run to calculate the recovery. • Brine samples were collected at a only a few discrete depths during the drilling using a double packer (to isolate intervals of the sediments and obtain samples from pumping brine from the sediments) or bailer device (sampling the brine inflow at the base of the hole where the drill rods were raised to allow brine inflow, following purging of the standing water – drilling fluid – in the hole). Use of the packer device was limited by the extensive sand encountered in the drill hole and concerns regarding over inflation of the packer and by the experience of the drill crew with this equipment. Consequently a simple bailer device was used for purging brine from the holes and for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling. • As the lithium brine (mineralisation) samples are taken in the hole from inflows of the brine to the hole (and not from the drill core – which has variable recovery) they are largely independent of the quality (recovery) of the core samples. However, the permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken is related to the rate and potentially lithium grade of brine inflows.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond holes are logged by a senior geologist who also supervised taking of samples for laboratory porosity analysis.. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The relative proportions of different lithologies which have a direct bearing on the overall porosity, contained and potentially extractable brine are noted, as are more qualitative characteristics such as the sedimentary facies and their relationships. When cores are split for sampling they are photographed. • Core recoveries are measured for all the core recovered.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• Core samples are systematically sub-sampled for laboratory analysis, cutting the lower 15 cm of core from the core sample either in the polycarbonate tubes or (using a saw) preserving the sample in cling wrap, tape and the plastic tubing for transportation to the laboratory. • Sub-samples will be sent to the porosity laboratory for testing. • Sampling is systematic, with samples taken at the base of core runs every 6 m to minimize any sampling bias. This is considered to be an appropriate sampling technique to obtain representative samples, although core recovery is noted to be variable. • Duplicate samples of sediments are to be prepared in the laboratory for analysis of porosity characteristics.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Characteristics of porosity sub-samples are compared statistically with the sample descriptions for each sub-sample. • Brine samples collected at irregular intervals in CAU07, due to difficulties using the packer equipment. More systematic sampling has been undertaken in CAU16, with the objective of taking brine samples every 6 m. Field duplicate samples are taken for laboratory analysis. • Fluorescein tracer dye is used to distinguish drilling fluid from natural formation brine in the diamond drilling. • The brine samples were collected in new unused one-litre sample bottles which were filled with brine from the bailer or the packer discharge tube. Each bottle was marked with the drill hole number and details of the sample. Prior to sending samples to the laboratory they were assigned unique sequential numbers.
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.* • *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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Norlab/Alex Stuart laboratory in Jujuy, Argentina is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected as part of the drilling program. They also analyzed duplicates and standards, with blind control samples in the analysis chain. The laboratory is a commercially accredited laboratory specialized in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts. QA/QC check samples will be sent to another independent laboratory but these samples have not yet been dispatched to the external laboratory. • The quality control and analytical procedures used at the Norlab laboratory are considered to be of high quality and the laboratory is affiliated with the Alex Stuart international group of laboratories. • Duplicate and standard analyses are considered to be of acceptable quality • Down hole geophysical tools were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		provided by the drilling contractor and these are believed to be calibrated periodically to produce consistent results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Accuracy, the closeness of measurements to the "true" or accepted value, was monitored by the insertion of laboratory certified standards. • Duplicate samples in the analysis chain were submitted as part of the laboratory batch and results are considered acceptable. • The intention is to re-sample intervals to evaluate repeatability of sample results. • Laboratory data (from spreadsheets) is loaded directly into the project database, to be verified periodically by the independent QP.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The holes were located with a hand held GPS in the field and will be subsequently located by a surveyor on completion of the drilling program. Coordinates provided are planned drill hole locations. • The location is in zone 3 of the Gauss Kruger coordinate system, with the Argentine POSGAR.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Lithological data was collected throughout the drilling. • The initial brine sampling conducted in both these holes is to be supplemented by additional systematic sampling in order to support estimation of brine resources for the project. The 6 m vertical spacing of samples is considered sufficient to establish the degree of grade continuity. This will be supplemented by pumping of wells to obtain composite brine grade data. • Compositing of samples has not been applied. • More comprehensive geophysical logging of diamond holes is planned to provide higher quality data on formation porosity characteristics, in addition to laboratory porosity measurements.
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of*	• The salar deposits that host lithium-bearing brines consist of sub-horizontal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	beds and lenses of halite, clay and minor sand and silt. The vertical holes are essentially perpendicular to these units, intersecting their true thickness.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported to the laboratory (primary, duplicate and QA/QC samples) for chemical analysis in sealed rigid plastic bottles with sample numbers clearly identified. • The samples were moved from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis. All brine sample bottles are marked with a unique label.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted at this point in time.

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 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 Cauchari JV properties are located approximately 20 km south of the Olaroz lithium project (operated by Orocobre/Sales de Jujuy) in the province of Jujuy in northern Argentina at an elevation of approximately 3,900 masl. • The property comprises 28,000 ha in 22 mineral properties in Jujuy province in Argentina. Exploration activities are currently focused in the northern properties within the larger property package. The properties consist of a combination of exploration properties (Cateos) and exploitation properties (minas). • The tenements/properties are believed to be in good standing, with payments made to relevant government departments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration was previously carried out in the SE Sector properties by Orocobre subsidiary SAS in 2011, with the drilling of 6 holes (5 diamond, 1 rotary), several of which were abandoned well short of the target depth due to problems with the drilling equipment. An initial resource was defined in accordance with the JORC code at the time of exploration. • Immediately to the north of the Cauchari project Orocobre Limited has developed the Olaroz lithium project, which is the first new lithium brine project to produce lithium in 20 years. • Significant exploration has been conducted immediately to the east and west of the JV properties by the company Lithium Americas Corp, who has defined a large resource and related reserve and who has completed a DFS on the project. This company is moving forward to project development with Industry major SQM.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The sediments within the salar consist of halite, clay and some sand which have accumulated in the salar from terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines within the salar. These units are interpreted to be essentially flat lying, with unconfined aquifer conditions close to surface and semi-confined to confined conditions at depth • Brines within the salar are formed by solar concentration, with brines hosted within the different sedimentary units • Geology was recorded during drilling of all the holes.
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*	• Lithological data was collected from the holes as they were drilled and cores were retrieved. Detailed geological logging of cores has not been completed to date, and cores will be split to facilitate this. • Brine samples were collected from the initial bailer and packer sampling and sent for analysis to the Norlab

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metres) of the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *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.*	laboratory, together with quality control/quality assurance samples • All drill holes are vertical, (dip -90, azimuth 0 degrees). CAU07 is 274.5 m deep and CAu16 321.5 m. Installation of a well materials in both holes is pending. Both CAU07 and CAU16 intersected lithium-bearing brine, with additional samples awaited from the laboratory to assess any vertical zonation in brine grades within the holes. Additional systematic sampling is planned on both holes to supplement the small number of initial samples taken to date.. Holes are located at approximately 3900 m above sea level.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• Brine samples taken from CAU07 and CAu16 were averaged (arithmetic average) without weighting across the number of samples in each hole in the lithium brine zone. The contact zone between less saline, low lithium grade brine and more concentrated lithium brine has yet to be defined for each hole.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• The lithium-bearing brines are interpreted to underlie an upper zone of less concentrated brine, the extent of which has yet to be defined. The sediments hosting brine are interpreted to be essentially perpendicular to the vertical drill holes. • The lengths reported for mineralisation (brine) intervals are not complete sampling and definition of the actual extent of the brine, which has to be defined with additional sampling. • The brine samples are considered to represent truie widths of brine, but are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		not a complete representation of the brine mineralisation (i.e. it is likely to extend both above and below the intervals of samples reported herein.
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.*	• A diagram is provided in the text of the Advantage Lithium announcement showing the location of the properties and drill holes. A table is provided in this announcement shows the location of the drill holes.
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 announcement presents representative initial data from drilling and sampling in the NW Sector of the Cauchari JV project, such as lithological descriptions, brine concentrations and limited information on the thickness of mineralisation. Additional information will be provided as it comes to hand.
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.*	• Refer to the information provided in Technical report on the Cauchari Lithium Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina, dated effective 5th December and amended 22nd December 2016 for previous geophysical and geochemical data from drilling in 2011 by the Orocobre subsidiary SAS.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• The company is currently undertaking a drilling program, with the first two holes (CAU09, CAU10) completed in this drilling program,. The program is planned to include up to 5 rotary and 12 diamond holes. Additional results will be provided as they come to hand.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration reporting at the Cauchari JV project has been prepared by Mr Murray Brooker. Murray Brooker is a geologist and hydrogeologist and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brooker is an employee of Hydrominex Geoscience Pty Ltd and is independent of Orocobre. Murray has sufficient relevant experience 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. He is also a "Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101. Murray Brooker consents to the inclusion in this announcement of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Orocobre Limited

Orocobre Limited (Orocobre) is a dynamic global lithium carbonate supplier and an established producer of boron. Orocobre is dual listed on the Australia and Toronto Stock Exchanges (ASX: ORE), (TSE: ORL). Orocobre's operations include its Olaroz Lithium Facility in Northern Argentina, Borax Argentina, an established Argentine boron minerals and refined chemicals producer and a 35% interest in Advantage Lithium.

For further information, please visit www.orocobre.com