Catalogue of Advanced Lithium Projects
This publication of the National Government aims to display information from third parties on the exploratory results of advanced projects and the mining geological potential of the country. The information is obtained through diverse sources, mainly from public access portals of the operator/controller companies and from technical reports published by them on various websites under international standards aimed at guaranteeing a greater degree of reliability. In some cases the data are estimates, when this is the case, it is pointed out and indicated in the footer.

For more information on the legal, social and / or environmental status of the projects, the interested parties should consult the corresponding provincial authorities since the mines are private assets of the Nation or of the Provinces, depending on the territory in which they are located (according to Articles 124 and 75 subsection 12 of the NATIONAL CONSTITUTION, and Article 7 and concordant of the NATION MINING CODE, approved by Law No. 1919).

The SECRETARY OF MINING is not responsible for the misuse of this information.
Catalogue of ADVANCED LITHIUM PROJECTS

Production
Construction
Advanced Exploration-Feasibility
Prospecting-Early stage exploration

1- Sal de Vida
2- Pastos Grandes
3- Salar del Rincón
4- Tres Quebradas
5- Cauchari
6- Mariana
7- PPG (Pozuelos Pastos Grandes)
8- Sal de los Ángeles
9- Salar del Rincón (Argosy)
10- Hombre Muerto Norte
11- Sal de Oro
12- Rincón
13- Pular
14- Río Grande
15- Kachi

*Construction on hold
SAL DE VIDA

Antofagasta de la Sierra Catamarca
4025 m.a.s.l. 25° 19’ 48” 66° 52’ 48”
Latitude South Longitude West

Commodity Lithium
Mineralization Type Brine deposit
Company Galaxy Lithium (Sal de Vida) S.A.
Galaxy Resources Ltd.

Reserves
Proven 770 2,198,000
Probable - -

Resources
Measured 770 2,198,000
Indicated 717 2,583,000
Inferred 706 376,000
The Sal de Vida project is located about 1,400 km northwest of Buenos Aires, Argentina, at 4025 m.a.s.l. It is located east of Salar del Hombre Muerto, between Catamarca (Department Antofagasta) and Salta (Department Los Andes).

**PROPERTY DATA**

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: Galaxy Resources LTD.
- OPERATOR: Galaxy Lithium (Sal de Vida) S.A.
- AREA: 4.391 ha

**PROJECT STATUS - REINGENIERING**

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

**LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT**

**COMPANY'S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT**

**PROJECT GEOLOGY**

**TYPE OF DEPOSIT:** Brine

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The Sal de Vida Salt-Brine Project is located in northwestern Argentina in high altitude basins of the Puna environment. From the end of the Oligocene, compression movements, elevation and volcanic activity caused the isolation of the Puna basins, causing them to have centripetal drainage. Volcanic activity from magmatic chambers of a high level of the earth's crust (> 4 km depth) may be the ultimate source of abnormally high concentrations of lithium in the region. Sediments with ages from the Pleistocene to the Recent make up the aquifers that are part of the internal drainage and then produce the concentration by evaporation to produce brines highly enriched in potassium, lithium and boron. On the border between Catamarca and Salta, the almost 650 square kilometers of the Salar del Hombre Muerto could be the largest and most important of these basins in the Argentine Puna. In the western sub-basin, Minera del Altiplano, is producing lithium on a commercial scale.

**DEPOSIT GEOLOGY**

The area is underlain by an extensive magma chamber at depths of only 4km and this could be the ultimate source, lithium being transported to the surface via volcanic activity, especially hydrothermal vents. It is not known whether the transfer was as a result of the leaching of lithium-bearing volcano clastic sediments or by the recycling of trapped lithium-bearing solutions. The Sal de Vida brines average about 780mg/L Li. They also have potassium concentrations averaging around 0.87mg/L K, low magnesium and sulphate. In addition to the brines, the Salar hosts near surface deposits of ulexite, a sodium-calcium borate mineral mainly used for the production of boric acid.
SAL DE VIDA

TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Li</th>
<th>25.000 t/year LCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KCl</td>
<td>95.000 t/year KCl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
Potassium Chloride (KCl)

CAPEX: 474 M USD

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: 40 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>8.307</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>8.051</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>6.747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCES CONSULTED

www.galaxylithium.com.ar

CONTACT

David Guerrero (Presidente)
david.guerrero@galaxylithium.com
Diego Mendilaharzu (Vicepresidente)
diego.mendilaharzu@galaxylithium.com
PASTOS GRANDES

Los Andes
Salta
3785 m.a.s.l.

24° 34’ 48”
66° 40’ 48”

Latitude South
Longitude West

Mineralization Type:
Brine deposit

Proyecto Pastos Grandes S.A

Millennial Lithium Corp.

RESERVES
GRADE (%) ARSENAL CONTENT (ton)
Proven -
Probable -

RESOURCES
GRADE (%) ARSENAL CONTENT (ton)
Measured 446 2,762,000
Indicated 406 1,858,000
Inferred 428 798,000
PASTOS GRANDES

LOCATION (24° 34’ 48” Lat. S; 66° 40’ 48” Long. W)
The property is located in the Los Andes Department, in the central portion of the Puna block of the Province of Salta, in the extreme northwest of Argentina. It extends over the basin called Salar de Pastos Grandes, 13 km southeast of the town of Santa Rosa de Pastos Grandes, 56 km southwest of the town of San Antonio de los Cobres and 154 km west-northwest of the city of Salta, capital of the province. The altitude is 3785 meters above sea level.

PROPERTY DATA
- OWNER/CONTROLLER: Millenial Lithium Corporation.
- OPERATOR: Proyecto Pastos Grandes S.A.
- AREA: 1.219 ha

PROJECT STATUS

LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT
- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- PREFEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

"Feasibility Study of the Pastos Grandes Project, Salta Province, Argentina" July 29, 2019

PROJECT GEOLOGY

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

DEPOSIT GEOLOGY
The salar is the current expression of a larger sedimentary basin, known as Sijes developed since the Miocene. The Sijes Formation is composed by sandstones, clays, tuffs and evaporites (Halite and Gypsum) and travertine. This unit is a potential aquifer and can store brines rich in Lithium. The Salar Pastos Grandes is filled with seamless clastics (clay and silt), organic material and fine-grained sediments. The evaporites are represented by Halite, gypsum and ulexite. The age of these sediments is late Quaternary to recent and 30 m thick.

The stratification is horizontal and covers the previous formations and the geological characteristics indicate erosion and dissolution of older rocks and subsidence in the central part of the salt flat. The sediments harbor brines rich in Lithium which has been demonstrated by exploration work.
**TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT**

**AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Li</th>
<th>25,000 t/year LCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PRODUCT TO OBTAIN:** Lithium Carbonate (Li$_2$CO$_3$)

**CAPEX:** 410 M USD

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: 25 years

**Mining Method:** Pumping-Evaporation

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**RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm$^3$)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>4.734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>4.114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>4.457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**SOURCES CONSULTED**

"Feasibility Study of the Pastos Grandes Project, Salta Province, Argentina" July 29, 2019

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**CONTACT**

1177 West Hastings Street Suite 2310
Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 2K3
Email: info@millenniallithium.com
SALAR DEL RINCÓN

Los Andes
Salta
3700 m.a.s.l.
24° 04' 12"
Latitude South
67° 06' 00"
Longitude West

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine deposit

Rincon Mining Limited
Rincon Ltd.

RESERVES
Proven
Probable
- 371
- 1,081,419

RESOURCES
Measured
Indicated
Inferred
398
397
411
1,108,332
2,511,332
4,327,955
SALAR DE RINCÓN

LOCATION (24° 04’12” Lat. S; 67° 06’00” Long. W)

The Salar de Rincón is a saline body located in the Los Andes Department, in Salta, at 3,760 m.a.s.l. It is located about 280 km northwest of the city of Salta and is accessed by National Route 51; it is near the town of Olacapato Chico and 40 km from the international border with Chile.

PROPERTY DATA

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: Rincón LTD.
- OPERATOR: Rincon Mining Limited
- AREA: 36,000 ha

PROJECT STATUS

LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL.ECON.ASSES.(PEA)
- PREFEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY-REENGINEERING
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

PROJECT GEOLOGY

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The geological framework is given by a southern volcanic range (Tul Tul - Del Medio and Pocitos volcanoes) and the Guayaos mountain range (Ordovicico) in the north, while the rest is comprised by alluvial fields. It shows an almost continuous layer of salt on the surface that reaches variable thicknesses. Borate is 20-30 cm below a layer of halite that makes up the escape. Borates are ulexite and tincal. Ulexite is up to 50 cm thick and is both solid and nodular. It shows strong contamination with chlorides and sulphates. Tincal occurs at the NE edge of the salt flats and was mined in the old Carolina mine. It occurs in various morphologies, some of which are known to miners as greaves or corn grains. It occurs mainly with a reddish lime-clay ganga.
TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

| Li | 25,000 t/year LCE |

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)

CAPEX: 720 M USD

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: 25 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Chemical adsorption

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade Li (mg/l)</th>
<th>Metal Content LCE(t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>521.5</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>1,108,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>2,511,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>4,327,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reserves</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade Li (mg/l)</th>
<th>Metal Content LCE(t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>1,692.2</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>1,081,419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCES CONSULTED

www.adyargentina.com.ar
info@rinconltd.com
www.rinconltd.com

CONTACT

Ing. Alejandro Moro (Gerente General) amoro@enirgi.com
Rodrigo Frias (Representante Legal) rfrias@enirgi.com
TRES QUEBRADAS

LOCATION (27° 27’00” Lat. S; 68° 39’36” Long. W)

It is located in the Municipality of Fiambalá, 30 km from the border with Chile, 200 km from the Caldera port (Chile), 90 km north of the place Cortaderas, about 4.100 m.a.s.l.

PROPERTY DATA

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: Neo Lithium Ltd
- OPERATOR: Liex S.A.
- AREA: 16.000 ha

PROJECT STATUS

- LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT
- COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- PREFEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

PROJECT GEOLOGY

**TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine**

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**
The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

**DEPOSIT GEOLOGY**
The project includes the “Tres Quebradas” lagoon, which is not freshwater, but a reservoir of super-saturated brine in sodium, calcium and chlorine. The density of the brine is 1.22 (25% heavier than fresh water). It is black in color due to its content of manganese and other metals.

There are two large salars within the area, they are formed by a very rough surface, which suggests that it is a mature salt formed mostly by a sodium chloride core. The contribution of fresh water to the salt is limited to the extreme south where the Valle Ancho River and the Piscis River enter. All the rivers at the northern end of the complex provide thermal waters laden with metals. The waters that enter the salt flats are, on the one hand, alkaline and carbonated, and acidic with a high metallic content. There are more than a dozen thermal contributions and some have lithium contents of up to 1,000 mg / l, which is a worldwide record. These contributions go directly to the salt flat and the "Tres Quebradas” lagoon where they are concentrated by evaporation.
TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

| Li | 20,000 t/year LCE |

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)

CAPEX: 319 M USD

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: 35 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE(t)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>569,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>3,436,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>2,917,000</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<th>Reserves</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE(t)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proven+Probable</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>1,294,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCES CONSULTED

www.liex.com.ar

CONTACT

Tomas de Pablo Souza (Presidente)
tdepablos@liex.com.ar
CAUCHARI

LOCATION (23° 40’32” Lat. S; 66° 43’33” Long. W)

The Cauchari project is located in Jujuy, at an altitude of 3,900 m.a.s.l. and 230 km west of the capital city of Jujuy. The project is placed near the international border with Chile, about 80 kilometers by road from the Jama pass. This road continues to the main center of Calama and the port of Mejillones in northern Chile, an important port for the export of mineral products.

PROPERTY DATA

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: Orocobre Limited Pty Ltd.
- OPERATOR: South American Salars S.A.
- AREA: 28.194 ha

PROJECT STATUS

LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- PREFEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

Prefeasibility study of the Cauchari jv lithium project Jujuy province, Argentina. 2019-10-22

PROJECT GEOLOGY

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The Cauchari salar has characteristics both of an immature salt, dominated by clastic sediments, and of a mature salt, dominated by halite, in the classification of Houston et al., 2011. The two main units are divided into a number of subunits, such as follow: A1 - Sequence of reddish brown mud and clay, with very small sand A2 - Brown slime unit and locally black to gray and clay in the north part of the salar A3 - Unit of reddish brown silt and clay. A4 - Reddish-brown silt and clay with a unit of medium grain sand near the top of the unit. B1 - Transition unit with the first appearance of halite with silt and clay B2 - A unit of coarse halite that continues to the base of the hole at 249 m, with at least 12 markers showing discrete sedimentary cycles of silt and clay within the halite. Units A and B harbor the brine resource, although the brine concentrations in Unit A are generally lower than in Unit B.
CAUCHARI

TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

| Li | 25,000 t/year LCE |

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)

CAPEX: 446 M USD

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: 30 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE(t)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>600</td>
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<td>4.438</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>452</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>3.867</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SOURCES CONSULTED

Prefeasibility study of the Cauchari jv lithium project Jujuy province, Argentina. 2019-10-22

CONTACT

https://www.advantagelithium.com/
789-999 West Hastings. Vancouver BC, Canada. V6C 2W2
P 604-423-4499
F 604-423-4498
Kachi

Antofagasta de la Sierra Catamarca

4000 m.a.s.l.

Location: 26° 31' 12" Latitude South
67° 25' 48" Longitude West

Mineralization Type: Brine deposit

Morena del Valle S.A. and Lake Resources

Commodity: Lithium

Reserves:
- Proven: -
- Probable: -

Resources:
- Measured: 298 - 1,005,000
- Indicated: 209 - 3,394,000

Map showing the location of Kachi Project in the Province of Catamarca.
**KACHI**

**LOCATION (23° 31' 12" Lat. S; 67° 25' 48" Long. W)**

The Kachi Project is located in the province of Catamarca, approximately 100 km south of the Livot’s Hombre Muerto Salar Operation (former FMC).

**PROPERTY DATA**

- **OWNER/CONTROLLER:** Lake Resources
- **OPERATOR:** Morena del Valle Minerals S.A
- **AREA:** 49,000 ha

**PROJECT STATUS**

- **LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT**
- **COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Level</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROSPECTING</td>
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<tr>
<td>INITIAL EXPLORATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PREFEASIBILITY</strong></td>
<td>Compelling Pre-feasibility Study For Lake’s Kachi Project- 30 April 2020</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
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<td>OPERATION</td>
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</table>

**PROJECT GEOLOGY**

**TYPE OF DEPOSIT:** Brine

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The Holocene development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

**DEPOSIT GEOLOGY**

The drills show that the filling of the Kachi basin is predominantly sand dominated by silt and intercalated clays. The surface halite is variable. This leads to a classification of Kachi as an immature salar system. There are ignimbrites inside the sediment of the basin, but of limited distribution and thickness. A conglomerate would form the basis of the sedimentary sequence of the basin that contains brine. Several depositional geomorphological units can be recognized, including: salar Carachi Pampa; Laguna Carachi Pampa which is a body of salt water fed by volcanic springs on the northeast margin of the salt flat; Vega Carachi Pampa, an ephemeral wetland plain north of the lagoon; and Barreal Carachi Pampa, a clay depression located on the western and northern margins of the salar. These units are partially covered by even more recent alluvial and colluvial sediments and wind sand dunes.
**TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT**

**AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Li</th>
<th>25,500 t/year LCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)**

**CAPEX: 544 M USD**

- Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
- Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a
- Estimated LOM: 25 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

**RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>5.880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>3.200</td>
<td>3.200</td>
<td>4.180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCES CONSULTED**

  Compelling Pre-feasibility Study For Lake’s Kachi Project- 30 April 2020

**CONTACT**

Stephen Promnitz (Manager)
steve@lakeresources.com.au
lakeresources@lakeresources.com.au
The Mariana project is located in the west of the Province of Salta in the Llullaillaco Salt Flat. In a straight line it is located 280 km west of the capital city of Salta.

**PROPERTY DATA**

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd.-International Lithium
- OPERATOR: Litio Minera Argentina.
- AREA: 16,000 ha

**PROJECT STATUS**

**LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT**

- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- PREFEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

**COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT**

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

**DEPOSIT GEOLOGY**

Drilling and hydrogeological information indicate that the Mariana Project in the Llullaillaco Salt Flat is a sedimentary filling complex of a basin, carrying unconfined and interconnected aquifers. They are brine carriers and are found at depths of 328 meters or more. Preliminary geological observation of the boreholes made it possible to recognize 8 lithological types in the well cores carried out in the western, eastern and southern sectors of the basin. The volume of the aquifer is still open in depth since only in two of the boreholes were the volcanic lithologies attributed to the Mesozoic basement intercepted.

**TYPE OF DEPOSIT:** Brine
MARIANA

TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Li</th>
<th>10,000 t/year LCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84,000 t/year SOP (“sulphate of potash”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
Potassium sulfate (K₂SO₄)

CAPEX: 243 M USD

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: 25 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>9.456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>10.316</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTACT

gfsale@ganfenglithium.com
http://www.ganfenglithium.com/about_en
Kirill Klip President and CEO (C-Level) en Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium Co.,Ltd.
Anthony Kovacs - COO (Operations/Exploration/Engineering) en Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium Co.,Ltd.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Mariana Lithium Brine Project
PPG (Pozuelo-Pastos Grandes)

LOCATION (24° 34' 48" Lat. S; 66° 42' 36" Long. W)

The PPG Project is constituted by the union of the Pastos Grandes and Pozuelos projects. They are located in the Department of Los Andes, in the central portion of the Puna block of the Province of Salta. They extend over the Salar de Pastos Grandes and Salar de Pozuelos basins, 13 km to the south and southwest of the town of Santa Rosa de Pastos Grandes, 56 km southwest of the town of San Antonio de los Cobres and 154 km west-northwest of the city of Salta, capital of the province. The altitude is 3785 m.a.s.l.

PROPERTY DATA

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: LSC Lithium Corp. (Pluspetrol Resources Corp.)
- OPERATOR: Lithia Inc. (Suc. Argentina)
- AREA: 11.819 ha

PROJECT STATUS

LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- PREFEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) - Pozuelos - Pastos Grandes Project NI 43-101 Technical Report Salta, Argentina January 2019

PROJECT GEOLOGY

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The salt flats of Pozuelos and Pastos Grandes share the same local stratigraphy. The basins are separated in the northeast of Pozuelos by the Pozuelos and Geste formations.

Quaternary rocks are observed in the form of accumulations of evaporites such as halite and borates, carbonates and sulphates that occupy the intermontane depression. The Pastos Grandes salt flats are the current expression of a larger sedimentary basin, known as Sijes developed since the Miocene. The Sijes Formation is made up of sandstones, clays, tuff and evaporites (Halite and Gypsum) and travertine. This unit is a potential aquifer and can store lithium-rich brines. The Lilac White Formation represents a larger ancient salt flat than the current one and is a potential aquifer that can store lithium-rich brines. The Salar de Pastos Grandes is filled with unconsolidated classics (clays and silts), organic material and fine-grained sediments. The age of these sediments is late to recent Quaternary and 30 m thick. The sediments contain lithium-rich brines, which has been demonstrated by exploration work.
### Technical / Economic Information of the Project

#### Average Annual Production

| Li | 25,000 t/year LCE |

**Product to Obtain:** Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)

**CAPEX:** 338 M USD

- Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
- Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

- Estimated LOM: 20 years

- Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

### Resources and Reserves - Estimation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE(t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>4.445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>2.876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3.116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources Consulted

Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) - Pozuelos - Pastos Grandes Project NI 43-101 Technical Report Salta, Argentina January 2019

### Contact

Corporate Head Office: 40 University Avenue, Suite 605
Toronto, ON Canada M5J 1T1
info@lsclithium.com
SAL DE LOS ÁNGELES

Antofagasta de la Sierra Salta

4000 m.a.s.l.

25° 14’ 24” Latitude South
66° 45’ 36” Longitude West

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine deposit

Potasio y Litio de Argentina S.A.
Tibet Summit

RESERVES

Proven -
Probable -

RESOURCES

Measured 770 2,198,000
Indicated 0.48 2,583,000
Inferred 0.33 376,000
The property is located approximately 145 km SW of the city of Salta, a few kilometers north of the provincial border with Catamarca. The whole property is in Salta territory. The average elevation is 4,000 m.a.s.l. It is accessed from the city of Salta via San Antonio de los Cobres by route 51 and then by provincial route 129 (gravel road) to the town of Santa Rosa de los Pastos Grandes.

In 1992, the property was worked by a succession of greenish, greyish and yellowish sandstones and pelites up to 30 m, followed by quartz-feldesparic micaceous sands and a thick basal conglomerate.
## TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

### AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

| Li | 25,000 t/year LCE |

**PRODUCT TO OBTAIN:** Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)

**CAPEX:** 144 M USD

**Estimated annual employment in operation:** n/a

**Estimated annual employment in construction stage:** n/a

**Estimated LOM:** 20 years

**Mining Method:** Pumping-Evaporation

### SOURCES CONSULTED

[http://www.lithium-x.com/sal-de-los-angeles/](http://www.lithium-x.com/sal-de-los-angeles/)

## RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>8.307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>8.051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>6.747</td>
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</table>
SALAR DEL RINCÓN
ARGOSY

Los Andes Salta
3700 m.a.s.l.

24° 07' 12"
66° 58' 48"
Latitude South
Longitude West

MINERALIZATION TYPE: Brine deposit
COMPANY: Puna Mining S.A.
Argosy Minerals

RESERVES
Proven: -
Probable: -

RESOURCES
Measured: -
Indicated: 233
Inferred: 245,120
SALAR DE RINCÓN (Argosy)

LOCATION (24° 12' 13'' Lat. S; 66° 59' 24'' Long. W)
The Salar de Rincón is a saline body located in the Los Andes Department, in Salta, at 3,760 m.a.s.l. It is located about 280 km northwest of the city of Salta and is accessed by National Route 51; it is near the town of Olacapato Chico and 40 km from the international border with Chile.

PROPERTY DATA
- OWNER/CONTROLLER: Argosy Minerals.
- OPERATOR: Puna Mining S.A.
- AREA: 2.572 ha

PROJECT STATUS

LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT
- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- PREFEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

COMPANY'S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT
- PEA Results Rincon Lithium Project. November 2018

PROJECT GEOLOGY

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

DEPOSIT GEOLOGY
The geological framework is given by a southern volcanic range (Tul Tul - Del Medio and Pocitos volcanoes) and the Guayaos mountain range (Ordovicico) in the north, while the rest is comprised by alluvial fields. It shows an almost continuous layer of salt on the surface that reaches variable thicknesses. Borate is 20-30 cm below a layer of halite that makes up the escape. Borates are ulexite and tincal. Ulexite is up to 50 cm thick and is both solid and nodular. It shows strong contamination with chlorides and sulphates. Tincal occurs at the NE edge of the salt flats and was mined in the old Carolina mine. It occurs in various morphologies, some of which are known to miners as greaves or corn grains. It occurs mainly with a reddish lime-clay ganga.
TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

| Li | 10,000 t/year LCE |

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)

CAPEX: 141 M USD

- Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
- Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

- Estimated LOM: 17 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade Li (mg/l)</th>
<th>Metal Content LCE (t)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>245.120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCES CONSULTED

PEA Results Rincon Lithium Project. November 2018

CONTACT

Contact: Jerko Zuvela (Managing Director)
E-mail: admin@argosyminerals.com.au
Sitio web: http://www.argosyminerals.com.au
HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE

Los Andes Salta

4000 m.a.s.l.

MINERALIZATION TYPE: Brine deposit

LOCATION: 25° 13’ 12” Latitude South 67° 04’ 12” Longitude West

COMMODITY: Li

NRG Metals Argentina S.A.

NRG Metals Inc.

RESERVES:
- Proven
- Probable

RESOURCES:
- Measured: 797
- Indicated: 534
- Inferred: 509,000
- Mineralized: 62,000
SALAR DEL HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE

LOCATION (25° 13’ 12” Lat. S; 67° 04’ 12” Long. W)

The project is located in the northern part of the Hombre Muerto Salar, in the border area of the provinces of Catamarca and Salta, 170 km southeast of the city of Salta. The HMN Project is strategically located in the Hombre Muerto Salar, an active lithium production area of Livent Corp. (former FMC) in the Fenix lithium mine, about 12 miles south of the project area.

PROPERTY DATA

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: NRG Metals Inc.
- OPERATOR: NRG Metals Argentina S.A.
- AREA: 3.237 ha

PROJECT STATUS

LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)

COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

NI 43-101 PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT REPORT For The HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE PROJECT Salta Province, Argentina. 3 June 2019

PROJECT GEOLOGY

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The local geology of the Hombre Muerto Salar includes a basement of intrusive, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks from the Precambrian and early Paleozoic, thick sequences of Ordovician marine sedimentary rocks with a roof of continental Mesozoic sedimentary units. These are superimposed by the Miocene to Pliocene volcanic deposits, which are common characteristics of the salt flats in the sedimentary basins of the region.
SALAR DEL HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE

TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

Li | 5,000 t/year LCE

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)

CAPEX: 93 M USD

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: 30 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>7.039</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>5.517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCES CONSULTED

- https://www.nrgmetalsinc.com/
- NI 43-101 PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT REPORT For The HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE PROJECT
  Salta Province, Argentina. 3 June 2019

CONTACT

750 West Pender Street, Suite 804- Vancouver BC, Canada V6C-2T7
INVESTOR RELATIONS:
info@nrgmetalsinc.com
SAL DE ORO

Los Andes, Salta
4000 m.a.s.l.

LOCATION
25° 13’ 12”
67° 04’ 12”
Latitude South
Longitude West

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine deposit

COMPANY
Posco Argentina S.A.U.
Posco

RESERVES
Proven: -
Probable: -

RESOURCES
Measured: -
Indicated: 1,580,000
Inferred: 495,000

Referencias:
- Rutas Nacionales
- Rutas Periféricas
- Ciudades
The project is located in the northern part of the Hombre Muerto Salar, in the border area of the provinces of Catamarca and Salta, 170 km southeast of the city of Salta. The project is strategically located in the Hombre Muerto Salar, an active lithium production area of Livent Corp. (former FMC) in the Fenix lithium mine, about 12 miles south of the project area.

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

The local geology of the Hombre Muerto Salar includes a basement of intrusive, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks from the Precambrian and early Paleozoic, thick sequences of Ordovician marine sedimentary rocks with a roof of continental Mesozoic sedimentary units. These are superimposed by the Miocene to Pliocene volcanic deposits, which are common characteristics of the salt flats in the sedimentary basins of the region.
SAL DE ORO

TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

| Li          | 30,000 t/year LCE |

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)

CAPEX: 450 M USD

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: 30 years

Mining Method: Pumping-Evaporation

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>1,580,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>495,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTACT

- Lizardo González (Gerente administrativo) lgonzalez@poscoargentina.com
- Chung Sungkook (Gerente de Operaciones) skch1@poscoargentina.com
- Kihyo Jin (Gerente de Proyectos) kihyojin@poscoargentina.com
LOCATION (24° 07’ 12” Lat. S; 66° 58’ 48” Long. W)

The Salar de Rincón is a saline body located in the Los Andes Department, in Salta, at 3,760 m.a.s.l. It is located about 280 km northwest of the city of Salta and is accessed by National Route 51; it is near the town of Olacapato Chico and 40 km from the international border with Chile.

PROPERTY DATA

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: Pepinnini Lithium Limited
- OPERATOR: PEPINNINI S.A
- AREA: n/a

PROJECT STATUS

LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- PREFEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

Salta Lithium Rincon Project initial JORC Resource. Pepinnini June 27th 2018

PROJECT GEOLOGY

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The geological framework is given by a southern volcanic range (Tul Tul-Del Medio and Pocitos volcanoes) and the Guayos (Ordovician) mountain range in the north, while the rest is comprised of alluvial fields. It shows a practically continuous layer of surface salt that reaches variable thicknesses. The borate is 20-30 cm below a layer of halite that forms the encaje. Borates are ulexite and tincal. The ulexite is up to 50 cm thick and comes in both solid and nodules. It shows strong contamination with chlorides and sulfates. The tincal occurs on the NE edge of the salt flat and was exploited in the former Carolina mine. It occurs in several morphologies, some of these known to miners as tincal type pork rind or corn grain. It occurs mainly with a reddish slime-clay bargain.
-Salta Lithium Rincon Project initial JORC Resource. Pepinnini June 27th 2018
-Pepinnini Lithium Limited, Annual Report 2019
The project is located in northwestern Argentina in what is known as the "Lithium Triangle. The Salar is located in the province of Salta, approximately 250 km from the capital city and about 1,400 kilometers from Buenos Aires, 4,025 meters above sea level. You can access from the city of Salta through the National 51, Provincial 17 and Provincial 27 routes.

The Salar de Pular is developed on lithologies of Pleistocena-Holocenas ages, it contains a superficial layer of Sodium Sulfate (formerly considered of economic importance), it presents intercalations of evaporitic deposits and fine sediments. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

The Salar de Pular is developed on lithologies of Pleistocena-Holocenas ages, it contains a superficial layer of Sodium Sulfate (formerly considered of economic importance), it presents intercalations of evaporitic deposits and fine sediments. The results of the perforations indicate that the filling of the salt flat can be divided into hydrogeological units that are dominated by three main lithologies: silty sands with some clays, fine to medium unconsolidated to moderately consolidated sands and sandy to burden some gaps.
**TECHNICAL / ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT**

**AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION**

| Li  | n/a |

**PRODUCT TO OBTAIN:** n/a

**CAPEX:** n/a

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a

Estimated LOM: n/a

Mining Method: n/a

**RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4.480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4.280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCES CONSULTED**

- Salta Lithium Pular Exploration Update. May 30th 2018
- Pepinnini Lithium Limited, Annual Report 2019

**CONTACT**

Marcela Casini
Exploration Manager (Operations/Exploration/Engineering)
admin@pepinnini.com.au
RÍO GRANDE

LOCATION (25° 07’ Lat. S; 68° 16’ Long. W)

Located in the southwestern sector of the Province of Salta, Argentina, in an area known as the Puna region, Salar de Río Grande is located at an altitude of 3,630 meters above sea level and covers an area of approximately 180 square kilometers. The Rio Grande Project is approximately 500 km from the city of Salta and close to key infrastructure such as roads and rail lines.

PROPERTY DATA

- OWNER/CONTROLLER: PLUSPETROL
- OPERATOR: Lithea Inc. Sucursal Argentina
- AREA: 26.865 ha

PROJECT STATUS

LAST PUBLIC TECHNICAL REPORT

- PROSPECTING
- INITIAL EXPLORATION
- ADVANCED EXPLORATION
- PREL. ECON. ASSES. (PEA)
- FEASIBILITY
- CONSTRUCTION
- OPERATION

COMPANY’S LAST ANNOUNCEMENT


PROJECT GEOLOGY

TYPE OF DEPOSIT: Brine

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which begins with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which are salinized early until their desiccation in the Holocene. The congenital development with the volcanism led to a massive transfer of ions to the basins, whose result is expressed in important volumes of diverse salts, with a predominance of sodium chlorides. The volumetric share of salts in the total fill defines two major types of salt flats: 1) crystalline and 2) earthy. In general terms, the crystalline surfaces admit a concentric zonation of facies (Alonso, 1992). The crystalline salars are impregnated with interstitial brine of diversified ionic content. Almost all the brines are carriers of chemical elements of economic importance, especially boron and lithium.

DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

Within the basin, three zones can be distinguished: one north with older sediments, a central area rich in sulfates and a south zone containing younger sediments. The sediments of the Quaternary foothills surround the basin. They can be divided into a number of units:

- The pedemontan deposits (descent, beach, dune formations) that cover the surroundings, source of the sand and silt facies dragged by the wind that are in the area of saline deposits.
- Alluvial cones that carry water to the basin
- Two terrace levels surrounding the basin
- Mud slips and escarpments
- Delta Beach Sands

The central area is rich in sulfates. It is a belt 9 km long EW and 8 km NS. This central area is the place where the water table is closest to the surface (0.4 m to 1 m deep) Under a surface layer of sodium chloride rich in gypsum and sand crystals, there are mirabilite lenses 0.5 m to 2.5 m thick, lengthening in the EW direction.
AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Li</th>
<th>n/a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

PRODUCT TO OBTAIN: n/a

CAPEX: n/a

Estimated annual employment in operation: n/a
Estimated annual employment in construction stage: n/a
Estimated LOM: n/a
Mining Method: n/a

RESOURCES AND RESERVES - ESTIMATION

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<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Tonnage (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade Li (mg/l)</th>
<th>Metal Content LCE (t)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>1.137,7</td>
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<td>2.190.000</td>
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</table>

SOURCES CONSULTED


CONTACT

Web: www.pluspetrol/argentina/operaciones.php