PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS

Lithium
AUTORIDADES

Presidencia de la Nación
Dr. Abg. Alberto Fernández

Ministerio de Economía
Abg. Sergio Tomás Massa

Secretaría de Minería
Abg. María Fernanda Ávila

Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Minero
Dra. Pamela Morales

Dirección Nacional de Promoción y Economía Minera
Lic. Jorge Matías González

Dirección de Economía Minera
Geol. Marina Corvalán

Dirección de Transparencia e Información Minera
Lic. Gonzalo Luis Fernández
DISCLAIMER

The purpose of this Argentine Government publication is to disseminate third-party information on the exploratory results of advanced projects and the country’s geological mining potential.

The information was obtained through different sources, mainly from public access websites of the operating/controlling companies and from technical reports published by them in different web pages under international standards in order to guarantee a higher degree of reliability.

In some cases, the data are estimated. The SECRETARIAT OF MINING is not responsible for their accuracy or reliability.

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

The SECRETARIAT OF MINING is not responsible for the improper use of this information.
Portofolio of Advanced Projects | Lithium

Advanced Lithium Projects

CAPEX
7,607.6e M USD*

Identifiable Resources
106.5 Mt

Potential Production
LCE 291,000 tn/year

Construction
1 - CAUCHARI | OLAROZ
2 - CENTENARIO | RATONES
3 - MARIANA
4 - SAL DE ORO
5 - SAL DE VIDA
6 - TRES QUEBRADAS

Feasibility (FS)
7 - PASTOS GRANDES
8 - SALAR DEL RINCÓN

Prefeasibility
9 - CAUCHARI
10 - KACHI
11 - SALAR DE CAUCHARI

Advanced Exploration
17 - ANCASTI
18 - ANTOFALLA NORTE
19 - ARIZARO
20 - GALLEGO
21 - INCAHUASI
22 - KARACHI SALAR ESCONDIDO
23 - LAGUNA VERDE
24 - LOS SAPIITOS
24 - MINA SISIFO - MINA PATILLA
26 - PULAR
27 - RÍO GRANDE
28 - SAL DE LA PUNA
29 - SAL DE LOS ÁNGELES
30 - SALAR DE ANTOFALLA
31 - SALAR DE ARIZARO (1)
32 - SALAR DE ARIZARO (2)
33 - SALAR TOLILLAR
34 - SALINAS GRANDES
35 - SINCERA
36 - VIRGEN DEL VALLE LITIO

* Mt: millions of tons - m3: cubic meters - Mm3: million cubic meters - Moz: million of ounces kt: thousands of tons- koz: thousand of ounces
M USD: Million of dollars - e: Estimated
* This CAPEX estimated number includes projects in different stages of progress that are not described in this portfolio.
Cauchari-Olaroz is located in Jujuy Province in north-west Argentina. The Project is situated in the Salar de Olaroz and Salar de Cauchari, adjacent to Olaroz facility, which has been in production since 2015. It is located at a distance of 1,600 km from Buenos Aires and 200 km from Jujuy Capital.
Regional Geology

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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

Salar de Cauchari is a mixed style salar, with a halite nucleus in the center of the Salar overlain with up to 50 m of fine grained (clay) sediments. The halite core is interbedded with clayey to silty and sandy layers. The Salar is surrounded by relative coarse grained alluvial and fluviatile sediments. These fans demark the perimeter of the actual Salar visible in satellite images and at depth extend towards the center of the Salar where they form the distal facies with an increase in sand and silt. At depth (between 300 m and 500 m) a deep sand unit has been intercepted in several core holes in the SE Sector of the Project area. The Salar de Olaroz Basin is one of a number of land locked salars (salt lakes) located high up in the Argentinian Puna Region. This basin is bounded by a pair of north-south reverse faults that thrust Andes Paleozoic sediment west to east as a result of the Pacific Plate colliding with the South American Plate. This results in the west side of the basin being continually pushed higher which replenishes the sediment fill within the basin.

Project Status CONSTRUCTION

Company’s Announcement

November 3, 2022. The company announced that Lithium International will be focused on ramping up Cauchari-Olaroz.
Resources and Reserves 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESERVES</th>
<th>Avg. Li Grade (mg/l)</th>
<th>Lithium Metal (t)</th>
<th>LCE (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>96,650</td>
<td>514,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>586,270</td>
<td>3,120,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>682,920</td>
<td>3,635,040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Avg. Li Grade (mg/l)</th>
<th>Lithium Metal (t)</th>
<th>LCE (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured and Indicated</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>3,729,700</td>
<td>19,852,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>887,300</td>
<td>4,722,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 40,000 Tn LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate ($\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$)
CAPEX: 852 M USD
Estimated LOM: 40 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
https://www.lithiumamericas.com/argentina/cauchari-olaroz/
https://www.lithiumamericas.com/news/lithium-americas-announces-intention-to-separate-into-two-leading-lithium-companies
The Centenario Ratones salt flat area is located 300 km west of the city of Salta, at 3,900 m.a.s.l. The project is accessed from San Antonio de Los Cobres along provincial route 129. Pastos Grandes is located 60 km from the project, with a population of 100 inhabitants.

LOCATION
(24° 52’ 58” Lat. S; 66° 43’ 58” Long. W)

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Eramet
Tsingshan

OPERATOR
Eramine Sudamericanas S.A.

ÁREA
50,000 ha
Regional Geology
The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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 area is a hydrological basin containing two salt flats, Centenario and Ratones. The Ratones Salar is located to the N of C° Ratones. A mountainous island of metamorphic rocks emerges in the central eastern part of the salt flats, where it forms a wide bay in its southern sector. Within and around the bay is the borate concentration. The Salar de Centenario is the continuation of the previous one, from which it is separated by the confluence of two important alluvial cones that expand into the depression. Genetically, it is related to the development of an important alignment of extinct hot springs, whose travertine remains can be seen on the eastern edge of the salar, coinciding with the regional fracture that limits the depression.

Project Status CONSTRUCTION
Company's Announcement
February 2023. The company announced 2022 full-year results presentation.
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

CENTENARIO RATONES

Resources January 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Brine (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade Li (mg/l)</th>
<th>Metal Content LCE (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>2,023,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>3,226,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>2,826</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>4,689,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,349</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>9,938,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 24,000 Tn LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
CAPEX= 595 M USD
Estimated LOM: 40 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Chemical adsorption

Sources Consulted
Centenario Ratones Lithium Project. Informe de prensa noviembre 2021 Ermet in Argentina Lithium Project.
https://www.eramet.com/en/eramine-world-class-lithium-production-project
https://www.eramet.com/sites/default/files/2023-02/FY%202022%20Results%20Presentation_4.pdf
MARIANA

LOCATION
(24° 48’ 36” Lat. S; 68° 18’ 00’ Long. W)

The Mariana I, II and III project is located in the west of the Province of Salta in the Salar de Llullaillaco. In a straight line it is located 280 km west of the capital city of Salta.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Ganfeng Lithium Co., Ltd.

OPERATOR
Litio Minera Argentina

ÁREA
16,000 ha
Regional Geology

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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.

Project Status

CONSTRUCTION
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

MARIANA

Resources and Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Average Lithium Grade (mg/l)</th>
<th>Brine (Mm³)</th>
<th>Lithium Metal (t)</th>
<th>LCE (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1,6831</td>
<td>528,000</td>
<td>2,810,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>303,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>154,000</td>
<td>786,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

- Estimated average annual production: 10,000 t/year LCE
- Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
- CAPEX: 243 M USD
- Estimated LOM: 25 years
- Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted

http://www.ganfenglithium.com
The Sal de Oro project is located about 1,400 km northwest of Buenos Aires, Argentina, at an altitude of 4,025 m.a.s.l. It is located east of Salar de Hombre Muerto, in the provinces of Catamarca (Antofagasta Dept.) and Salta.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
POSCO

OPERATOR
POSCO ARGENTINA S.A.

ÁREA
N/A
The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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.

Project Status CONSTRUCTION
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

SAL DE ORO

Reserves 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESERVES</th>
<th>Metal Content LCE (t)</th>
<th>Production period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proved</td>
<td>160,100</td>
<td>1 to 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>367,800</td>
<td>7 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>527,900</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 25,000 t/year LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Hydroxide - Lithium Carbonate
CAPEX: 830 M USD
Estimated LOM: 30 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
http://www.poscoargentina.com/

Contact
(+54) 0387 4367500
Posco Argentina
www.poscoargentina.com

Ministerio de Economía
Argentina
Secretaría de Minería
Li
SAL DE VIDA
5
LOCATION
(25° 19’ 48” Lat. S; 66° 52’ 48” 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 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.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Allkem Limited

OPERATOR
Galaxy Lithium

ÁREA
4,391 ha
Regional Geology

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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.

Project Status

Company's Announcement

4/4/2022 The company announced capacity of the project increased to 45ktpa in 2 stages.
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

SAL DE VIDA

Resources and Reserves 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Average Li Grade (mg/l)</th>
<th>In situ Li (tonnes)</th>
<th>LCE (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>467,235</td>
<td>2,487,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>703,201</td>
<td>3,743,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured and indicated</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>1,170,437</td>
<td>6,230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>116,668</td>
<td>621,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>1,287,105</td>
<td>6,851,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Li Total Mass (tonnes)</th>
<th>LCE (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>50,725</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>276,193</td>
<td>1,470,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>326,919</td>
<td>1,740,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 45 ktpa LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li$_2$CO$_3$), Potassium Chloride (KCI)
CAPEX: 271 M USD (stage 1) + 524 M USD (Extension)
Estimated LOM: 40 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
www.allkem.co/
https://www.allkem.co/investors/asx-announcements
TRES QUEBRADAS 6
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.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Zijin Mining Company

OPERATOR
LIEX S.A.

ÁREA
16,000 ha
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

Regional Geology
The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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.

Project Status CONSTRUCTION
Company's Announcement
2022/12/02. The company announced that the project commences brine evaporation.
Resources and Reserves

Summary of the Mineral Resource Estimate Tres Quebradas Project
Cut-off value of 400 mg/L (October 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Indicated</th>
<th>Measured and indicated</th>
<th>Inferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Averag Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCE (tonnage)</td>
<td>1,897,000</td>
<td>3,472,000</td>
<td>5,369,000</td>
<td>2,261,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of the lithium Reserve Estimate Tres Quebradas Project (October 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Averag Li grade (mg/L)</th>
<th>Proven (LCE Tonnes)</th>
<th>Probable (LCE Tonnes)</th>
<th>Resource recovered (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 50 Years Reserve estimate</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>1,084,300</td>
<td>587,600</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 20,000 LCE/year
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
CAPEX: 380 M USD
Estimated LOM: 35 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
PASTOS GRANDES
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

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.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Lithium Americas

OPERATOR
Proyecto Pastos Grandes S.A.

ÁREA
12,619 ha
Regional Geology

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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 pre-existing 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.

Project Status

FEASIBILITY

Company’s Announcement

October 2022. The company announced reports third quarter 2022 results. In the Pastos Grandes Project a construction decision is expected for 2023 (second half).
Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>In situ Li (tonnes)</th>
<th>LCE (tonnes)</th>
<th>Time period (years)</th>
<th>Avg. Li (mg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proven</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>179,000</td>
<td>1-8 (8 years total)</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>143,000</td>
<td>764,000</td>
<td>9-40 (32 years total)</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>177,000</td>
<td>943,000</td>
<td>40 years total</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 24,000 t/yr. LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
CAPEX: 448 M USD
Estimated LOM: 40 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted

"Feasibility Study of the Pastos Grandes Project, Salta Province, Argentina" July 29, 2019
https://www.lithiumamericas.com/argentina/pastos-grandes/
SALAR DEL 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.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Rio Tinto Group.

OPERATOR
RIO TINTO Mining And Exploration Limited

ÁREA
83,000 ha
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

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.

Project Status FEASIBILITY
Company’s Announcement
The company has started demonstration plant for lithium concentration, with the production of spodumene concentrate.

Technical and Economic Information
Estimated average annual production:
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate ($\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$)
CAPEX: 769.6 M USD

Sources Consulted
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

CAUCHARI

LOCATION
(23° 43' 30.9'' Lat. S; 66° 48' 39.9'' Long. W)

The Cauchari project is located in Jujuy, Province in north-west Argentina. The Project is situated in the Salar de Olaroz. It is located at a distance of 1,600 km from Buenos Aires and 250 km from Jujuy Capital.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Lake Resources NL

OPERATOR
MINERALES AUSTRALES S.A.

ÁREA
3,980 ha
Regional Geology

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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

Salar de Cauchari is a mixed style salar, with a halite nucleus in the center of the Salar overlain with up to 50 m of fine grained (clay) sediments. The halite core is interbedded with clayey to silty and sandy layers. The Salar is surrounded by relative coarse grained alluvial and fluviatile sediments. These fans demark the perimeter of the actual Salar visible in satellite images and at depth extend towards the center of the Salar where they form the distal facies with an increase in sand and silt. At depth (between 300 m and 500 m) a deep sand unit has been intercepted in several core holes in the SE Sector of the Project area.

Project Status  PREFEASIBILITY

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

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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.

Project Status  PREFEASIBILITY

Company's Announcement

11 January 2023. The company announced that In the Kachi project M&I resource doubled to 2.2 million tonnes LCE.
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

KACHI

Resources 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Grade Li (mg/l)</th>
<th>LCE (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>1,610,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>580,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>3,095,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 50,000 t/yr. LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
CAPEX: 544 M USD
Estimated LOM: 25 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
The Cauchari JV is located in the Puna, 230 km west of the city of San Salvador de Jujuy in Jujuy Province of northern Argentina. The Project is at an altitude of 3,900 masl and sits just to the south of paved Hwy. 52 that connects with the international border with Chile (80 km to the west).
Regional Geology

Based on the drilling campaigns carried out in the Salar between 2011 and 2018, six major geological units were identified and correlated from the logging of drill cuttings and undisturbed core to a general depth of over 600 m. No borehole has reached bedrock. Salar de Cauchari is a mixed style salar, with a halite nucleus in the center of the Salar overlain with up to 50 m of fine grained (clay) sediments. The halite core is interbedded with clayey to silty and sandy layers. The Salar is surrounded by relative coarse grained alluvial and fluvial sediments. These fans demark the perimeter of the actual Salar visible in satellite images and at depth extend towards the center of the Salar where they form the distal facies with an increase in sand and silt. At depth (between 300 m and 600 m) a deep sand unit has been intercepted in several core holes in the SE Sector of the Project area.

Deposit Geology

The brine body defined extends ~12.5 km in the N-S direction and extends over 132 m vertically. Brine within the salar is formed by solar concentration, with brine hosted within the different sedimentary units. (Orocobre PR Jan 19, 2018) The Cauchari salar has characteristics of both an immature salar, dominated by clastic sediment, and a mature salar, dominated by halite. Modelling of a gravity and AMT geophysical survey line across the salar suggests the salar is 400 m plus deep, with drilling in adjacent properties to 450 m not intersecting the basement sediments interpreted to form the basement rock beneath the salar.

Project Status **PREFEASIBILITY**
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

SALAR DE CAUCHARI

Resources and Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>1,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>2,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 25,000 t LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
CAPEX: 446 M USD
Estimated LOM: 30 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
https://www.allkem.co/projects/cauchari
LOCATION
(25° 47’ 59” Lat. S; 67° 14’ 36” Long. W)

The Project is located to the East and South of the Salar del Hombre Muerto. Candelas lies approximately 40km ESE of the Hombre Muerto West project. It is around 1,400 km northwest of the capital of Buenos Aires and 170 km west-southwest of the city of Salta (in a straight line).

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Galan Lithium Limited

OPERATOR
GALAN EXPLORACIONES S.A

ÁREA
24,072 ha
Regional Geology

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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.

Project Status

PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

Resources and Reserves 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Avg Li (mg/l)</th>
<th>LCE (kt)</th>
<th>Avg K (mg/l)</th>
<th>KCI Equiv. (kt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>5,193</td>
<td>3,307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 14,000 t/yr
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
CAPEX: 408 M USD
Estimated LOM: 25 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted

Contact
(08) 9214 2150 within Australia
+61 8 9214 4150 from overseas
Email: admin@galanlithium.com.au
HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE
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.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Sino Lithium Materials Pty Ltd
Lithium South Development Corp.

OPERATOR
NRG Metals Argentina

ÁREA
3,237 ha
The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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.

**Project Status** PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT (PEA)
Company's Announcement
February, 2023. The company announced high-Grade Results at Hole AS02.
Resources and Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>K (mg/l)</td>
<td>LCE (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>7,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>5,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

- **Estimated average annual production:** 5,000 t/yr. LCE
- **Product to obtain:** Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
- **CAPEX:** 93 M USD
- **Estimated LOM:** 30 years
- **Mining Method:** Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
https://www.lithiumsouth.com/projects
https://www.lithiumsouth.com/projects
HOMBRE MUERTO OESTE
LOCATION
(25° 13’ Lat. S; 67° 04’ Long. W)

The project is in the geological province of Puna, 90 km north of the town of Antofagasta de la Sierra, province of Catamarca. The HMW Project is located to the West and South of the Salar del Hombre Muerto. The HMW Project is in close proximity to other world class lithium projects owned by Galaxy Resources, Posco and Livent. It is around 1,400 km northwest of the capital of Buenos Aires and 170 km west-southwest of the city of Salta (in a straight line).

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Galan Lithium Limited

OPERATOR
Galan Exploraciones S.A

ÁREA
9,493 ha
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.

Project Status

PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT (PEA)

Company’s Announcement
31 January 2023. The company announced the Quarterly Activities Report.
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

Contact
(08) 9214 2150 within Australia
+61 8 9214 4150 from overseas
Email: admin@galanlithium.com.au

HOMBRE MUERTO OESTE

Resources 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Brine (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Avg Li (mg/l)</td>
<td>Avg K (mg/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>7,599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 20,000 Tn LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
CAPEX: 439 M USD
Estimated LOM: 40 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
POZUELO
(PPG)
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.

MINERALIZATION TYPE
Brine

PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER
Ganfeng Lithium

OPERATOR
-

ÁREA
21,324 ha
Regional Geology

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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.
POZUELO (PPG)

Resources and Reserves 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Pastos Grandes</th>
<th>Pozuelos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured and Indicated</td>
<td>939,080</td>
<td>1,677,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred</td>
<td>307,500</td>
<td>631,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

- Estimated average annual production: 20,000 t LCE
- Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li$_2$CO$_3$)
- CAPEX: 338 M USD
- Estimated LOM: 20 years
- Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

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

The salt flats are the result of a long paleoenvironmental evolution, which began with the formation of freshwater lakes during the Pleistocene, which were 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 was 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 (Ordovícico) 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.

Project Status  PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Company's Announcement
30 January 2023. The company announced 98% of total development works complete in the 2,000tpa lithium carbonate process plant.
PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS | LITHIUM

Contact
Argosy Minerals
Cell: +61 8 6188 8181

Resources 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>Drainable Brine Volume (Mm³)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicated</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>245,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 10,000 t LCE
Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃)
CAPEX: 141 M USD
Estimated LOM: 16.5 years
Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted
https://www.argosyminerals.com.au/rincon-lithium-project-argentina
Thank you