LITHIUM POWER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

ACN 607 260 328

SUPPLEMENTARY PROSPECTUS

DATED 14 JUNE 2016

THIS IS A SUPPLEMENTARY PROSPECTUS INTENDED TO BE READ WITH THE REPLACEMENT PROSPECTUS DATED 23 MAY 2016 RELATING TO SHARES OF LITHIUM POWER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ACN 607 260 328

Important Information

This is an important document which should be read in its entirety. Please consult your professional adviser(s) if you have questions. The Shares offered by this Supplementary Prospectus should be regarded as speculative.

1. IMPORTANT NOTICE

This supplementary prospectus (**Supplementary Prospectus**) is dated 14 June 2016.

The replacement prospectus dated 23 May 2016 (**Replacement Prospectus**) issued by Lithium Power International Limited (**Company**) in respect of the offer for the issue of 35,000,000 ordinary shares to raise $7,000,000 at an issue price of $0.20 per ordinary share with provision to accept over-subscriptions of up to a further 5,000,000 shares to raise a further $1,000,000, when read together with this Supplementary Prospectus:

(a) contains all information that would be required by sections 710, 711 and 716 of the Corporations Act; and

(b) does not contain any material statement that is false or misleading.

The Replacement Prospects contains detailed information about the Company and it is advisable to read the Replacement Prospectus and this Supplementary Prospectus before competing an Application Form.

A copy of this Supplementary Prospectus was lodged with ASIC on 14 June 2016.

Neither ASIC nor ASX takes any responsibility for the contents of this Supplementary Prospectus.

Unless the context otherwise requires, terms defined in the Replacement Prospectus have the same meaning when used in the Supplementary Prospectus.

This Supplementary Prospectus prevails to the extent of any inconsistency with the Replacement Prospectus.

The Replacement Prospectus together with this Supplementary Prospectus may be viewed on the Company's website http://www.lithiumpowerinternational.com/prospectus. During the period of the Offer, a hard copy of the Replacement Prospectus together with this Supplementary Prospectus is available free of charge to any person in Australia or New Zealand by calling the Company on +61 2 9276 1245.

2. REASONS

In the Independent Expert Report – Australia contained in section 12 of the Replacement Prospectus (**Australian Report**), reference is made to the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**). Reference to the JORC Code is not made in the Independent Expert Report – Argentina contained in section 13 of the Replacement Prospectus (**Argentinian Report**).

THIS IS A SUPPLEMENTARY PROSPECTUS INTENDED TO BE READ WITH THE REPLACEMENT PROSPECTUS DATED 23 MAY 2016 RELATING TO SHARES OF LITHIUM POWER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ACN 607 260 328

Whilst the Australian Report and the Argentinian Report (together **Reports**) otherwise comply with the provisions of the JORC Code, they failed to include Table 1 of the 2012 JORC Code.

Annexed to this Supplementary Prospectus are the following:

(a) Table 1 of the JORC Code for the Argentinian Properties (see Annexure 1); and

(b) Table 1 of the JORC Code for the WA Tenements (see Annexure 2),

completed in the form prescribed by the JORC Code in respect of each tenement referred to in the Reports to ensure that the Reports comply with the JORC Code.

In accordance with the terms of the Replacement Prospectus, the Closing Date of the Offer was extended to 5:00pm on 14 June 2016. Accordingly, references to the Closing Date in the Replacement Prospectus are amended and the timetable to the Offer set out in section 1.3 of the Replacement Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the timetable below. This timetable is subject to ASX confirmation in relation to the expected date for quotation:

Original Prospectus lodged with ASIC	26 April 2016
Supplementary Prospectus lodged with ASIC	14 June 2016
Opening Date of Offer (9:00am)	24 May 2016
Closing Date of Offer (5:00pm)	14 June 2016
Expected date for issue and allotment of Shares under the Offer	20 June 2016
Expected date for despatch of holding statements	21 June 2016
Expected date for quotation of the Company's Shares on ASX	24 June 2016

As at the date of this Supplementary Prospectus, the Company confirms it has received application moneys totalling $8,000,000.

3. DIRECTORS' AUTHORISATION AND CONSENT

This Supplementary Prospectus is issued by the Company and its issue has been authorised by a resolution of its Directors.

The Directors, each of whom has authorised the issue of this Supplementary Prospectus, accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplementary Prospectus and consent thereto and have not withdrawn such consent. This Supplementary Prospectus is signed by Mr Martin Holland being a person who has been authorised by each Director to sign this Supplementary Prospectus on his behalf.

The Directors confirm that they have made all reasonable enquiries and accordingly have reasonable grounds to believe that, other than the matters described above, there is no material information that has arisen between the date of the Replacement Prospectus and this Supplementary Prospectus that investors and their professional advisors would reasonably require to make an informed assessment of the offer of Shares made pursuant to the Replacement Prospectus.

Dated: 14 June 2016

Signed for and on behalf of the Directors of Lithium Power International Limited.

Mr. Martin C Holland
Managing Director

Annexure 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Lithium Power International Limited

E70/4763, E70, 4774, E45/4610, E45/4637 and E45/4638

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Checklist Geko-Co IER for LPI

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. ▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. ▪ In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▪ Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ The survey flight lines were predesigned with line navigation and data positioning controlled by a Novatel OEM GPS. The system accuracy is +/- 3 metres for the easting and northing, and +/- 5metres for elevation. ▪ Data was collected in the WGS84 UTM coordinate system. ▪ The survey plane was equipped with an altimeter along with the GPS system, together these instruments provided control to maintain the flight height of 30 metres and to subsequently generate a Digital Terrain Model providing an estimate of topographic surface along each flight line. This is standard industry practice and considered adequate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for the purpose of the survey.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ The magnetics and radiometric data was collected on East – West lines spaced 50 metres apart. Tie lines orientated North – South spaced 500 metres apart. The magnetometer collected data at 0.05 second intervals, while the Gamma-Ray Spectrometer collected data at 0.5 second intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	▪ The survey was completed over tenement E45/4610, the tenement is currently in application stage with LPI being the 100% beneficiary. ▪ The formal grant of the tenement may require LPI to enter in to standard access agreements with third parties such as Native Title claimants prior to commencing on ground exploration activities.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ With respect to the Balingup Project section of the report Red River Resources Ltd completed soil geochemical sampling and RC drilling on an area of ground within the North-West of LPI's E70/4763 tenement, referred to as the East Kirup Prospect. ▪ The information available in past exploration reports lodged with the DMP indicates stream sediment sampling, laterite sampling and soil sampling for MMI geochemistry was completed. This work resulted in Red River Resources delineating a lithium anomalous zone 4km long and up to 1.5km wide and justified the company progressing to RC drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ The MMI sampling was most intensive and completed on a grid 50m x 100m with 662 samples collected and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Li and U. ▪ The original 20 hole planned drill program was limited to 5 holes drilled towards the ENE dipping at 60 degrees and spaced about 200 metres apart. ▪ An ASX announcement by Red River Resources dated 22 May 2012 describes the results of the drilling, as does the final annual report submitted to the DMP. No pegmatite was intersected, with the holes generally stopped 100 metres short of target depth due to drilling issues. ▪ As far as the available reports allow for assessment, all work appears to be completed to an acceptable standard and could be utilized in the exploration activities of LPI.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. ▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey
Relationship between	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole	▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>mineralization widths and intercept lengths</td><td>angle is known, its nature should be reported.
▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</td><td>▪ Not applicable for airborne geophysical survey</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>▪ The full survey dataset was interpreted and diagrams of the interpretation have been included in the report. A section within the middle of the data has been excluded as it does not relate to LPI’s tenement, no information related to the tenement has been excluded.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substance</td><td>▪ Airborne survey specifications:
<table><tr><td>Survey Name:</td><td>E45/4610</td></tr><tr><td>Contractor:</td><td>MagSpec Airborne Surveys</td></tr><tr><td>Aircraft</td><td>Cessna 210
VH-MDG</td></tr><tr><td>Acquisition Date:</td><td>February 2016</td></tr><tr><td>Flight Line Spacing</td><td>50m</td></tr><tr><td>Flight Line Direction</td><td>090 – 270 degrees</td></tr><tr><td>Sensor Elevation</td><td>30m</td></tr><tr><td>Line Kilometres</td><td>1646 kms</td></tr><tr><td>Magnetics</td><td>G-822 Magnetometer
Sample Rate: 0.05 seconds
Resolution: 0.001 nT</td></tr><tr><td>Radiometrics</td><td>Radiation Solutions RXS-4
Crystal Volume Down: 32 L
Channels: 1024
Sample Rate: 0.5 seconds</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).
▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</td><td>▪ LPI plan further work as outlined in the report, including: Geophysical data interpretation, desktop work and target generation, initial assessment of targets via soil geochemistry, followed by drilling of areas with positive soil results.</td></tr>
</table>

Annexure 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Lithium Power International Limited

Centenario 1, Centenario 4, Centenario 5, Centenario 6, Centenario 200 and Centenario 201

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Checklist Groundwater Insight IER for LPI

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. ▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. ▪ In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	▪ Work conducted on the subject properties to date includes: ○ A single diamond drill borehole, with coring and brine sampling (2 additional boreholes have been drilled on nearby properties); and ○ An VES geophysics survey which provided coverage on the subject properties and nearby properties ○ A surface brine sampling program (from shallow hand-dug pits) conducted primarily on nearby properties, with only one pit on the subject properties. ▪ Based on the amount of work conducted on the subject properties, the results are considered preliminary. Significant additional data would need to be conducted to evaluate the potential for the subject properties to contain economic quantities of lithium. It is noteworthy, however, that favourable lithium grades have been identified by others, in other areas of the same basin. ▪ Given the moderate areal extent of the subject properties, the potential for exploitation would likely depend on co-development with additional suitable properties, in addition to the identification of favourable grades.
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	▪ A single, vertical diamond drill borehole was drilled on the subject property, in 2012. Cores were collected and brine was sampled from the borehole.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▪ Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	▪ Intact cores were obtained and logged from the single diamond drill borehole drilled on the subject properties.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral	▪ The lithology of the core was logged shortly after drilling, in 2012. The Competent Person viewed the log and the core and found the log to be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	acceptably accurate. The logging was qualitative in nature, primarily intended to identify potential aquifers that could be permeable enough to allow brine recovery.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ Cores were viewed intact, and remain intact.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Samples of brine were collected from the single diamond drill boreholes on the subject property. Lithium grades in these samples was generally low. Analysis was done in 2012, a few years prior to the evaluation of site data by the Competent Person. Review of laboratory quality control procedures and results indicate that they were acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ To the knowledge of the Competent Person, no independent sampling was conducted at the time of the 2012 field program.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ No Mineral Resource Estimates have been prepared for the subject properties; site investigations are at a preliminary stage. However, the siting of the drill hole on the subject properties is reasonable for a preliminary investigation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ No Mineral Resource Estimates have been prepared for the subject properties; site investigations are at a preliminary stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ No Mineral Resource Estimates have been prepared for the subject properties; site investigations are at a preliminary stage.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Background information indicates that sample security from the 2012 drilling program was acceptable.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No audits were conducted during the 2012 program. Recent review of 2012 methods by the Competent Person indicated that methods were acceptable for an early stage program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	▪ A summary of tenement legal information is provided in the IER. All information regarding the legal status of the subject properties was provided by Matias Olcese, legal counsel for LPI. It has not been independently verified by the Competent Person. The process of transferring the tenements to LPSA is finalized only for three of the six subject properties, as of the issuing of the IER.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ All exploration work conducted on the subject properties was conducted by other parties, prior to involvement of LPI. The Competent Person considers that the work (a single diamond drill borehole, and an SEV geophysics survey) was conducted in an acceptable manner for an early stage project.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	▪ The deposit is lithium-containing brine within a dry salt lake (salar) in a horst and graben dropped basin. Favourable lithium grades have been identified by others, in other areas of the same basin.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. ▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	▪ Information on the single diamond drill borehole drilled on the subject property is provided in the IER. The borehole is drilled into an alluvial fan on the perimeter of the salar. It did not encounter brine, and lithium grades were relatively low.
Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ No Mineral Resource Estimates have been prepared for the subject properties; site investigations are at a preliminary stage, with installation of a single diamond drill borehole.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ No Mineral Resource Estimates have been prepared for the subject properties; site investigations are at a preliminary stage, with installation of a single diamond drill borehole. No assessment of mineralization geometry are justified with the existing preliminary dataset.
Diagrams	▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	▪ No Mineral Resource Estimates have been prepared for the subject properties; site investigations are at a preliminary stage, with installation of a single diamond drill borehole. No assessment of mineralization geometry are justified with the existing preliminary dataset.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ No Mineral Resource Estimates have been prepared for the subject properties; site investigations are at a preliminary stage, with installation of a single diamond drill borehole. No assessment of mineralization geometry are justified with the existing preliminary dataset. Grades encountered in the single on-site borehole are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		relatively low.
Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substance	▪ Results from the single borehole drilled on the subject property indicated relatively low grades. However, brine sampling results from properties near to the subject properties indicate potential for elevated grades to occur at some locations on the subject properties.
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ LPI plan further work as outlined in the report, including: geophysical surveys, borehole drilling and surface pit sampling.