

PORTFOLIO OF ADVANCED PROJECTS

Lithium



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Argentina

Secretaría de Minería

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The SECRETARIAT OF MINING is not responsible for the improper use of this information.



ADVANCED LITHIUM PROJECTS



CAPEX

7,607.6e M USD*



IDENTIFICABLE RESOURCES

106.5 Mt



POTENCIAL PRODUCTION

LCE 291,000 tn/year

6

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* 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 OLAROSZ

1





CAUCHARI OLAROZ



LOCATION

(23° 41' 62" Lat. S; 66° 71' 31" Long. W)

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.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Brine



PROPERTY DATA

OWNER / CONTROLLER

Ganfeng Lithium 46,6%
Lithium Americas Corp 44,84%,
JEMSE 8,5%



OPERATOR

Minera Exar S.A.



ÁREA

83,104 ha



CAUCHARI OLAROS

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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 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 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 Caucharí-Olaroz.





CAUCHARI OLARAZ

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Resources and Reserves 2019

Reserves Without Processing Efficiency

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

RESOURCES	Avg. Li Grade (mg/l)	Lithium Metal (t)	LCE (t)
Measured and Indicated	592	3,729,700	19,852,700
Inferred	592	887,300	4,722,700

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 40,000 Tn LCE

Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_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>



Li

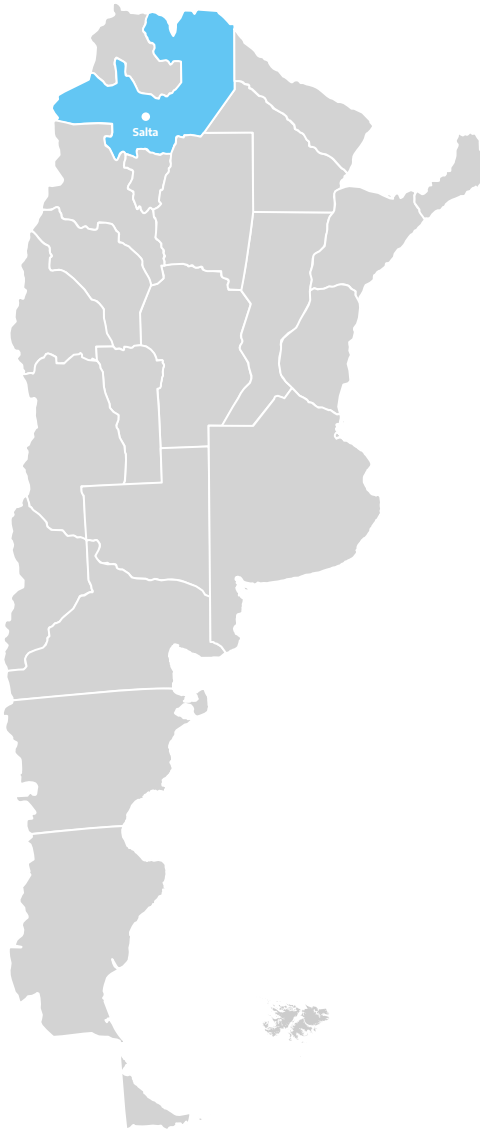
CENTENARIO RATONES

2





CENTENARIO RATONES



LOCATION

(24° 52' 58" Lat. S; 66° 43' 58" Long. W)

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.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Brine



PROPERTY DATA OWNER / CONTROLLER

Eramet
Tsingshan



OPERATOR

Eramine Sudamericanas S.A.



ÁREA

50,000 ha





CENTENARIO RATONES

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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.





CENTENARIO RATONOS

Contact
Investors Contact
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Resources January 2022

RESOURCES	Brine (Mm ³)	Grade	Metal Content
		Li (mg/l)	LCE (t)
Measured	929	409	2,023,000
Indicated	1,594	380	3,226,000
Inferred	2,826	312	4,689,000
Total	5,349	350	9,938,000

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 Ratonos Lithium Project. Informe de prensa noviembre 2021 Eramet in Argentina Lithium Project.

ht [tps://www.eramet.com/en/eramine-world-class-lithium-production-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

Eramet: 2021 Universal Registration Document https://www.eramet.com/sites/default/files/2022-04/2022-04-Eramet%202021%20URD_0.pdf



Li

MARIANA

3

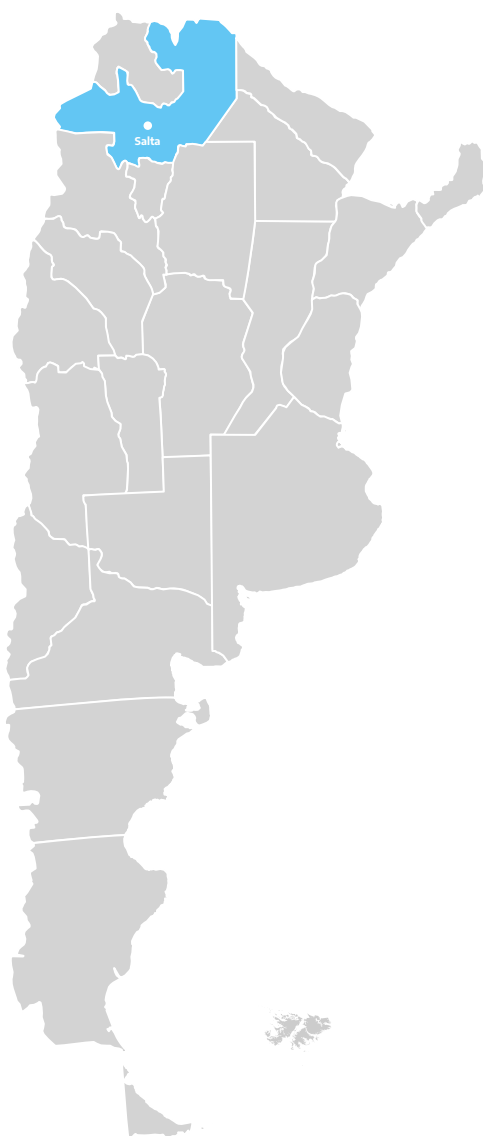


Ministerio de Economía
Argentina

Secretaría de Minería



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



MARIANA

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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





MARIANA

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Resources and Reserves

RESOURCES	Average Lithium Grade (mg/l)	Brine (Mm ³)	Lithium Metal (t)	LCE (t)
Measured	314	1,6831	528,000	2,810,000
Indicated	316	960	303,000	1,600,000
Inferred	328	470	154,000	786,000

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>

Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Mariana Lithium Brine Project Salar de Llullaillaco, Salta Province, Argentina NI 43-101 Technical Report 15-Nov-2018



Li

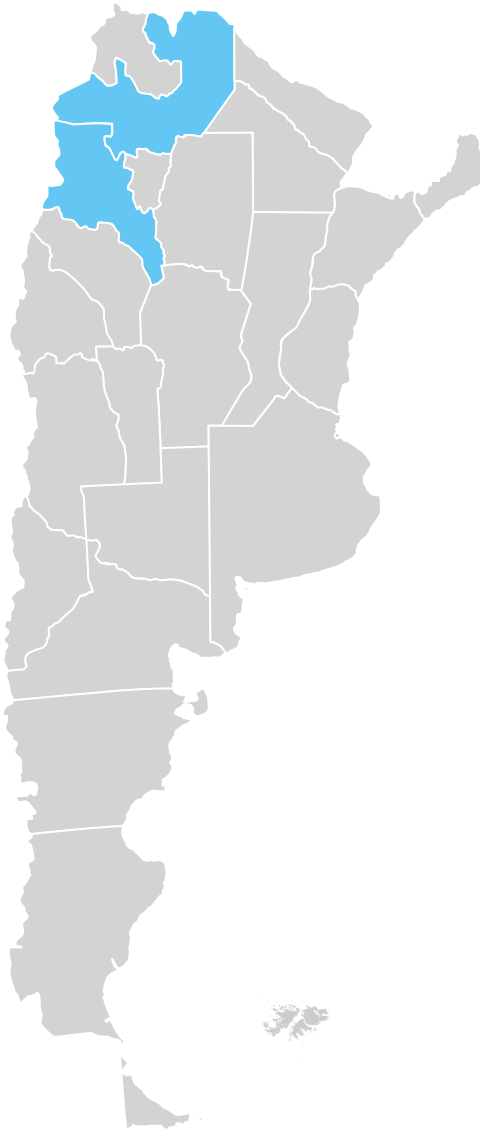
SAL DE ORO

4





SAL DE ORO



LOCATION

(25° 13' 12" Lat. S; 67° 04' 12" Long. W)

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





SAL DE ORO

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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 CONSTRUCTION





SAL DE ORO

Contact

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Posco Argentina
www.poscoargentina.com

Reserves 2022

RESERVES	Metal Content	Production period
	LCE (t)	
Proved	160,100	1 to 6
Probable	367,800	7 to 20
Total	527,900	20

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/>
 Informe de Impacto Ambiental Proyecto Sal de Oro. M&A 2022.



Li

SAL DE VIDA

5





SAL DE VIDA



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





SAL DE VIDA

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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 CONSTRUCTION

Company's Announcement

4/4/2022 The company announced capacity of the project increased to 45ktpa in 2 stages.





SAL DE VIDA

Contact
info@allkem.co
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Resources and Reserves 2022

Sal de Vida Resource Estimate				Sal de Vida Reserve Estimate		
Category	Average Li Grade (mg/l)	In situ Li (tonnes)	LCE (tonnes)	Category	Li Total Mass (tonnes)	LCE (tonnes)
Measured	757	467,235	2,487,000	Proven	50,725	270,000
Indicated	793	703,201	3,743,000	Probable	276,193	1,470,118
Measured and indicated	775	1,170,437	6,230,000	TOTAL	326,919	1,740,199
Inferred	563	116,668	621,000			
TOTAL	752	1,287,105	6,851,000			

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 45 ktpa LCE

Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3), Potassium Chloride (KCl)

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>

Sal de Vida Project NI 43-101 Technical Report 31 March 2022.



Li

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





TRES QUEBRADAS

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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.





TRES QUEBRADAS

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Resources and Reserves

Summary of the Mineral Resource Estimate Tres Quebradas Project Cut of value off 400 mg/L (October 2021)				
	Measured	Indicated	Measured and indicated	Inferred
Average Li (mg/l)	792	576	637	561
LCE (tonnage)	1,897,000	3,472,000	5,369,000	2,261,000

Summary of the lithium Reserve Estimate Tres Quebradas Project (October 2021)				
Year	Average Li grade (mg/L)	Proven (LCE Tonnes)	Probable (LCE Tonnes)	Resource recovered (%)
Total 50 Years Reserve estimate	786	1,084,300	587,600	31

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 20,000 LCE/year

Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3)

CAPEX: 380 M USD

Estimated LOM: 35 years

Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted

<https://www.neolithium.ca/pdf/Feasibility-Study-3Q-Project-Nov-25-2021.pdf>

<https://www.zijinmining.com/news/>

<https://www.zijinmining.com/news/news-detail-119577.htm>





Li

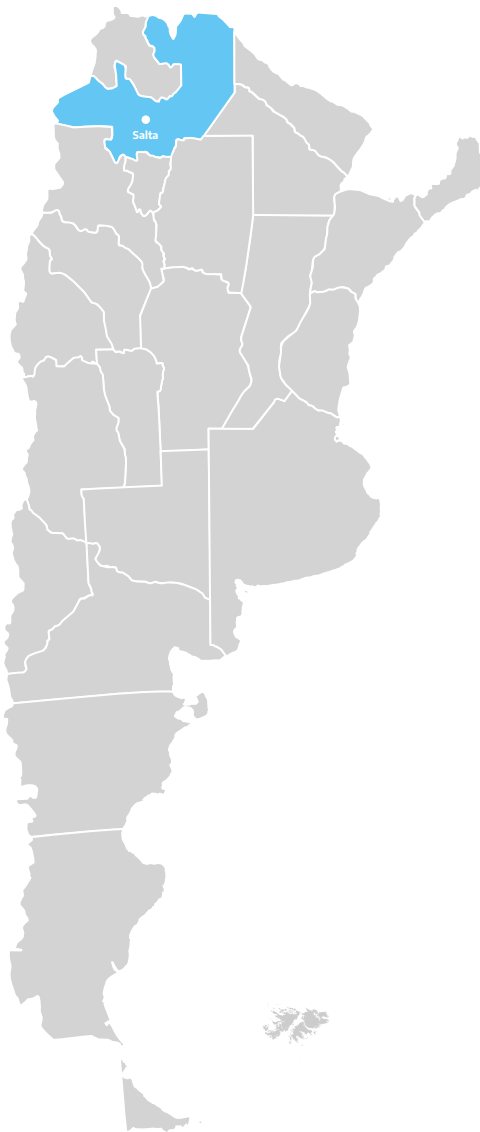
PASTOS GRANDES

7





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





PASTOS GRANDES

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit -Brine

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) .





PASTOS GRANDES

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Reserves

Pastos Grandes Mineral Reserve Estimate (July 2019)				
Category	In situ Li (tonnes)	LCE (tonnes)	Time period (years)	Avg. Li (mg/L)
Proven	34,000	179,000	1-8 (8 years total)	470
Probable	143,000	764,000	9-40 (32 years total)	431
TOTAL	177,000	943,000	40 years total	439

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 24.000 t/yr. LCE
 Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3)
 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/>

Lithium Americas Reports Second Quarter 2022 Results <https://www.lithiumamericas.com/news/lithium-americas-reports-third-quarter-2022-results>



Li

SALAR DEL RINCÓN

8





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





SALAR DEL RINCÓN

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 (Ordovician) 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 (Li_2CO_3)

CAPEX: 769.6 M USD

Sources Consulted

<https://www.riotinto.com/en/news/releases/2022/rio-tinto-starts-demonstration-plant-for-lithium-concentration-in-quebec>



Li

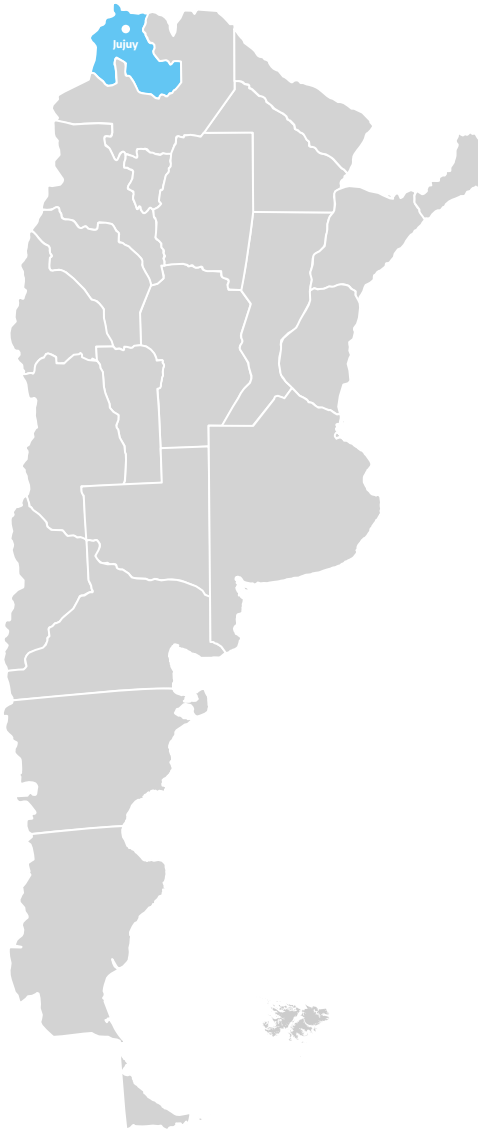
CAUCHARI

9





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





CAUCHARI

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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 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 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

<https://lakeresources.com.au/>

https://lakeresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/lke_target-100_14-feb-22.pdf



Li

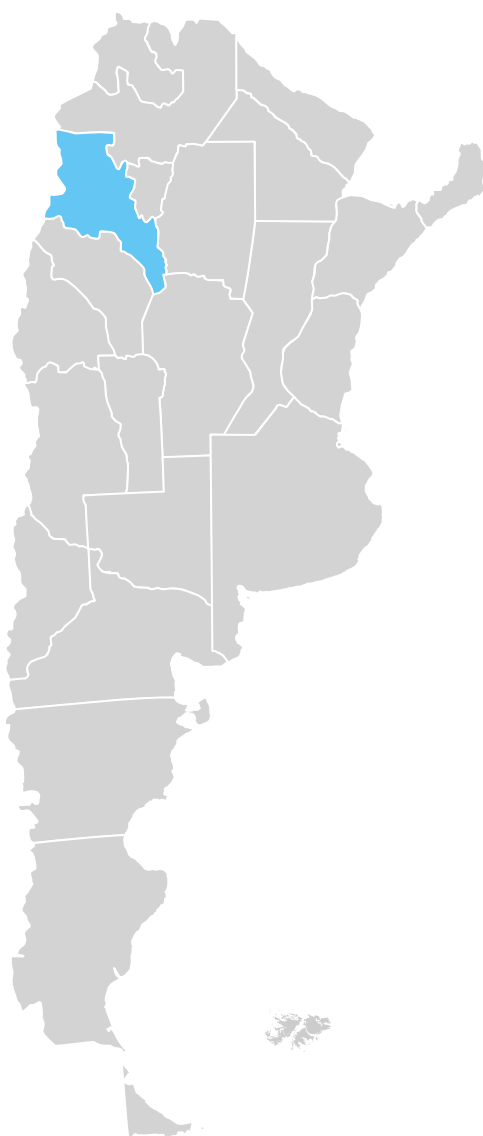
KACHI

10





KACHI



LOCATION

(26° 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 Livent's Hombre Muerto Salar Operation (former FMC).



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Brine



PROPERTY DATA OWNER / CONTROLLER

Lake Resources



OPERATOR

Morena del Valle Minerals S.A.



ÁREA

74,000 ha



KACHI

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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.





KACHI

Contact
Email: hello@lakeresources.com.au

Resources 2023

RESOURCES	Grade Li (mg/l)	LCE (t)
Measured	212	1,610,000
Indicated	177	580,000
Inferred	198	3,095,000

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 50,000 t/yr. LCE

Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3)

CAPEX: 544 M USD

Estimated LOM: 25 years

Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted

https://lakeresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/lke_kachi-resource_11-jan-23.pdf

<https://lakeresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/operational-update-final-3-011123.pdf>

<http://www.lakeresources.com.au/home/>

https://lakeresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/lke_kachi-output-increased_19-jan-22.pdf

<https://lakeresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/02052872.pdf>

https://lakeresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/lke_compelling-pfs-for-kachi-project_30-apr-20.pdf



Li

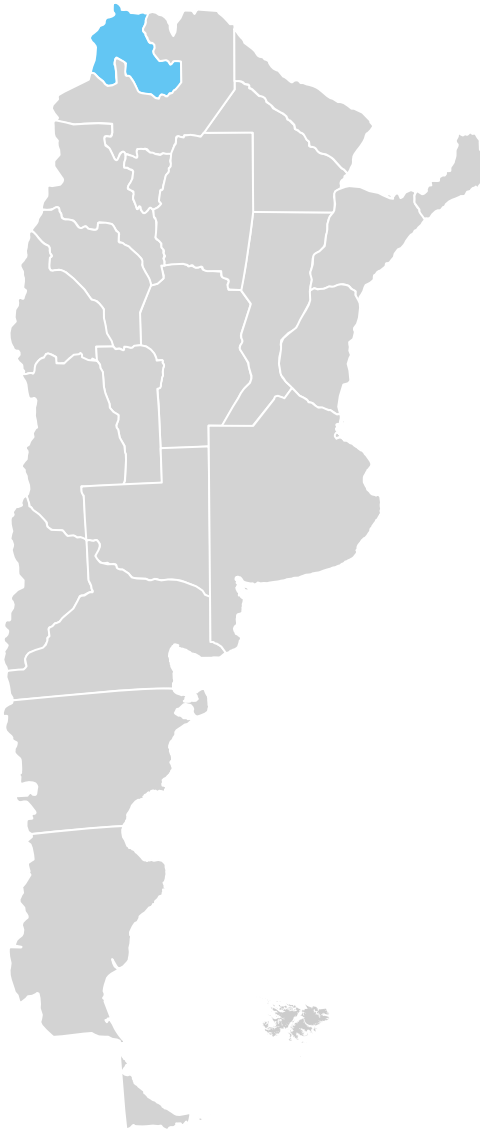
SALAR DEL CAUCHARI

11





SALAR DEL CAUCHARI



LOCATION

(23° 45' 26.6" S; 66° 47' 26.4" W)

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).



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Brine



PROPERTY DATA OWNER / CONTROLLER

Allkem Ltd.



OPERATOR

South American Salars



ÁREA

27,772 ha





SALAR DEL CAUCHARI

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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





SALAR DE CAUCHARI

Contact
 info@allkem.co
 Cell: +61 7 3064 3600
 Fax: +61 7 3064 3699

Resources and Reserves

RESOURCES	Metal Content	
	LCE (t)	KCl (t)
Measured	1,850,000	5,400,000
Indicated	2,950,000	9,600,000
Inferred	1,500,000	4,600,000

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 25,000 t LCE

Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3)

CAPEX: 446 M USD

Estimated LOM: 30 years

Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted

<https://www.datocms-assets.com/53992/1635466306-190424techreportorocobreni-43-101cauchari-project.pdf>

<https://www.allkem.co/projects/cauchari>

https://www.datocms-assets.com/53992/1649845451-cauchari-pfs-final_nov-2019.pdf



Li

CANDELAS

12





CANDELAS



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





CANDELAS

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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



CANDELAS

Contact

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

Resources and Reserves 2022

RESOURCES	Avg Li (mg/l)	LCE (kt)	Avg K (mg/l)	KCl Equiv. (kt)
Indicated	672	685	5,193	3,307

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 14,000 t/yr

Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3)

CAPEX: 408 M USD

Estimated LOM: 25 years

Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted

www.galanlithium.com.au/projects/candelas/
<https://galanlithium.com.au/resources/>



Li

HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE

13





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





HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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 (PEA)

Company's Announcement

February, 2023. The company announced high-Grade Results at Hole AS02.





HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE

Contact
INVESTOR RELATIONS:
Toll Free from North America
1-855-415-8100
info@lithiumsouth.com

Resources and Reserves

RESOURCES	Grade		Metal Content	
	Li (mg/l)	K (mg/l)	LCE (t)	KCl (t)
Indicated	797	7,039	509,000	1,609,000
Inferred	534	5,517	62,000	231,000

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 5,000 t/yr. LCE

Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3)

CAPEX: 93 M USD

Estimated LOM: 30 years

Mining Method: Pumping - Evaporation

Sources Consulted

<https://www.lithiumsouth.com/projects>/<https://www.lithiumsouth.com/news/>

<https://www.lithiumsouth.com/projects>



Li

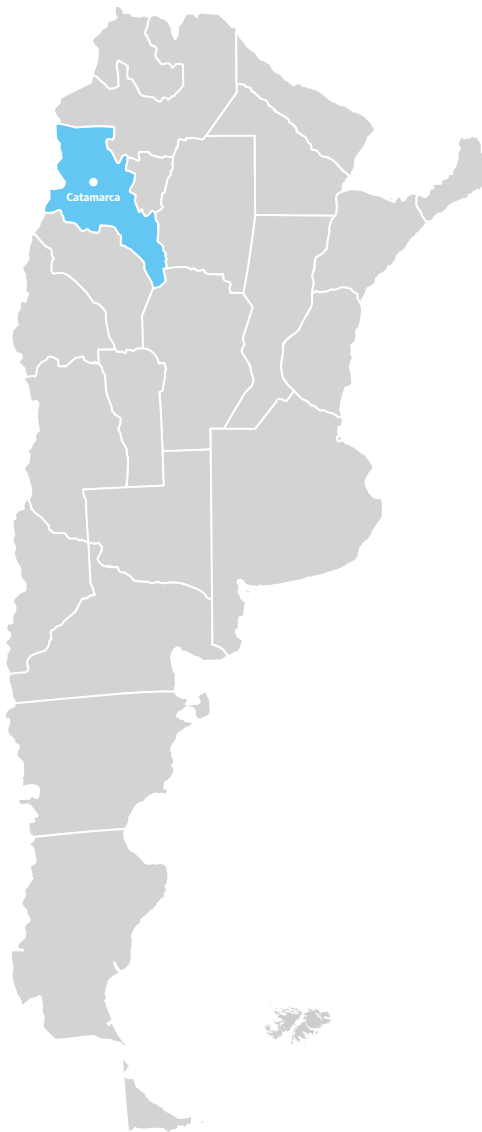
HOMBRE MUERTO OESTE

14





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





HOMBRE MUERTO OESTE

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.

Project Status PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT (PEA)

Company's Announcement

31 January 2023. The company announced the Quarterly Activities Report.





HOMBRE MUERTO OESTE

Contact

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

Resources 2022

RESOURCES	Brine (Mm ³)	Grade		Metal Content	
		Avg Li (mg/l)	Avg K (mg/l)	LCE (t)	KCl (t)
Total	1,258	866	7,599	5,846,000	18,561,000

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

<https://galanlithium.com.au/>

<https://galanlithium.com.au/resources/>

<https://galanlithium.com.au/announcements/>



Li

POZUELO (PPG)

15





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



POZUELO (PPG)

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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 clastics (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.

Project Status PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT (PEA)





POZUELO (PPG)

Contact
www.ganfenglithium.com/
 Investor Relations (International)
 E-mail: samuel.pigott@ganfenglithium.com

Resources and Reserves 2018

RESOURCES	Pastos Grandes	Pozuelos
Measured and Indicated	939,080	1,677, 500
Inferred	307,500	631,000

Technical and Economic Information

Estimated average annual production: 20,000 t LCE

Product to obtain: Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_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



Li

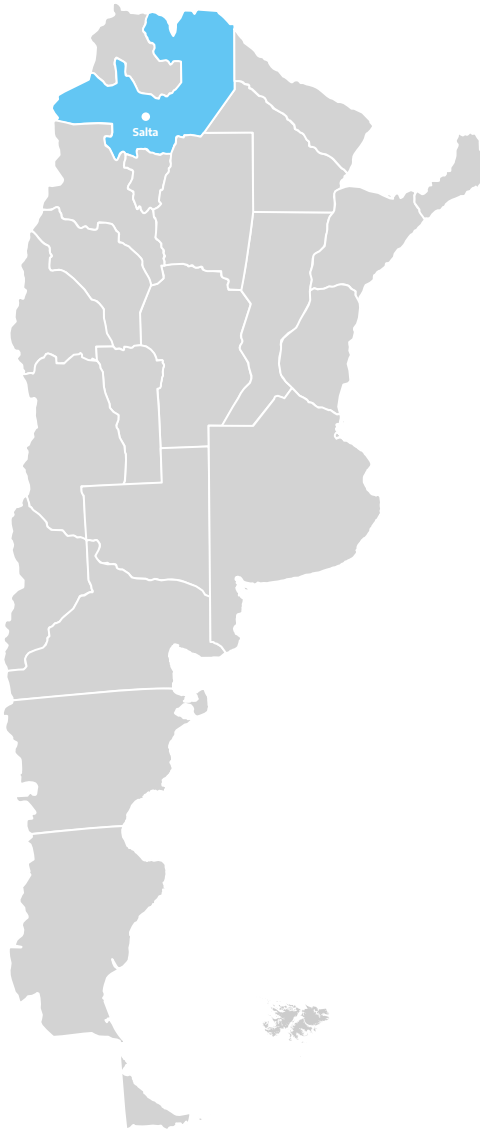
RINCON

16





RINCON



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.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Brine



PROPERTY DATA OWNER / CONTROLLER

Argosy Minerals



OPERATOR

Puna Mining Lithium



ÁREA

2,794 ha





RINCON

PROJECT GEOLOGY

Type of deposit - Brine

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.





RINCON

Contact
Argosy Minerals
Cell: +61 8 6188 8181

Resources 2018

RESOURCES	Drainable Brine Volume (Mm ³)	Grade	Metal Content
		Li (mg/l)	LCE (t)
Indicated	144	325	245,120

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>

https://www.argosyminerals.com.au/sites/default/files/presentation_file/agy-asx-20181130-pea-nov2018.pdf

https://www.argosyminerals.com.au/sites/default/files/financial_report_file/quarterly-activities-report-december-2022-20230201.pdf

<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20181113/pdf/44075h205314lb.pdf>



Thank you



Ministerio de Economía
Argentina

Secretaría de Minería

