LITHIUM PLUS PTY LTD

Lithium Plus Pty Ltd

ABN 626 593 799

EL31132

Wingate Project

Annual Technical Report

7/12/18 – 6/12/19

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1. Summary

Lithium Plus Pty Ltd acquired EL31132 from Kingston Resources Ltd through a corporate transaction incorporating a larger package of Northern Territory tenements covering the Bynoe and the Arunta regions. This package of tenements is targeting the area's potential to host hard rock lithium in pegmatite mineralisation.

The lithium price increase and interest which began in late 2016 due to its increased global demand as a result of its use in battery technologies, has plateaued during 2019. Lithium Plus remains committed to lithium exploration and holds a strong belief that the fundamentals of the lithium market support a continued expanding demanding for lithium. EL31132 was pegged to explore for pegmatite hosted lithium mineralisation, however the Fletchers Gully Gold Field is the most advanced project on the tenement.

During the reporting period Lithium Plus undertook it first onground exploration within EL31132. This trip assessed and sampled prospective pegmatites and granitic source rocks as well as visiting and sampling gold bearing quartz veins at Fletchers Gully.

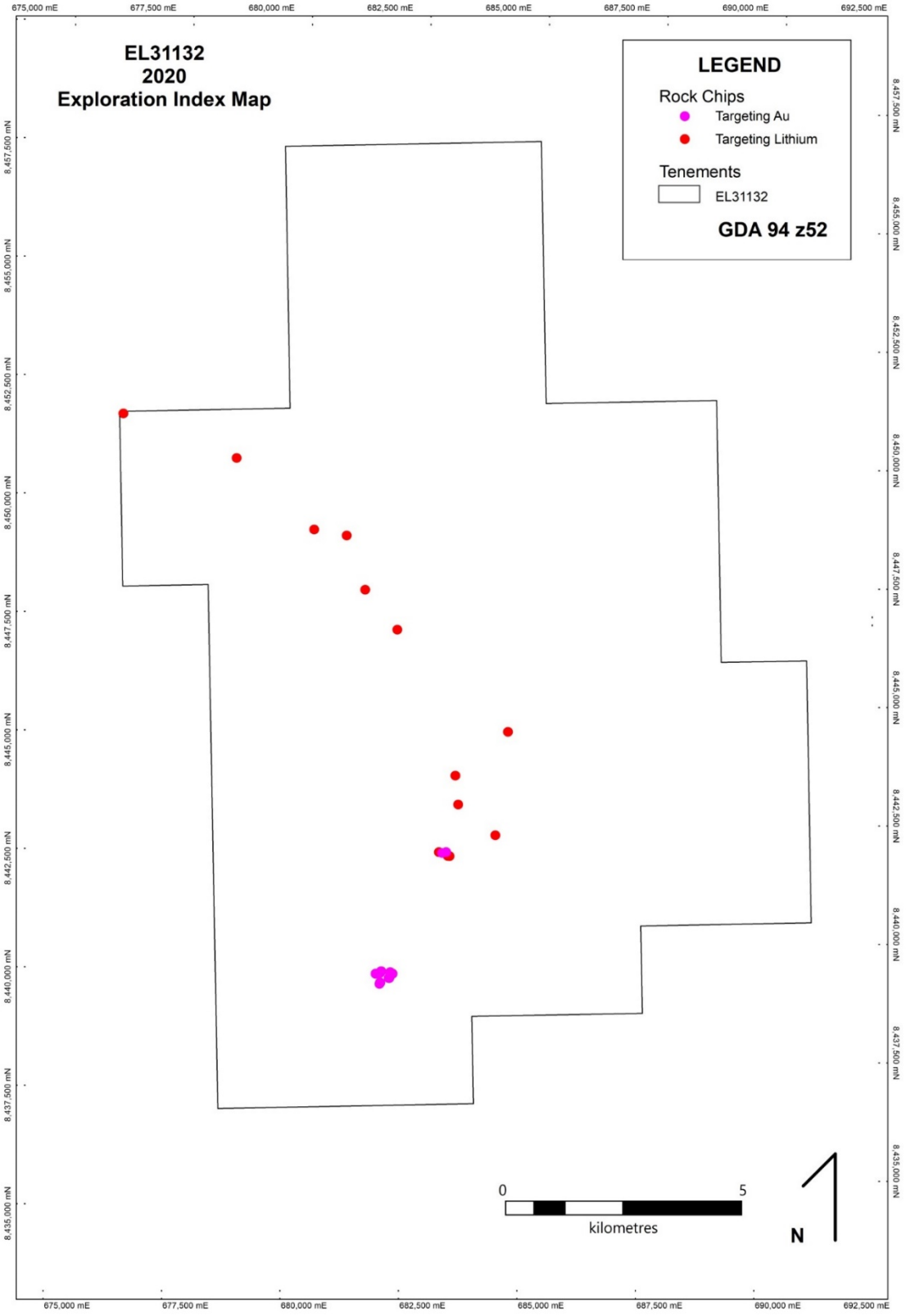

Figure 1: EL31132 Exploration Index Map highlighting sample sites taken during reporting period

2. Location and General Discussion

EL31132 is located south of the township of Daly River approximately 150km south of Darwin in the Northern Territory. It is located on Elizabeth Downs pastoral station covering part of the Wingate Mountains. It is located within the Pine Creek Orogen a package of Proterozoic rocks dominated by metasediments and intrusives.

The tenement is quite remote with access into the tenement via station tracks that flood during the wet season and can carry water during the dry season months. There is an existing station track which runs ~N/S through the tenement which appears to have forks off it to the historic Fletchers Gully gold field located within the south western quarter of EL31132.

The climate in the area tropical with heavy rain falls from November to April and dry temperate conditions during May to October.

3. Tenure

EL31132 is held by Lithium Plus Pty Ltd, who are the operator. The tenement was granted in December 2016 and as such this report represents the third annual technical report for the tenement and the second for Lithium Plus.

The tenement covers 58 gratitular blocks covering 193km^2.

Tenement	Status	Holder	Land Status	Grant Date	Expiry	Legal Area	Area SqKm
EL31132	Live	Lithium Plus Pty Ltd	Lease	6/12/16	5/12/2022	58	193

Table 1: EL31214 tenement details

4. Previous Exploration Activities

Title Type Code	Title Number	Date Granted	Date Ceased	Report ID	Area Sq Km	Holder(s)
AP	1944	30/04/1968	29/04/1969	CR1969-0041		Planet Gold (Metals)
EL	656	30/10/1972	29/10/1973	CR1984-0155(*)		Not Recorded
EL	656	30/10/1972	29/10/1973	CR1972-0090, CR1972-0051		Esso Australia Ltd
EL	1340	9/07/1976	1/11/1977	CR1978-0173, CR1978-0172, CR1978-0064		Placer Austex Pty Ltd
EL	2056	22/03/1979	27/08/1980	CR1983-0124, CR1982-0310, CR1981-0278, CR1980-0223		Mobil Energy Minerals
EL	4042	20/08/1982	30/11/1988	CR1987-0034, CR1986-0102, CR1985-0071		Silver Coin Prospecting JLV Constructors
ERL	71			CR1988-0254, CR1990-0261		Silver Coin Prospecting JLV Constructors
EL	5448	23/10/1987	16/05/1989	CR1989-0650		NJ Manhire, Monsonia Nominees
EL	7704	27/10/1992	29/09/1999	CR2000-0035, CR1998-0748, CR1998-0511, CR1997-0718, CR1996-0870, CR1995-0876, CR1995-0086, CR1994-0848, CR1993-0740		NORTHERN TERRITORY GOLD MINING NL, Kalmet Resources NL
EL	8894	26/09/1995	25/09/2001	CR1998-0200, CR1996-0842	177	The Estate of Robert BIDDLECOMBE
EL	22961	11/07/2003	10/07/2009	CR2008-0452(*),CR2008-0994, CR2007-0854, CR2007-0586, CR2006-0603, CR2006-0042, CR2005-0331, CR2004-0463		DISCOVERY METALS LIMITED
EL	25076	18/09/2006	18/09/2014	CR2014-0851, CR2013-1087, CR2012-1066, CR2012-0883, CR2011-1047, CR2011-1003, CR2010-0859, CR2009-0928, CR2008-0736, CR2007-0654		CROSSLAND MINES PTY LIMITED

Table 2: Summary of previous explorers within EL31132

Previous Exploration (Extracted from EL25076_2014 Annual Report)

Historically, the southern extremity of the licence was known for small scale alluvial, placer and lode tin mining. The Fletchers Gully gold deposit is also located here, where active hard-rock mining took place in the 1920s. A reported 75 kg of gold was mined over this period including some alluvial production.

More recently in the early 1980s, Sutton's Motors (then owners of Tipperary Station) acquired a substantial ground holding within the region and engaged in joint ventures with mineral exploration companies to explore for a variety of commodities including diamonds, gold, tin and uranium. The Sutton's Motors / Mobil Energy Minerals Australia joint venture explored for gold, tin and uranium to the north of Fletcher's Gully, within EL 25076. This work identified the presence of alluvial gold and tin as well as locating minor uranium mineralisation in shear zone within the Allia granite.

In the 1980s, Ashton Mining Ltd and Stockdale Prospecting Ltd. sampled country to the southwest for diamonds, but the results were negative.

Carpentaria Exploration Company conducted regional exploration for gold over a wide area, which included the western parts of the EL 25076. This work resulted in several discoveries to the west and southwest of the licence, including the Bubbles and Anniversary Ridge Prospects; the latter is associated with a breccia zone. An area of elevated BLEG and arsenic values was also discovered; this zone overlapped the far southwest corner of 25076, and has been suggested as a possible extension of the Fletcher's Gully mineralisation. Carpentaria also discovered and investigated Terry's Prospect,

which consists of a series of narrow, but in places, high grade gold-bearing veins. As far as can be ascertained, all the gold occurrences were associated with the Berinka Volcanics, which are stratigraphic equivalents to the volcano-sedimentary sequence, which host several base metal occurrences near Daly River. These rocks lie stratigraphically beneath the Burrell Creek metasediments.

From the late 1980s to the early 1990s both Renison Goldfields Consolidated Ltd and Northern Gold explored within the district for gold, including parts of the project area. Although these companies identified sites with anomalous gold geochemistry none were judged to be significant enough to follow up.

Uranium exploration activities in the Daly River region commenced in the late 1960s to early 1970s with Planet Management and Research P/L, Nord Pacific and Keewanee. Mobil Energy Minerals followed by Total Mining Australia P/L (in joint venture with PNC Exploration (Australia) Ltd) explored regionally for uranium from the early 1980s to early 1990s.

In the mid 1990s, PNC recommenced uranium exploration, targeting hematitic alteration zones in the Soldier's Creek Granite, which outcrops extensively just south of the southern boundary of EL 25076. The granite is radiometric anomalous in places and is known to have localised occurrences of secondary uranium minerals. The granite is also heavily greisenised near Collia waterhole and contains numerous small tin occurrences.

In 2012 Crossland Uranium Mines Ltd undertook a thorough review of the Fletchers Gully Gold Field. They summarised the area in detail with the much of the information used in this report regarding Fletchers Gully taken from the Crossland report.

Alluvial Gold was discovered in Fletchers Gully in 1905 and the area was declared a goldfield in 1910. It was mined intermittently until 1940, with the most active mining between 1918 and 1929. Both lode and alluvial deposits were worked.

Gold occurs in quartz veins or reefs in metamorphosed slate, phyllite and metaquartzite adjacent to the Allia Granite, close to the axis of the north-west trending Muldiva Anticline. The veins are associated with sub vertical shear zones and low angle tensions gashes mostly thin but ranging from 6cm to nearly 1m wide. A halo (in some cases mapped up to 2m in extent) of secondary pyrite, arsenopyrite and malachite occurs associated with the quartz veining.

Two phases of RC drilling have been undertaken at Fletchers Gully to test for gold at depth, the first in the late 1980's by Gold Fields Exploration Pty. Ltd who completed a 28 hole, 1223m RC program (hole sequence FG1-FG27A) and the second phase by Kalmet Resources NL who completed a 10 hole, 990m RC program in 1995 (hole sequence FP-1 to FP-10). The results of these two programs and the Au intercepts >1g/t are detailed in Table 3. Replotting of the drillholes with the available data illustrates the thin and patchy nature of the gold intercepts in the drilling. Whilst no consistent downhole mineralisation geometries can be identified from plotting the existing data, it is reasonable to suggest that the sparsity of drilling data reduces the opportunity interpret the data. The surface expressed narrow veined nature of the mineralisation suggests that the best opportunity for thicker intersects are at the structural traps which could form any geometry at depth.

Kingston Resources 2016-mid 2018

During this first year of the tenement Kingston purchased satellite imagery from GeoImage covering EL31132. The data provided gives 0.5m resolution for panchromatic data and 2m resolution on multispectral resolution. The data provided is mosaicked and colour corrected for optimum seamless viewing. Kingston collected this data to assist in aerial imagery interpretations of the tenement area. Kingston utilised the images to assist in field planning for future reconnaissance and sampling trips within EL31132. Prior to granting KSN staff and management attempted to visit EL31132 during preliminary fieldwork in the Bynoe region in June 2016, but were unable to reach the tenement itself due to an impassable creek crossing north of the tenement.

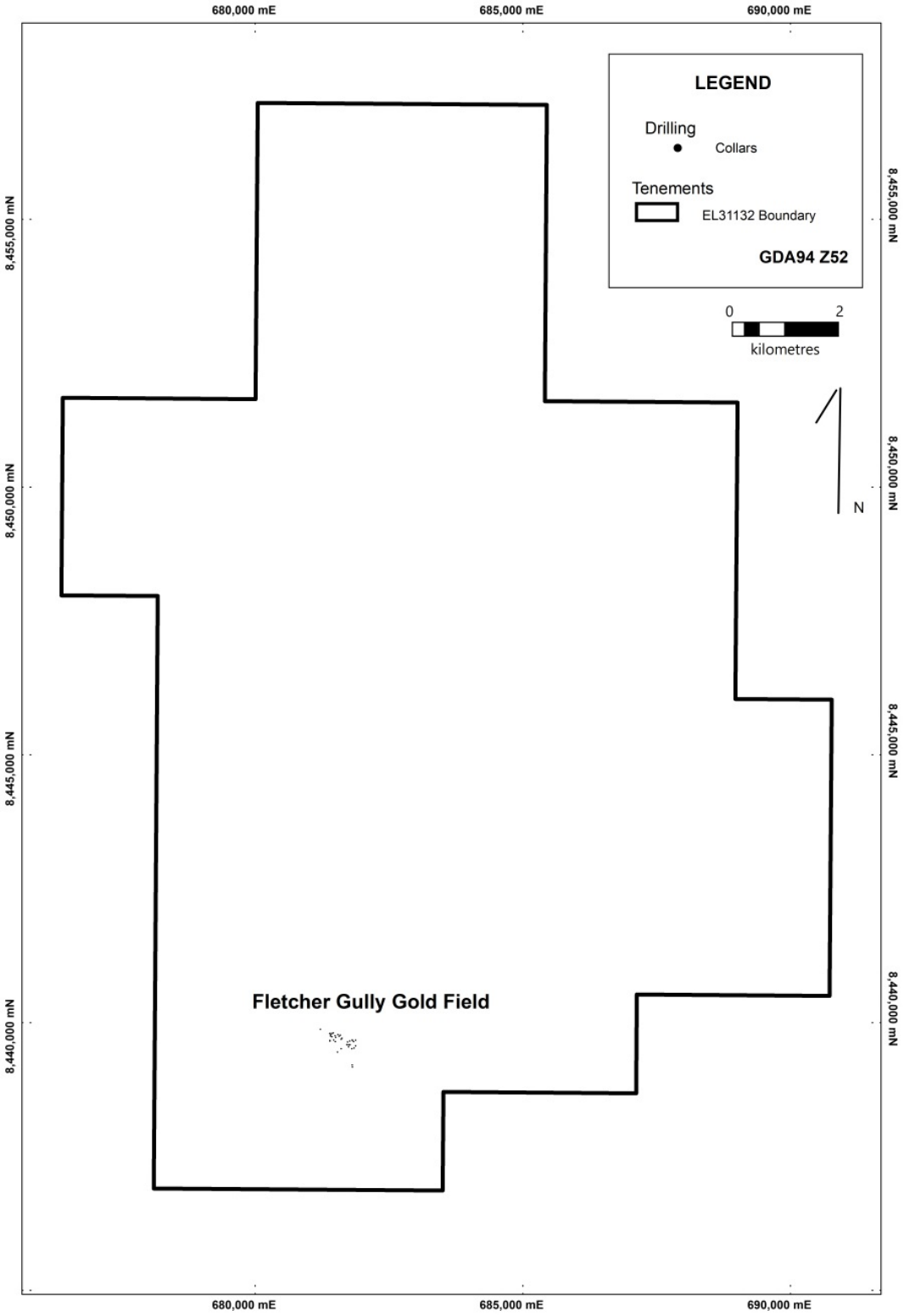

Figure 2: Existing drilling at Fletchers Gully Gold Field

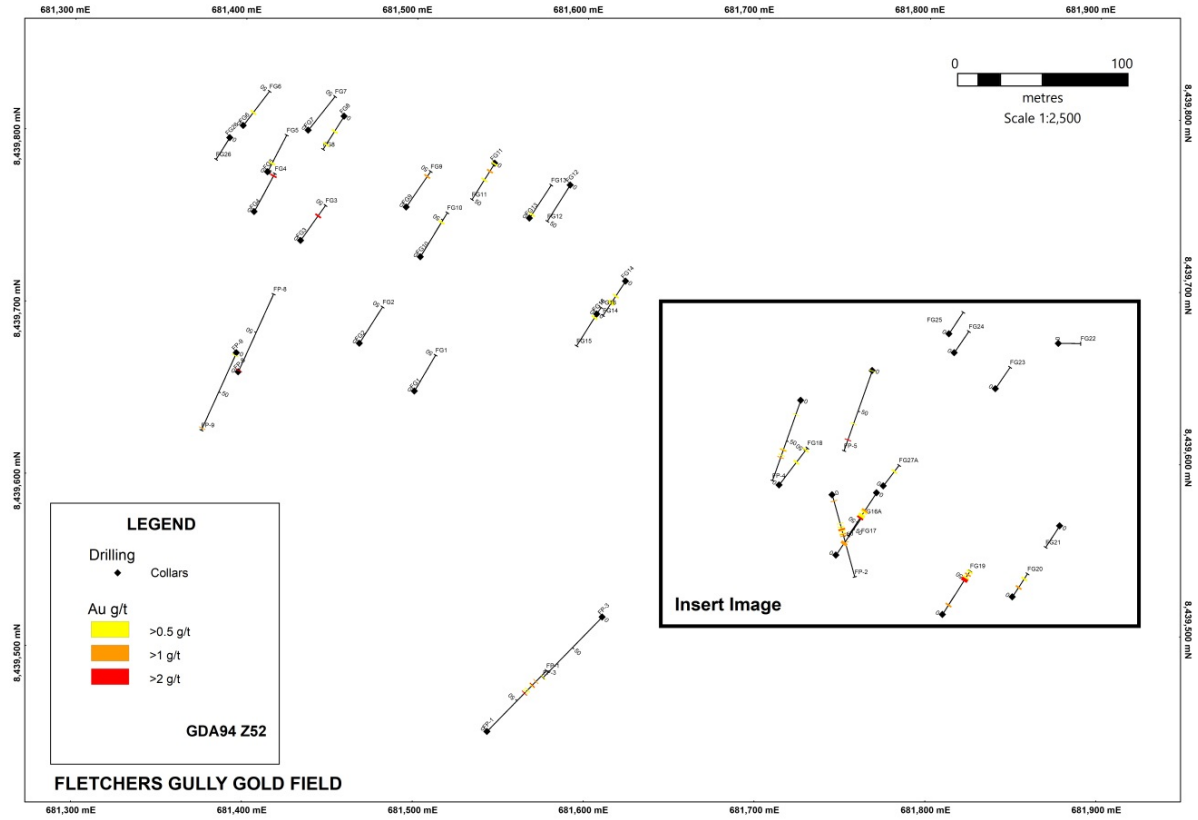

Figure 3: Majority of drilling traces from Fletchers Gully with gold >0.5 g/t, >1 g/t and >2 g/t intervals (Insert location of Figure 4)

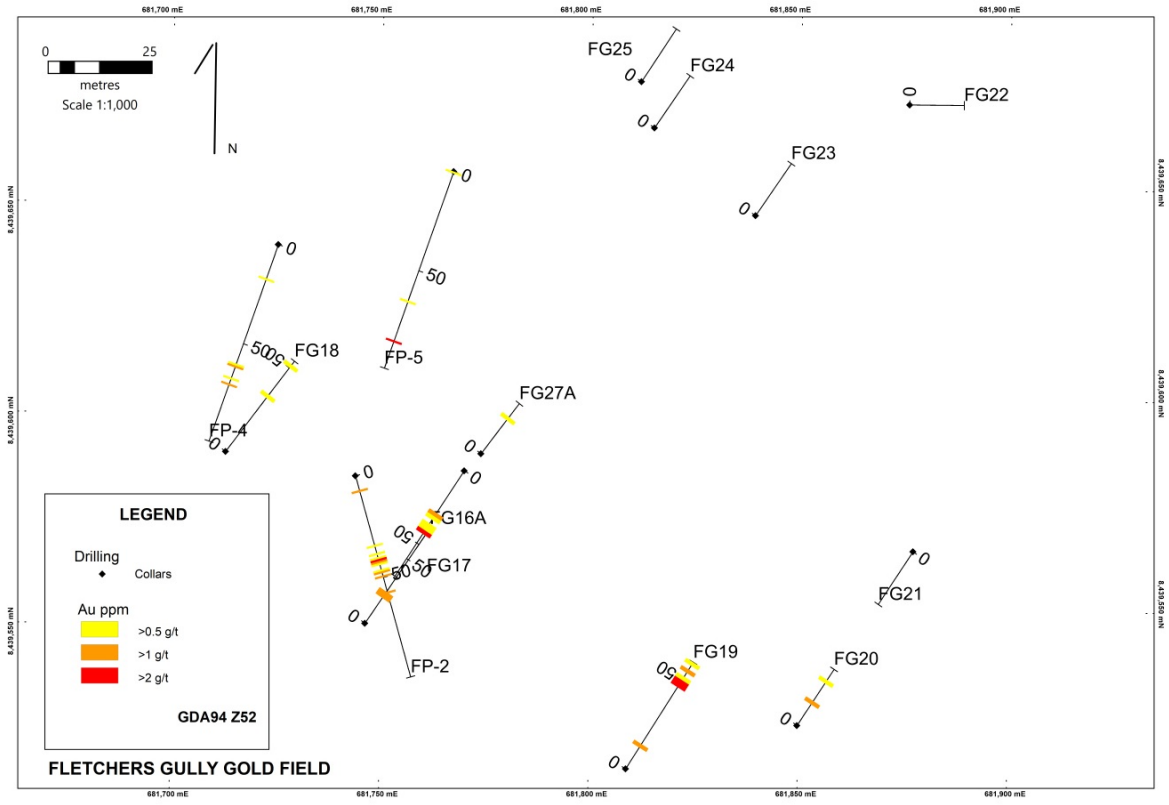

Figure 4: Zoom of main existing Fletchers Gully drilling Au intercepts (>0.5 g/t, >1 g/t and >2 g/t intervals)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au ppm	As ppm
FP-1	681411	8439287	62	63	1	29.7	2800
FP-1			75	76	1	2.46	410
FP-1			81	82	1	1	100
FP-2	681614	8439423	7	8	1	1.09	430
FP-2			41	43	2	2.48	15600
FP-2			47	48	1	1.17	6700
FP-2			49	50	1	1.51	9500
FP-2			57	58	1	1.52	1030
FP-4	681596	8439478	61	62	1	1.02	16500
FP-4			70	71	1	1.19	150
FP-5	681638	8439495	85	86	1	3.24	940
FP-7	681683	8439048	33	34	1	2.5	8800
FP-8	681267	8439497	1	2	1	2	260
FP-9	681266	8439508	96	97	1	1.32	470
FG3	681304	8439573	34	36	2	2.27	400
FG4	681277	8439590	46	48	2	3.56	1800
FG9	681366	8439592	42	44	2	1.65	600
FG11	681418	8439617	10	12	2	1.11	1900
FG16A	681616	8439388	16	20	4	1.64	14100
FG17	681640	8439424	24	26	2	1.09	5700
FG17			34	36	2	2.68	6600
FG19	681678	8439353	12	14	2	1.07	300
FG19			46	50	4	4.6	400
FG19			54	56	2	1.26	5400
FG20	681719	8439363	12	14	2	1.05	1000

Table 3: Summary table of existing drillholes at Fletchers Gully gold prospect with Au > 1 g/t

Name	Easting	Northing	Commodity	Model	Class	Comment
Pang Quees	681530	8439461	Gold	vein	Low-sulphide Au-quartz veins	
Grants Au	681830	8439361	Gold	vein	Low-sulphide Au-quartz veins	Part of the Fletcher's Gully gold field. Occurrence not inspected. Production included with Big Mouth.
New Show	682330	8439261	Gold	vein	Low-sulphide Au-quartz veins	Part of the Fletcher's Gully goldfield. Production figures apply to the whole field. The field consists of five workings: Big Mouth (75 % of total past production), Pang Quees, Grants, Boiler and New Show
Boiler	682330	8439261	Gold	vein	Low-sulphide Au-quartz veins	Part of the Fletcher's Gully goldfield. Poor outcrop. Quartz veins have limited strike extend. Occurrence not inspected.
Big Mouth	681530	8439461	Gold	vein	Low-sulphide Au-quartz veins	Part of the Fletcher's Gully goldfield. Workings previously known as Chongi's mine. Production figures apply to the whole field. The field consists of five workings: Big Mouth (75 % of total past production), Pang Quees, Grants, Boiler and New Show.
Behrins Prospect	683430	8440761	Tin	modern placer (fluvial)	Alluvial placer Sn	Alluvial tin derived from the greisenised Aalia Creek Granite.
Unnamed 00023	683830	8442561	Tin	pegmatite	Sn-Ta pegmatites	Vein noted during field visit to this area.
Unnamed 00015	683830	8442461	Tin	pegmatite	Sn-Ta pegmatites	Vein noted during field visit to this area.
Unnamed 01477	683230	8445361	Uranium	pegmatite		This occurrence is shown on the map of Manning, 1982 but no description is given. Field inspection revealed that this locality is placed in a black soil plain. No outcrop or workings exists. Radioactivity was not measured.

Table 4: Summary of existing prospects within EL31132 from Modat

5. Geology

Lithium

The key drivers for the pegmatites and the potential sources for lithium in the Wingate Mountains Pegmatite District are the Allia, Jammine and Soldiers Creek granites. Like the Two Sisters granite, the Allia, Jammine and Soldiers Creek granites are also part of the Allia Creek Suite.

The Allia Creek Suite is predominantly S-type and contains peraluminous minerals such as andalusite, cordierite and muscovite. The granitoids are high level intrusions (1–1.5 kb), marked by the development of numerous pegmatites and greisens. Petrological data, combined with high concentrations of Rb and low values of Sr, indicate that crystal fractionation played a major role in the early crystallisation history of the granitoids. The Allia Creek Granite, which occurs entirely within Lithium Plus's EL31132, is a biotite quartz monzonite and is often porphyritic, with large phenocrysts (up to 60 mm in length) of microcline. The phenocrysts often display a crude platy alignment, defining a flow structure that appears to be parallel to the margins of the granite. Biotite occurs in clusters and is associated with apatite and zircon. Muscovite is rare. The Allia Creek Granite has a maximum intrusion age of 1806 ± 7 Ma according to the current literature. The Jammine Granite, which occurs directly to the west of EL31132, is comprised of quartz-muscovite and feldspar-tourmaline greisens. It is medium grained and is predominantly composed of quartz and microcline, with subordinate coarse muscovite and minor tourmaline. Plagioclase and biotite show partial to complete alteration to sericite and chlorite. The Jammine Granite is high in SiO_2 and K2O, and poor in FeO, MgO and TiO_2. Similarly, Rb concentrations are the highest amongst the Allia Suite, ranging from 366–571 ppm and averaging 494 ppm. On the other hand, Sr concentrations are low (range 75–330 ppm, average 165 ppm). All of the data suggest that the Jammine Granite is highly fractionated. Sn and Li contents are also high and, therefore, may be a potential source of Li mineralisation in the area. The Jammine Granite has yielded intrusion age of 1858 ± 5 Ma.

The Soldiers Creek Granite represents a coarse porphyritic muscovite leucogranite associated with greisen veins. Numerous xenoliths (up to 30 cm in size) occur throughout the granite body. Quartz, orthoclase, microcline, plagioclase, biotite and muscovite are the main minerals. The age of the Soldiers Creek Granite is constrained to <1830 Ma, based on the mafic sample entrained within the granite.

The Pine Creek Orogen (PCO) has both S- and I-type granites that show a high degree of fractionation. Geochemical data suggest that, in the Litchfield Province, the Two Sisters, Jammine and Soldiers Creek granites of the Allia Creek Suite have favourable chemistry, an observation borne out by the presence of tantalum pegmatites throughout the province. In short, the PCO contains granites that are capable chemically of parenting tantalum-lithium enriched pegmatites. As mentioned above, three of these granites occur in extremely close proximity to EL31132, making it highly prospective for tantalum and lithium.

The Wingate Mountains Pegmatite District exhibits the key criteria to be prospective for lithium mineralisation. The Jammine, Allia and the Soldiers Creek Granites appear to be suitable parent granites for the LCT pegmatites that may occur in the area.

Further work is required to gain a full understanding of the potential of the area, but existing data collected to date supports the high likelihood that LCT pegmatites do exist. Sn/Ta mineralised pegmatites occur in two areas, Fletchers Gully and the Soldiers Creek field. The Fletchers Gully pegmatite occurs near the southern contact of the Allia Creek Granite which is located within the current KSN tenure application. The Fletchers Gully pegmatite is approximately 2 km north-east of the abandoned Fletchers Gully gold mine and was worked intermittently during 1905–1938.

Gold

Fletchers Gully lies within Early Proterozoic sediments of the Burrell Creek Formation conformably overlain to the west and south by the Chilling Sandstone, together making up the Finniss River Group. The sediments were folded during the 1870-1780Ma Top End Orogeny around major NW-NNW axes represented by the Muldiva Anticline and Chilling Syncline. The anticline appears to plunge to the east.

Regionally the area is near a flexure in trend of the Burrell Creek fault. The strike changes from NS to ESE along a projection of NE trending Rock Candy Fault.

Locally the sediments are isoclinally folded about an ESE axis with the predominant foliation striking at 125 degrees. Secondary shear zones and quartz veining lie on NE and NW trends. The NNE trending Giants Reef Fault lies on the western flank of the Finniss River Group sediments and numerous parallel structures splay off the fault.

The area consists of quartzites, siltstones and shales with an average dip of 75 degrees. Some siltstones and shales are variably carbonaceous and ferruginous which are locally sericitized and tourmalinized. More ferruginous and carbonaceous outcrops occur in the vicinity of Bigmouths Workings. The Pang Quees and Bigmouths workings occur within a central shear zone, associated with minor faulting near the axis of the anticline.

Late in the orogenic cycle the sediments were intruded successively by the Wangi Basics, the Allia Creek Granite and Murra-Kamangee Granodiorite. The Allia Creek outcrops about 1km to the north of the area. Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Tolmer Group unconformably overlie the Early Proterozoic sedimentary rocks and granites which are overlain by remnants of Cretaceous cover.

6. Exploration Undertaken

Land Access

Lithium Plus staff visited Elizabeth Downs station in early September 2019 to meet the station manager (Matt Deveraux). Initial conversations were positive with Matt describing the area on which EL31132 is located as 'high ground' on the station where they move cattle onto during the wet season. He reiterated that access for exploration would only be practical from June to November.

The Elizabeth Downs station is owned by Ying Xiang Assets who requested to meet and have meetings with Lithium Plus regarding our planned activities within EL31132. Lithium Plus's Managing Director Mr Bin Guo met with Ying Xiang Assets representatives in Sydney in October 2019. The meeting was reportedly a productive one with Ying Xiang Assets having an increased understanding of Lithium Plus's plans as well as their rights as landholders in the Northern Territory.

Lithium Plus has previous done an AAPA search of registered and recorded sacred site and results indicate that its exploration activities have and will not affect any sites of significance.

Field Visit

A site visit to Wingate (EL31132) was undertaken between the 17th and 22st of September. The Elizabeth Downs homestead was visited before entering the station, Matt the manager informed us the code to the gate lock combination and confirmed he was available to assist if we got into serious trouble.

Access into the tenement is gained via a N/S fence line track off Port Keats road. After 20km a sandy creek crossing meant that the vehicle could not continue, it was at this point that we proceeded in the side by side buggy. The track is reasonably conspicuous although it is rarely used with creek crossings eroded to the point where only buggy access is available.

Within the tenement a number of locations had been identified as targets worthy of groundtruthing as potential significant pegmatites from aerial photo interpretations. These were investigated, but ultimately determined to be light coloured (sandy) open plains (not pegmatites) as distinct to vegetation rich terrane which dominates the landscape. A number of recorded locations for historic alluvial and pegmatite hosted tin workings were visited, but little evidence of past tin workings was identified and no significant tin bearing pegmatites were located. It is likely that the historic workings are incorrectly located on the NTGS system (with an up to a mile wide buffer zone known to be present) or past working were either to insignificant to be identified or through flooding of rivers or human clean up/removal are no longer evident.

A number of geological units were identified within EL31132 including (see Figure 5):

- F.g granitic unit with quartz veining common
- Micaceous schist
- Porphyroblastic euhedral feldspar (up to 10cm) bearing quartz + biotite granite (adamellite)
- Quartzites to quartz blows
- Pegmatites

Thirteen rock chip samples were collected covering the geological units, quartz blows and pegmatites (when identified), they were submitted for sodium peroxide fusion analysis as part of LIP_4_190923 (Appendix 1).

The historic Fletchers Gully gold field was visited and rock chip sampled. There is significant evidence of both historic mining operations and of more recent (up to the 1990's) exploration drilling activities. The area has steep and severe topography which has a number of tracks up the hills which have previously been built and could be revisited. Past drilling collars are still evident and some labelled, these were GPS captured and used to re register historic mapping for digitising in GDA 94 (see Figure 8).

Fourteen rock chip samples were collected targeting quartz veining with varying proportions of iron staining/alteration. These samples were submitted for fire assay LIP_4_190924 (Appendix 1).

	
Side by side buggy vital for accessing EL31132	Porphyroblastic feldspar quartz + biotite granite, with mafic enclaves
	
Sandy plain locality, interpreted aerial photography possible pegmatite	F.g granite with quartz veining common (sample LW0020 of quartz veining)
	
F.g granite (with quartz veining) and micaceous schist comparison	LW0022 c.g mica pegmatite zone (rare pegmatite sample within EL31132)

Figure 5: EL31132 field activities photos

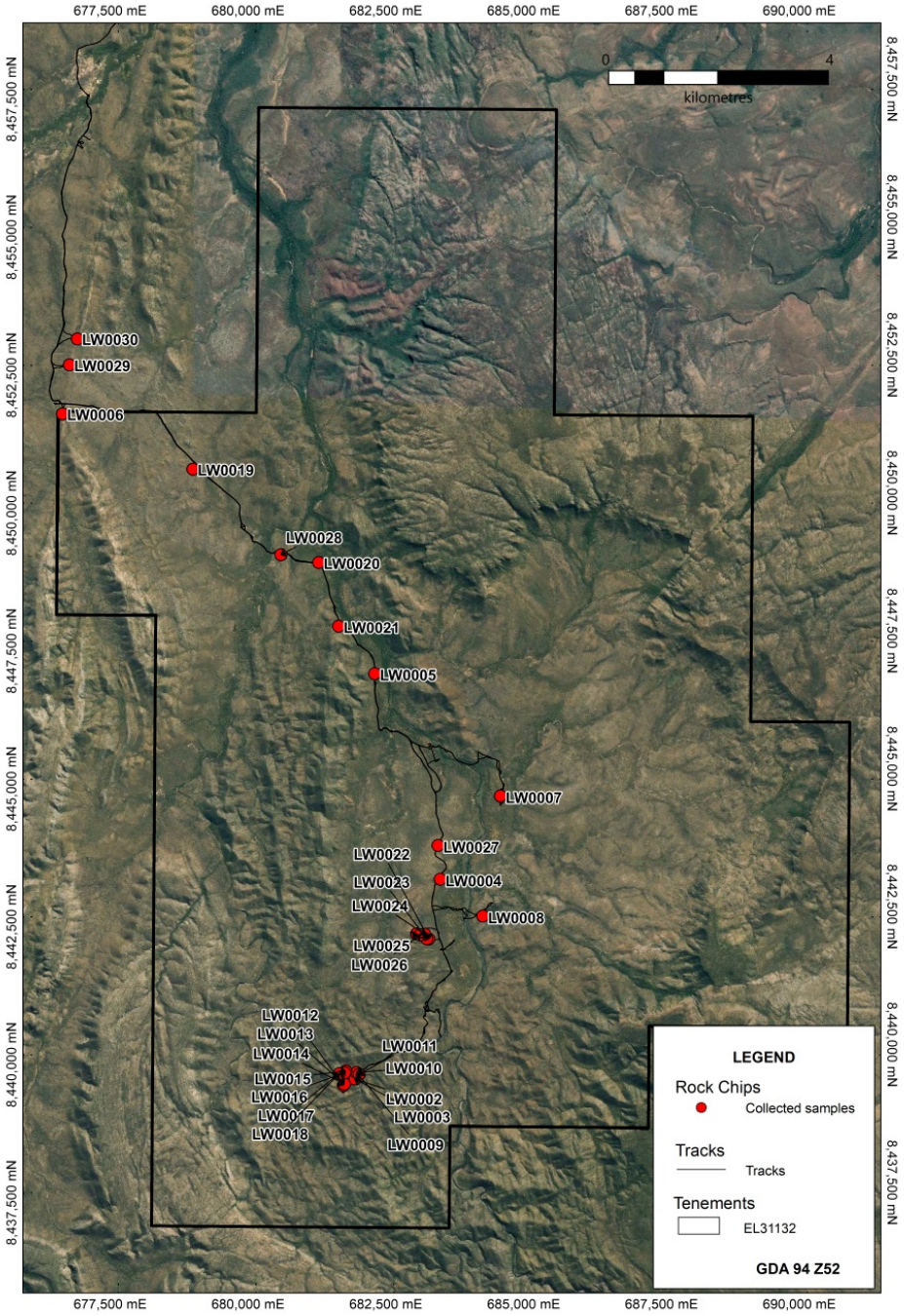

Figure 6: EL31132 samples and tracks

Geochemistry results - Gold

The fire assay results from the 14 rock chip samples collected from the EL31132 (dominantly Fletchers Gully region). The results are detailed in Appendix and Table 5. The peak result returned was from LW0014 (quartz mullock sample) at 331.15 g/t Au (re-assayed at 274.8 g/t), other significant results were LW0016 (mullock sample) 21.79 g/t Au, LW0012 (mullock sample) 4.65 g/t Au and LW0018 (in situ) 3.926 g/t Au.

The peak values are from mullock iron stained quartz samples. This means that the samples are more representative of the at depth gold rich veining which has been extracted from during the historic mining. The 331 g/t from LW0014 does highlight that the Fletchers Gully area (specifically Grants Prospect) is known to contain very high grade ore. The documented historic drilling peaks at 29.7 g/t over 1m (from 62m) in FP-1 which was drilled at the Grants Prospect. Lithium Plus's rock chip results from the very limited number of samples at Grants indicate that there is scope for higher grade intersections than currently known at the prospect.

	
LW0014 mullock quartz with fe staining sample, 331.15 g/t Au (Grants Prospect)	LW0016 quartz sample from small scale working on hill near Bigmouths Prospect (assayed 21.79 g/t Au)
	
Looking south at Grants Prospect collapsed drive (NOTE: LW0014 taken up hill)	LW0018 in situ qrtz vein, large cavity calcite? Filled fe stained + veining (assayed 3.926 g/t Au)

Figure 7: Fletchers Gully site photos

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Type	Prospect	Description	Au ppm	Au Rp1 ppm
LW0002	681786	8439563	120.0	in situ	Pang Quees	Au, fe rich gossan with qrtz veins, minor cavities, edge of working	1.445	
LW0003	681795	8439563	117.5	mullock	Pang Quees	Au, qrtz veins with red oxidised faces	0.176	
LW0009	681820	8439681	80.5	mullock	Pang Quees	chip sample grey sed host with fe + qrtz veinlets	0.105	
LW0010	681819	8439683	80.7	mullock	Pang Quees	intense qrtz veining, possible blue soft sulphide	0.383	
LW0011	681868	8439651	84.1	mullock	Pang Quees	qrtz vein with steely hematite	0.007	
LW0012	681584	8439445	124.6	float	Grants	chip qrtz veining sample	4.65	
LW0013	681603	8439470	115.0	in situ	Grants	wthered altered host mica unit	0.164	
LW0014	681601	8439473	114.7	mullock	Grants	qrtz veining with fe staining	274.839	331.15
LW0015	681629	8439710	95.9	mullock	Bigmouths	fe stained + back veined qrtz rich veining, black fe fracture fill, minor cavity	0.379	
LW0016	681605	8439675	109.4	mullock	Bigmouths	chip sample fe stained qrtz veining	21.79	20.74
LW0017	681511	8439661	136.8	in situ	Bigmouths	fe stained qrtz veining through green grey schist, chip sample	0.307	
LW0018	681509	8439660	137.1	in situ	Bigmouths	qrtz vein, large cavity calcite? Filled fe stained + veining around host rock	3.926	
LW0024	683063	8442186	62.5	in situ	Regional	brecciated granite, siliceous qrtz matrix, qrtz + fe matrix	0.024	
LW0026	682979	8442174	61.8	in situ	Regional	grey to pink qrtz with minor mica, green patches epidote, siliceous veining (breccia texture)	0.021	

Table 5: EL31132 Fletchers Gully rock chip Au results

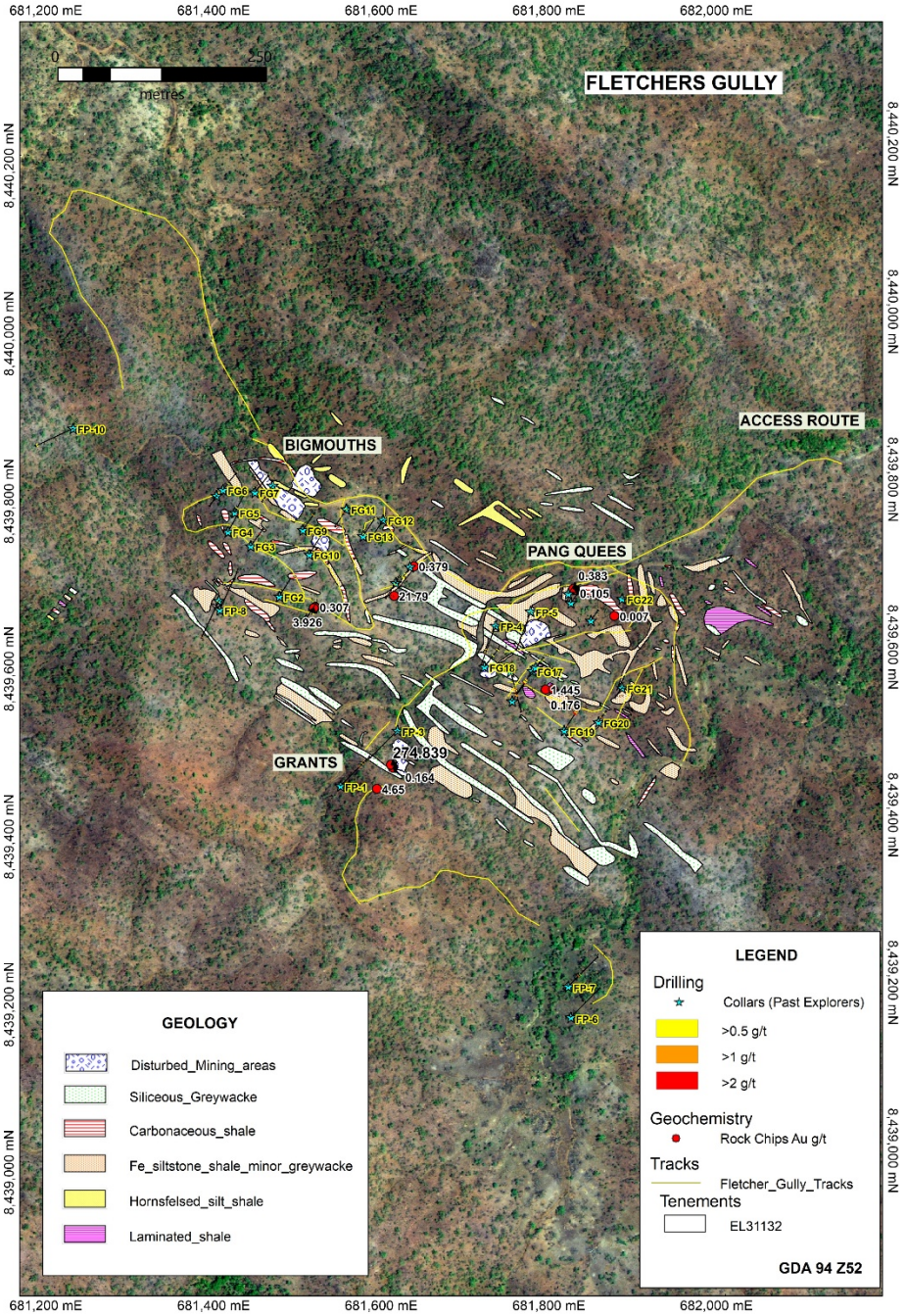

Figure 8: Fletcher Gully previous drilling and digitised mapping, with Lithium Plus rock chip results

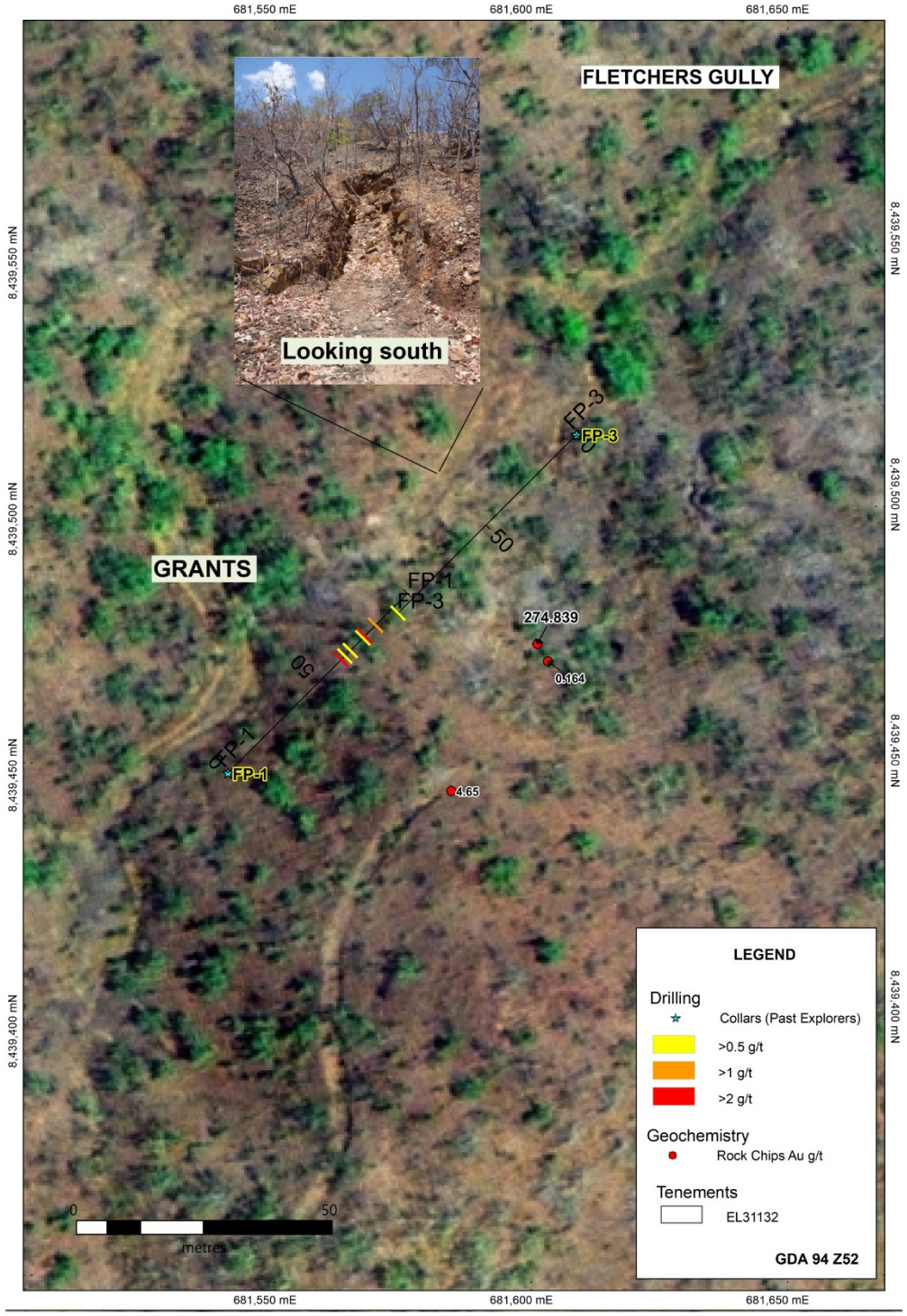

Figure 9: Grants Prospect, previous drilling results with Lithium Plus rock chip samples (photo looking south at collapsed Grants Prospect drive)

Geochemistry Results - Lithium

The September 2019 trip represented the first onground exploration targeting lithium on the tenement.

No large scale pegmatites were identified in the ground truthing activities.

A number of geological units were identified within EL31132 including (Table 6):

- Fine grained granitic unit with quartz veining common (LW0021, LW0027, LW0028)
- Micaceous schist
- Porphyroblastic euhedral feldspar (up to 10cm) bearing quartz + biotite granite (adamellite) (LW0008)
- Quartzites to quartz blows (LW0006)
- Pegmatites (various samples)

The assay results returned from the assay batch did not identify any ore grade lithium results (Table 7).

Interestingly, the sample of the coarse grained porphyroblastic feldspar granite (LW0008) returned the highest lithium result (269.1 ppm Li_2O). This indicates that the granite could be interpreted as a fertile lithium bearing source rock. Based on the mapping this unit is possibly the Allia Granite. The Allia Creek Granite is part of the Allia Creek Suite which includes the Two Sisters Granite, it is described as S-type granite containing peraluminous minerals such as andalusite, cordierite and muscovite.

Any pegmatitic melts off this granite would be potentially LCT type, prospective for lithium. The other voluminous granite within the tenement is the fine grained quartz + feld + biotite granite (i.e. LW0027) also returned elevated lithium suggesting that it would be a suited source granite for LCT pegmatites. Based on the regional mapping these are interpreted as S-type granites, however, no muscovite or garnets were observed which would suggest S-types, a petrological investigation would be a cost-effective exploration tool to determine the mineralogy of potential source granites.

	
Porphyroblastic feldspar quartz + biotite granite, with mafic enclaves (Allia Suite)	Photo of LW0008 sample site, assay results indicate this is a prospective lithium source granite
	
LW0027 host granite outcrop	LW0027 rock sample, assayed 236.8 ppm Li_2O

Figure 10: Site photos of geological units, lithium prospectivity within EL31132

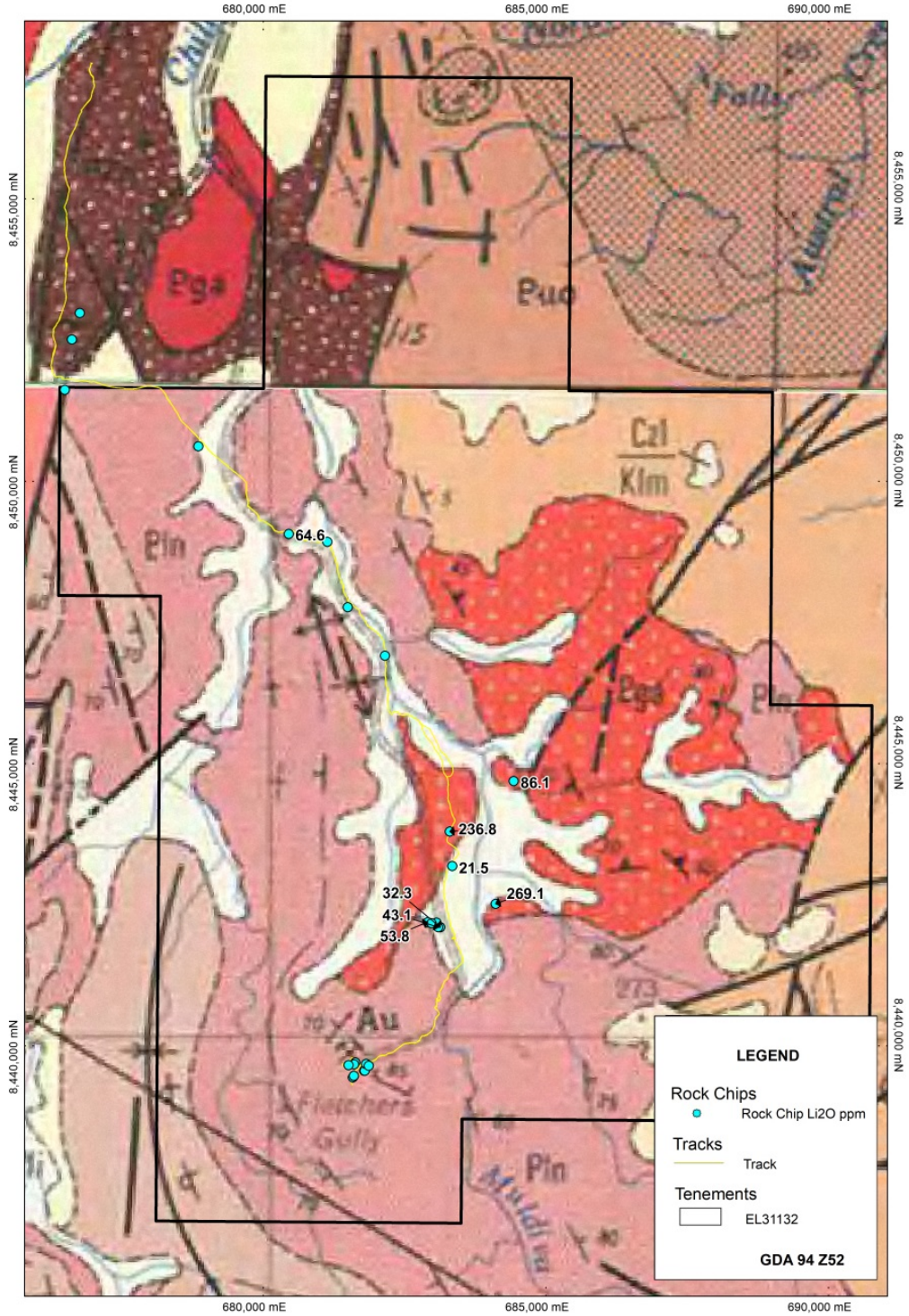

Figure 11: EL31132 with Li_2O ppm in rock chip results over coarse scale NTGS geological mapping

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Tenement	Type	Description
LW0001	663096	8480858	45	Regional	mullock	c.g wthered pegmatite up to 6cm crystals, feld? + mica (interesting) Elizabeth Downs house dam mullock
LW0004	683342	8443185	53	EL31132	in situ	~2m wide N/S striking, qrtz rich with red oxidised staining minor mica
LW0005	682153	8446910	47	EL31132	in situ	~E/W striking qrtz rich scattered peg, pink to orange staining +- Feld qrtz sample
LW0006	676490	8451619	56	EL31132	in situ	20m wide N/S outcrop, silicified silcrete, prob not peg
LW0007	684432	8444693	49	EL31132	in situ	mica edge zone of dominantly clean qrtz pegmatite
LW0008	684113	8442517	56	EL31132	in situ	Aalia Granite? Euhedral 5cm feld, qrtz, biotite, feld granite/adamellite
LW0019	678855	8450618	52	EL31132	in situ	qrtz blow in qrtz veined grey sediment host
LW0020	681136	8448926	36	EL31132	in situ	clean qrtz veining sample, in f.g granite host
LW0021	681496	8447770	42	EL31132	in situ	f.g granite host with qrtz veining,
LW0022	683133	8442102	59	EL31132	subcrop	qrtz + mica (up to 2cm clusters) + tourmaline (5mm) +- minor feld pegmatite
LW0023	683097	8442105	63	EL31132	in situ	qrtz + mica + tourmaline peg, up to 1cm crystals
LW0025	682910	8442194	63	EL31132	subcrop	qrtz rich pegmatite with mica
LW0027	683301	8443798	59	EL31132	in situ	1-3mm qrtz + feld + black mica (biotite) granite
LW0028	680451	8449067	47	EL31132	in situ	f.g granite to grey schist, fine grained with mica grey unit, with qrtz veining
LW0029	676615	8452508	56	Regional	in situ	qrtz dominant outcrop, no mica, quartzite?
LW0030	676757	8452979	66	Regional	in situ	siliceous white melt rich f.g granite/quartzite
LW0031	675859	8464544	45	Regional	subcrop	up to 1cm crystal qrtz + orange feld + mica pegmatite

Table 6: Wingate rock chip samples details, samples targeting lithium

Sample ID	As ppm	Be ppm	Cs ppm	Fe ppm	K ppm	Li ppm	Li_2O	Li_2O %	Mn ppm	Nb ppm	P ppm	Rb ppm	Si %	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm
LW0004	-20	-1	0.5	9600	1000	10	21.5	0.00	-2000	-10	-100	10	41	-2	-20	3.6	0.4	1.1
LW0005	-20	-1	-0.1	6900	-500	-5	-10.8	0.00	-2000	-10	-100	1	41.9	-2	-20	0.7	0.2	0.5
LW0006	-20	-1	0.2	6100	4500	5	10.8	0.00	-2000	-10	-100	22	39.9	-2	-20	0.5	1.9	0.5
LW0007	-20	3	12.6	7400	26000	40	86.1	0.01	-2000	10	300	232	35.5	54	20	4.9	1.4	5
LW0008	-20	4	17.7	29800	49000	125	269.1	0.03	-2000	20	600	291	28.8	12	120	2	24	11.3
LW0019	-20	-1	0.8	8900	-500	-5	-10.8	0.00	-2000	-10	-100	6	38.9	-2	-20	0.4	0.6	0.1
LW0020	-20	-1	0.4	6800	1500	-5	-10.8	0.00	-2000	-10	-100	10.5	41.2	-2	-20	0.4	2.2	0.6
LW0021	-20	-1	2.6	10800	9500	-5	-10.8	0.00	-2000	-10	-100	68	39.4	4	-20	0.9	12.7	1.7
LW0022	-20	4	30	8200	34500	15	32.3	0.00	-2000	30	400	455	34.3	72	-20	12.6	2.1	4.6
LW0023	-20	8	47.2	6400	37000	20	43.1	0.00	-2000	60	200	512	33.4	78	20	11	1.9	1.8
LW0025	-20	2	4.3	16800	9000	25	53.8	0.01	-2000	20	100	72	36.9	16	20	1.9	5.3	3.1
LW0027	-20	2	40.1	11700	46000	110	236.8	0.02	-2000	30	500	462	33.4	24	40	3.8	15.8	4.4
LW0028	-20	3	10.1	10000	15000	30	64.6	0.01	-2000	10	200	112	35.5	20	60	1.2	23	5.3

Table 7: Assay results from rock chip samples targeting Lithium collected from EL31132

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

The initial field trip has identified lithium rich potential host granites within EL31132. To progress this interpretation Lithium Plus could undertake a systematic geological investigation of the project to develop first principles for identifying lithium pegmatites. This could include further sampling for assay and petrological investigations to classify the granites, mapping to identify the extent of the granites to help identify goldilocks zones of potential pegmatites and/or an airborne magnetic-radiometric survey to identify the plutons and interpret goldilocks pegmatite zones and structures.

The Fletchers Gully area should be further investigated to determine its potential to host significant volume of high grade quartz veining. This work could include:

- further detailed rock chip sampling (especially at Grants) to further identify high grade samples, ideally in situ,
- targeted ground based geophysics attempting to detect structurally controlled veining or sulphides associated with the gold in the quartz veins,
- targeted close spaced helimagnetic – radiometric survey to attempt to image the controlling structures of the gold bearing quartz veining at Fletchers Gully

8. Expenditure

Table 8: EL31132 2020 Expenditure figures

ACTIVITY DETAILS FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD			
Admissible Expenditure	**Detail work done including number of samples taken / stations / line km surveyed /metres drilled etc.**		**AU$ Claimed**
A. Geological Activities and Prospecting	Fieldtrip undertaken collecting 27 rock chip samples, mapping, and ground truthing historical gold field		$18,300
B. Geochemical Activities	31 rock chip samples assayed, (14 fire assay for gold, 13 peroxide fusion targeting Lithium)		$1,200
H. Office Studies	Fieldtrip planning, mineralisation models reviews, previous data, collation and review of data collected		$15,000
I. Land Access	Trip to station for discussions with manager, management meetings in Sydney with international owners		$4,500
J. Overheads	Not to exceed 15% of the sum of A to I above. Description not required.		$3,000
L. Total Expenditure Claimed			$42,000
M. Covenant for this reporting period	$20,000	Number of blocks: 58	

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