OROCOBRE LIMITED
ABN 31 112 589 910

23 October 2014

ASX / TSX ANNOUNCEMENT

Olaroz Project
Large Exploration Target Defined Beneath Current Resource

- **A final production bore, P302 drilled to 323m, has been commissioned bringing the potential pumping rate to over 230l/s compared to long term requirements of 180l/s.**
- **P302 intersected a thick sand unit >100m thick, beneath the current resource. This unit was also intersected in an earlier 300m hole P301, 1 kilometre north. Geological interpretation suggests this sand unit maybe continuous beneath a significant area of the salar.**
- **The exploration target corresponding to this sand unit is between 1.6 and 7.5 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent between 197m and 323m depth. There is the potential for additional brine from 323m to the bottom of the basin which geophysical surveys suggest is up to 600m deep and additional targets to the north and the south of the exploration target area.**
- **The deeper sand unit has the characteristics to support high volume brine production, with lithium concentrations and chemistry comparable to other operating wells. This will significantly reduce the capital cost for additional brine supply and pipeline systems which will be needed for the first expansion at Olaroz.**

Orocobre Limited (ORE:ASX, ORL:TSX) ("Orocobre" or "the Company") is pleased to advise progress regarding the quantification of additional lithium brine within the Olaroz salar that may contribute to additional expanded production at a lower brine supply development cost than the current phase 1 development.

Deeper Lithium Brine Exploration Target

Geological Background

The 2011 resource estimate at Olaroz was based on relatively shallow drilling to a depth of approximately 200m. The drilling intersected an interbedded sequence of sand, silt, clay and halite layers, as described in detail in the NI43-101 compliant Technical Report document dated May 13 2011. The resource has an average free draining porosity of 10% and the sediments are generally relatively low permeability units resulting in a borefield design of production wells with average flow rates of approximately 10 l/s as set out in the aforementioned technical report. Geophysics (gravity surveying) conducted by Orocobre in 2009 suggested the Olaroz salar sediments extend to approximately 600 metres below surface. Electrical geophysics (a Magneto Telluric survey) and drilling by Lithium Americas Corporation to 450m depth on

adjacent properties strongly suggested that brine continues below the base of the current Olaroz resource. Of particular interest, was the potential for sand units intersected below 200m in the narrow Cauchari basin to extend north into the much wider Olaroz basin.

Taking into account these observations and the presence of sand beneath halite units at similar depths in the company's drilling in Cauchari properties Orocobre has always considered the potential high for significant additional brine resources beneath those defined to date by the company.

Borefield Development

The Olaroz project currently consists of two borefields with 200 metre deep bores with well screens over the majority of their lengths, to maximize brine inflows which extract brine from the current resource to 197m. The design of the borefields was to provide flow at 180l/s with two bores offline at any one time. The location of these borefields is shown in Figure 1, in the north east and south west of the Olaroz salar (salt lake). These bores pump brine to a series of tanks where the flows are combined before being transferred to the evaporation ponds.

In order to increase the peak flow rate to above 230l/s and to allow a faster build up of lithium brine stock, the company has drilled two additional bores, P301 and P302. Additionally, in order to test the exploration potential beneath the current resource, these bores were drilled to 304m and 323m respectively rather than the normal 200m. The first hole, P301 was designed to allow the installation of 8 inch internal casing and a 6 inch diameter pump as for previous bores, whilst the second hole, P302 was designed to allow the installation of 10 inch internal casing and higher flow 8 inch pump after the results of P301.

Drilling Results and Significance

Hole P301 was drilled to a depth of 304 m below surface in April 2014, with an installed casing depth of 290m. This hole encountered the expected sequence from 0-200m and then intersected a sand unit from 255 m, with continuous sand from 275m to the end of the hole, confirming the extension of sandy units intersected in Cauchari into Olaroz.

Because of the results of P301, P302 was designed to be drilled to a depth of 350m to further evaluate the sand unit encountered in P301 along strike and to greater depths and at a larger diameter to allow a higher pumping rate. The hole intersected a continuous sand unit from 220m to 323m before being terminated due to hole instability caused by intersecting gravel beds. Bore P302 was installed to a depth of 309m, with screen intervals beginning at 102 m from surface.

These results are highly significant as this thick sand sequence may extend laterally beneath much of the defined brine resource and also to greater depths. Sands of this type have free draining porosity of between 20 and 25% based on previous testwork, and the sand unit could hold significant volumes of lithium-bearing brine which could be added to the resource base by future drilling. In addition, due to the thickness of the sand, any production bore drilled into this unit will be high yielding compared to bores only in the top 200m.

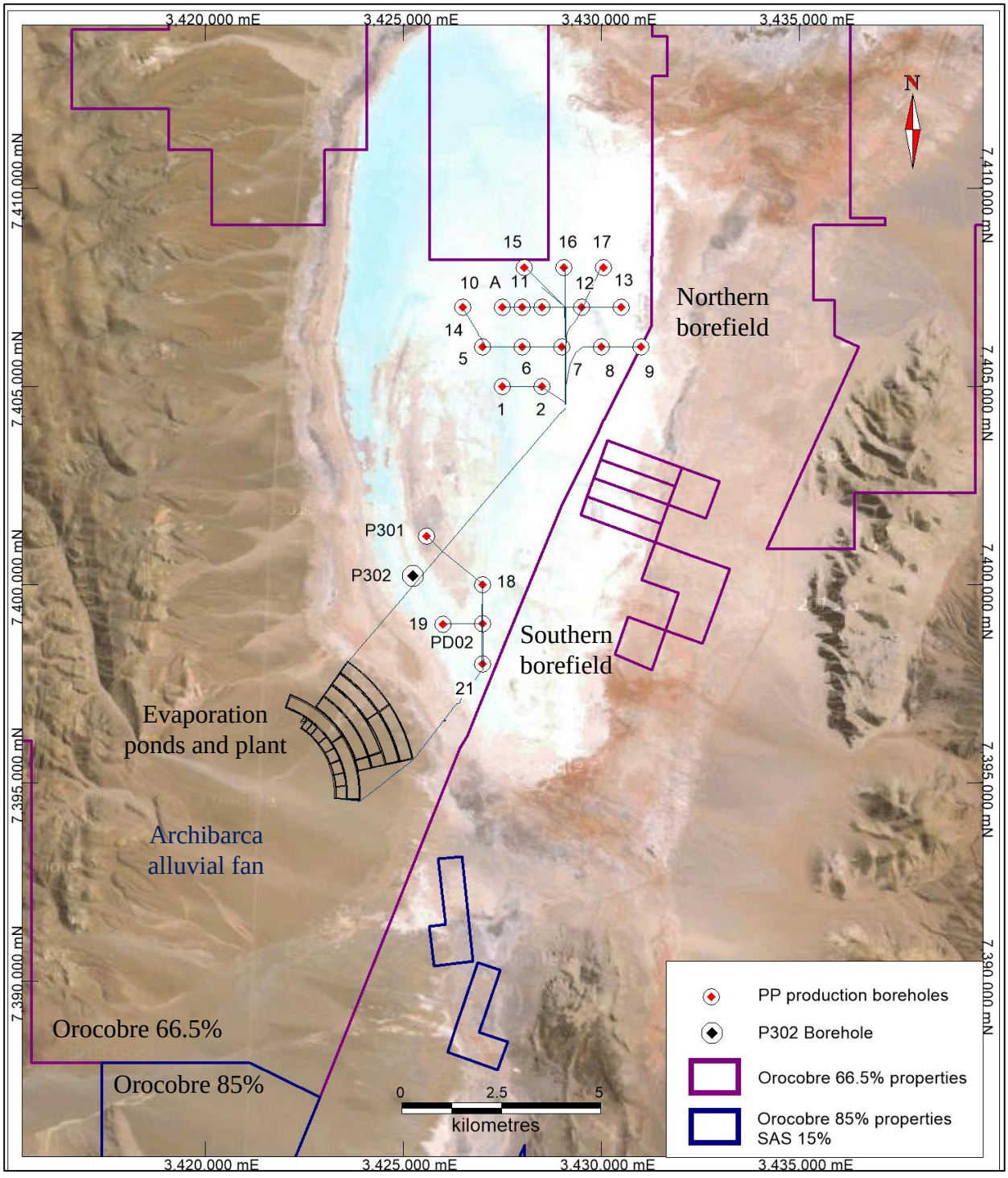

Figure 1: Location of the Olaroz borefields and ponds, showing the location of P302. Thin black lines are pipelines.

http://www.orocobre.com/Maps/Olaroz_Fig1_23October14.jpg

Bore Construction and Pump Testing

Bore P301 was drilled with a diameter of 14 inches, with pipe and filters of 8 inches installed to a depth of 200 metres. Below this depth the pipe and filters were installed with a 6 inch diameter and a telescopic reduction to a total depth of 290.25 metres. A gravel pack of 1-3 mm material was installed around the screens, which have a 0.75 mm slot width. A three stage step test conducted on this bore shows that the bore is high yielding and highly efficient (95-98% over the range tested). However, due to the limitation of the pump size to 6 inches within the 8 inch well casing this hole is "construction and pump limited" and the current pump rate is approximately 18l/s. Bore P301 averaged 762 mg/l Li during October, with a low Mg/Li ratio of 2.2.

P302 (Figure 2) was drilled with a larger diameter to establish what flow the deeper sand aquifer is capable of, as the diameter of bore P301 limited the overall flow. P302 has a 14 inch external diameter, with 10 inch stainless steel casing installed to a depth of 150 metres, to allow for the installation of a larger diameter and higher capacity 75 hp pump in this upper part of the hole. The lower part of the bore, to an installed depth of 309 metres, was constructed with 6 inch diameter stainless steel pipe (Figure 3).

An attempt was made to carry out a step test on the hole with an installed pump with 65 hp capacity. The well flowed at 31 l/s during the test, but it was not possible to reduce the flow sufficiently with this pump to conduct a viable step test. On this basis the company is evaluating the requirements for a pump to conduct a new step test at rates of 40 l/s or more. This is the highest flow rate of any well currently installed in the Olaroz or Cauchari salars and it is expected the bore could yield up to 50l/s when finally equipped.

Sampling of the bore since connection to the production pipeline has given an average lithium concentration of 650 mg/l Li, with a low Mg/Li ratio of 2.1, similar to that of the operating borefield brine.

Geology and Sedimentology

The salars (salt lakes) developed in the Puna region of Argentina contain a mixture of clastic sediments (gravel, sand, silt and clay) from transport of sediments into the salar basin from the surrounding hills and from rivers flowing into the salar basins. Sediments typically become finer grained towards the centre of the salars, which are a lower energy depositional environment. The salars also contain chemical sediments (predominantly halite, with some carbonates and gypsum) that accumulated during periods of lower clastic sedimentation. Over geological time the distribution of sediments within the salars changes, as rivers and alluvial fans contributed different levels of sediment and in response to wetter and drier climatic periods influencing the deposition of chemical sediments.

Figure 2: The P302 bore site looking east across the Olaroz salar

http://www.orocobre.com/Maps/Olaroz_Fig2_23October14.jpg

The Olaroz borefields are developed within predominantly finer grained sediments deposited within the top 200m of the salar. The deeper sand unit intersected in drilling P301 and P302 is interpreted to represent coarser alluvial fan sedimentation within the salar basin, preceding the deposition of the finer grained sediments. This coarser sedimentation is interpreted to be sourced from the western side of the salar, and possibly represent an older equivalent to the extensive Archibarca alluvial fan that exists in this area today (see Figure 1).

The thick sand unit identified in holes P301 and P302 is interpreted to be a lateral equivalent to the older alluvial fan deposits identified in third party drilling in Cauchari, to the south of Olaroz. Those sands host an important part of the third party resource in the Cauchari salar. It is uncertain how far the sand units extend into the centre of the Olaroz salar and the borefield areas, but they may conceivably extend across the salar, with coarser sediments also deposited from the eastern side of the salar at an equivalent depth.

P301 encountered the top of the sand unit at 255 metres, with the unit extending beyond the end of the hole at 304 m. P302 intersected the top of the sand unit at 220 metres, with the sand (and some gravel) extending below the base of drilling at 323 metres, a thickness of >100 metres. A conceptual cross section through the salar is shown in Figure 4.

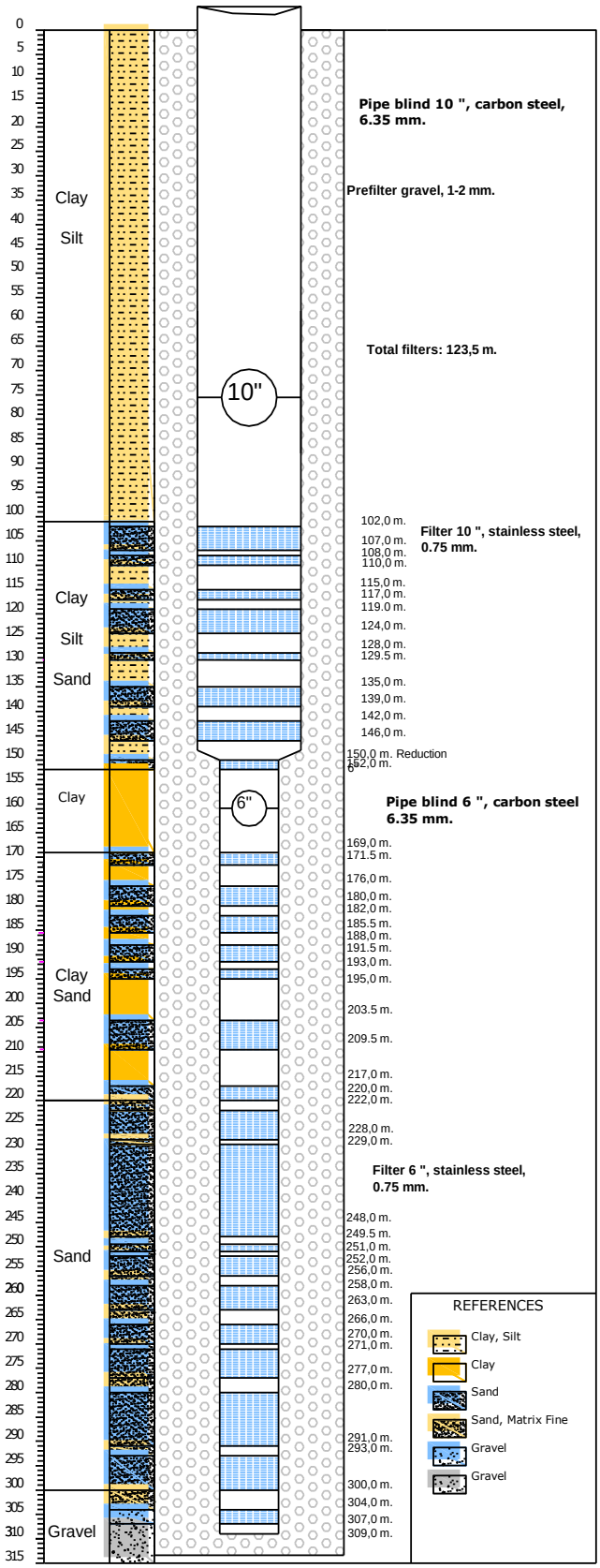

Figure 3: Summary graphic log showing lithological units and well construction

http://www.orocobre.com/Maps/Olaroz_Fig3_23October14.jpg

Exploration Target Definition

Orocobre considers discovery of the thick (>100 metres) deeper sand unit in P301 and P302 (separated by 1.2 km) is strategically important for the company, as it provides a potentially high flow rate additional brine supply for future development reducing the capital cost. The contained lithium potential of this sand unit has led the company to define an exploration target that will require further drilling to evaluate. At this stage the exploration target is being confined to the interval from 197m to the 323m total depth of P302, but there is clearly potential for further targets to the bottom of the basin at approximately 600m.

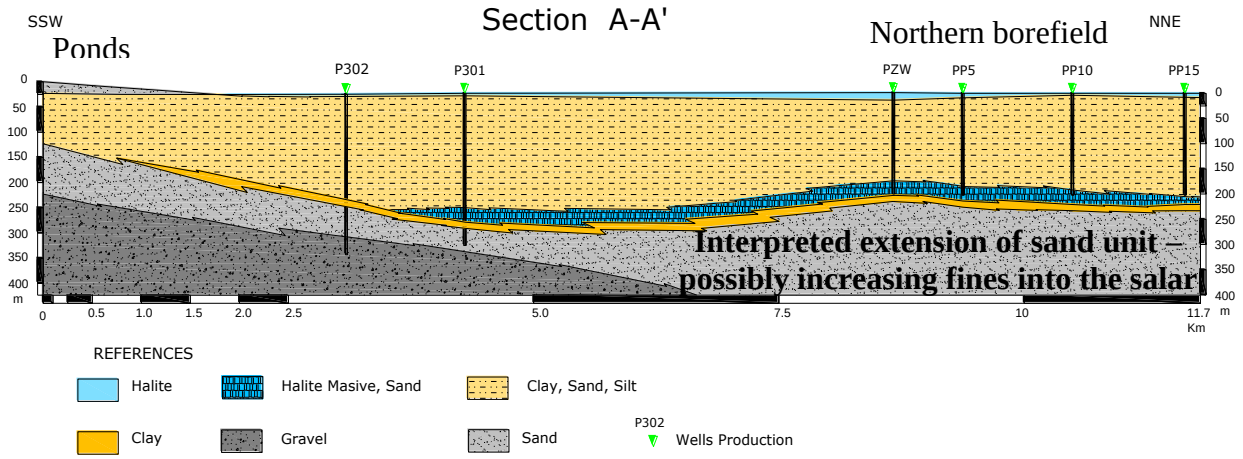

Figure 4: Cross section across the Olaroz salar, presenting the possible distribution of the deeper sand unit

http://www.orocobre.com/Maps/Olaroz_Fig4_23October14.jpg

This exploration target extends beneath the existing resource defined by Houston (Technical Report On The Salar De Olaroz Lithium-Potash Project, May 13 2011) and is outlined in Table 1 of this announcement. The relationship of an exploration target to the CIM and JORC resource definitions is shown in Figure 5.

It must be stressed that an exploration target is not a mineral resource. The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource in the volume where the Exploration Target is outlined. It is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource in this volume, however information from P301 and P302 suggests this is likely.

The exploration target is where, based on the available geological evidence, there is the possibility of defining a mineral resource. In keeping with Clause 17 of the JORC Code and CIM requirements the exploration target defined at Olaroz is:

- Not to be considered a resource or reserve,
- Based on information summarized below.

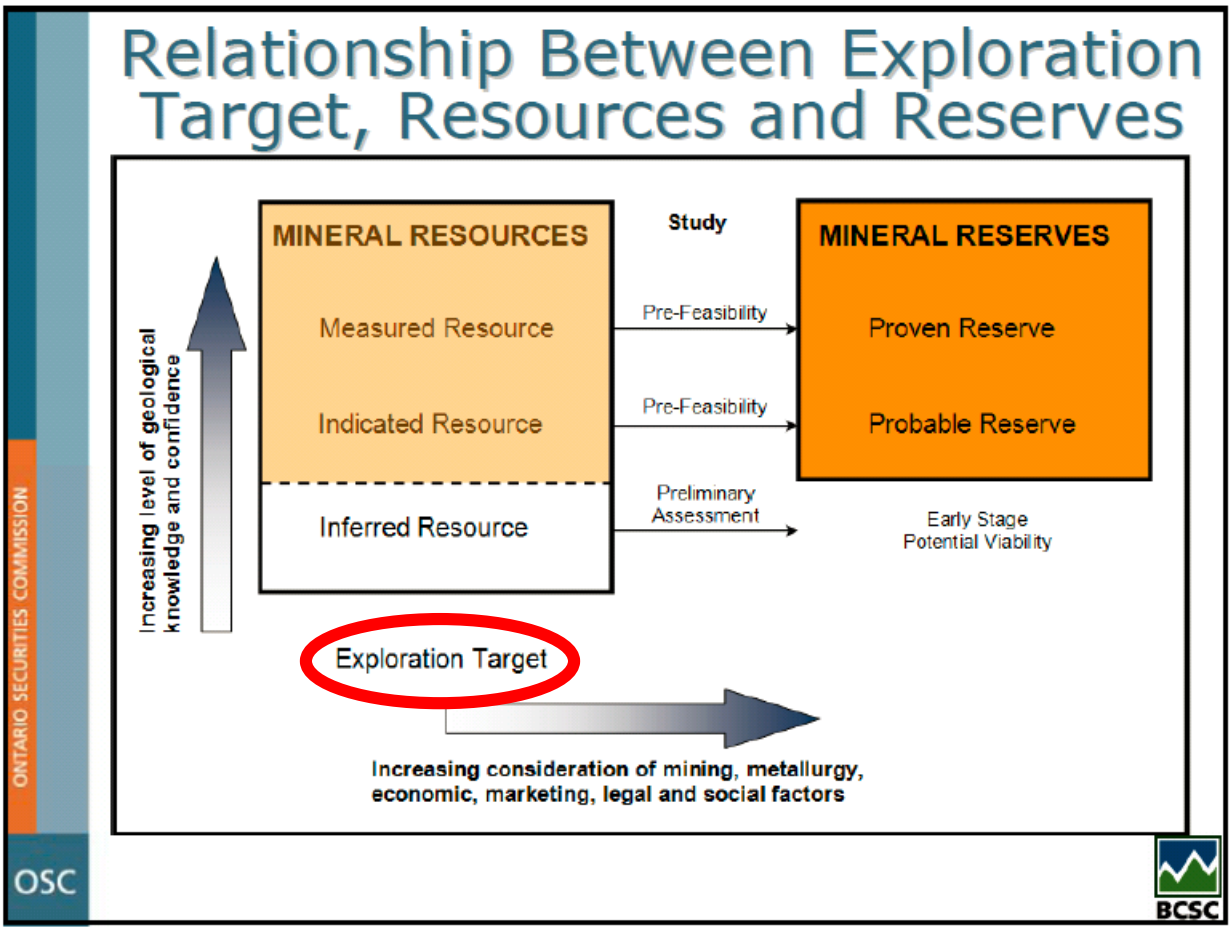

Figure 5: The relationship between exploration targets and resources (base diagram from Ontario Securities Commission)

http://www.orocobre.com/Maps/Olaroz_Fig5_23October14.jpg

It is a requirement of stating an exploration target that it is based on a range of values, which represent the potential geological conditions. Values have been selected to present an Upper and a Lower Exploration Target size. It is likely the lithium and potassium contained in the exploration target lies somewhere between this Upper and Lower Case.

Information Used to Define the Exploration Target

Orocobre's drilling intersected > 100 metres of predominantly sand (and some gravel) in P302 (from 220 to 323 m below surface), with Li grades averaging 650 mg/l since the bore entered into production. These grades are similar to those established for the indicated resource (from 54-197 m depth across the salar) defined by Houston, 2011.

Orocobre previously conducted a geophysical survey in the Olaroz Resource Area (Olaroz West, East and South lines) in which gravity and Audio Magneto Telluric (AMT – electrical geophysical survey to map brine distribution) data was collected. The AMT data suggests brine is present in salar sediments beneath the Olaroz resource to depths exceeding 300 m (the interpreted depth limit of the survey). The gravity survey interpretation suggests salar sediments continue to approximately 600 m below surface in the centre of the salar.

Additional information is available from the work undertaken by the third party, Lithium Americas Corp, including drilling and geophysics. This information principally relates to the area in the north of the Cauchari salar ~20 km south of the Orocobre resource, within the same geological basin. This third party drilling suggests salar sediments were intersected to 449.5 m below surface (hole DDH007 in Appendix 1 of King, 2010), with multiple other holes to 350 m deep intersecting salar sediments to their full depths.

Consequently there is reason to believe the lithium-bearing brine in the Orocobre Olaroz properties extends to 350 m or deeper. The deeper drilling conducted by Lithium Americas Corp (Figure 7-7, feasibility study July 11, 2012) and seismic lines 5 and 8 suggests there is a thick layer of sand underlying the lower halite sequence intersected in Orocobre borefield holes. The identification of this deeper sand unit suggests potential for the same unit in the Orocobre properties, beneath the depth of current drilling. The significance of this previously unconfirmed thick sand sequence is that it may extend laterally beneath much of the defined Olaroz brine resource and contain a significant, additional, volume of lithium-bearing brine that can potentially be added to the resource base.

Estimation of the Exploration Target

The following parameters have been used to estimate an Upper Assumption and Lower Assumption case for lithium, potassium and boron in the Olaroz Exploration Target (Figure 6). The former uses the higher values for all parameters and the latter uses the lower values. Values used are shown in Table 1.

Area

- The exploration target covers 80 km^2 of Orocobre properties over the salar for both the Upper and Lower Assumption Cases, extending as far north as the northern borefield. This is smaller than the resource defined in 2011 between 0 and 197 m, which covers an area of 93 km^2, extending further north than the exploration target.
- Within the exploration target the area shown in green (20.8 km^2), around drill holes P301 and P302, has the highest probability of conversion to a resource (although at this stage it is not and should not be considered a resource).

Thickness

- Drilling has extended to 126m below the 2011 resource (defined between 0 and 197 m below surface) so this thickness has been used for the Upper and Lower Assumption Cases. Because the base of this unit has not been defined the sand and gravel may be significantly thicker, as noted by explorers in other salar systems in Argentina. The same thickness is used for upper and lower cases on the basis that thickness of the sediments will be constant but geology/hydrogeology of the sediments may change.

Porosity

Porosity is a vital measurement in determining a brine resource and it is important to understand the difference between definitions of porosity. Only part of the total porosity (Pt) consists of interconnected pores that can be drained. The drainable porosity component is referred to as the specific yield (Sy) – the proportion of water that can be yielded when the aquifer is pumped. Extensive Sy measurements were previously made at Olaroz for the Sy value of different sediment types. For the 2011 resource measurements suggested the deposit from 0 to 197 m has an average Sy of 10%.

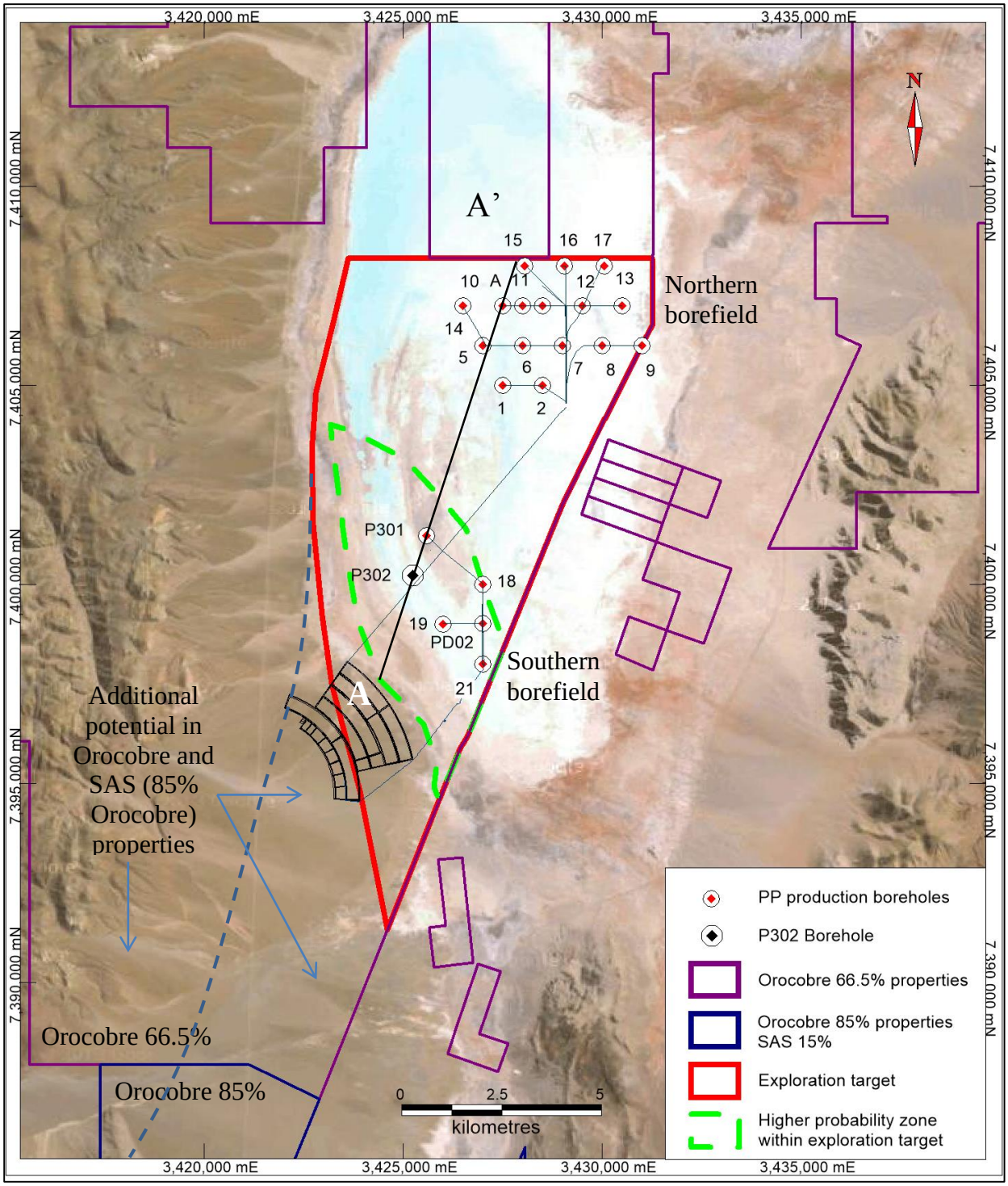

Figure 6: Exploration target areas. The additional potential is not included within the exploration target. The black line is the cross section (A-A') presented in Figure 4

http://www.orocobre.com/Maps/Olaroz_Fig6_23October14.jpg

- For the Upper Assumption Case 20% is used as the specific yield for the sand (a typical text book value for fine sand, e.g. Fetter Applied Geology) – this takes into account some lower porosity material between 200 and 220 metres, as in P301, and locally higher sand porosities (consistent with typical text book values for sand and gravels)
- For the Lower Assumption 6% is used as the specific yield (reflecting a greater portion of finer material with the sand).

Lithium Concentrations

- Values of 650 mg/L of Li, 5400 mg/l K and 1200 mg/l B were used for the Upper Assumption Case, (similar to the average grade over the indicated resource thickness from 54 to 197 m below surface) based on an average of P301 and P302 results.
- A value of 500 mg/L Li, 4000 mg/l K and 900 mg/l B were used in the Lower Assumption Case (similar to lower grade values encountered in Olaroz – see Table 1).

The contained lithium in the exploration target (Table 1) ranges from **the Upper Assumption case of 7.5 mt of lithium carbonate to the Lower Assumption case of 1.6 mt of lithium carbonate.** Potassium and boron have also been included in the exploration target as they are potentially economic elements for future production from the Olaroz brine.

It must be stressed the exploration target is based on a series of assumptions and future drilling is required to establish the extent of the resource that can be defined and to confirm the distribution of the sand unit, the grade of the brine in other areas within this unit and whether this unit contains a higher concentration of finer material (silt and clay) further towards the centre of the salar, reducing the formation porosity (Sy) values. The upper estimate value (which does NOT constitute a resource in any way) shows the potential to increase the existing 2011 resource by 100%, with the conversion of brine within the sand unit from an exploration target to a resource with additional drilling. Conversion of values from lithium to lithium carbonate and potassium to potash (KCl) used conversion factors of 5.32 and 1.91 respectively.

Area km^2	Thickness m (to 323 m depth)	Mean specific yield %	Brine volume million m^3	Li mg/l	Contained Li million metric tonnes	Lithium carbonate million metric tonnes	K mg/l	Contained K million metric tonnes	Potash million metric tonnes	B mg/l	Boron million metric tonnes
UPPER ASSUMPTION ESTIMATE											
80	126	20%	2,000	700	1.4	7.5	5400	10.9	20.8	1,200	2.4
LOWER ASSUMPTION ESTIMATE											
80	126	6%	605	500	0.3	1.6	4000	2.4	4.6	900	0.5

Table 1: The Olaroz exploration target range between an upper and lower estimate case, based on assumptions discussed above

Additional Brine Potential

The Archibarca fan covers an extensive area at the junction on the western side between the Olaroz and Cauchari salars. There is little drilling in this area, and this drilling is generally <200 metres, so the deep sand unit may be present beneath this area. The definition of brine resources at a depth of 200 metres below surface by Lithium Americas Corp. suggests the properties to the southwest of Olaroz and in the northwest of Cauchari have the potential to add additional resources (not quantified within the exploration target). In addition, there is an unquantified exploration target from 323m to the bottom of the salar basin and on the Company's properties to the north.

Drilling to Evaluate the Exploration Target

The company is currently commissioning the Olaroz lithium project and this remains the priority of the company. It is anticipated that additional drilling would be conducted in financial year 2016, to further evaluate the exploration target and to assist longer term development planning.

Management Commentary

Orocobre's Managing Director, Richard Seville, stated: "The 2011 Olaroz resource was defined to a relatively shallow depth of 197 metres, based on the drilling at that stage, with the project developed on that basis. However we always had confidence of additional deeper resources in the salar. The 100+ metre thick sand sequence intersected in P302 confirms this and is a significant step towards describing the full potential of the Olaroz project. The exploration target upside suggests we could significantly increase the lithium resource in the salar, possibly by 100%, without even considering additional resource potential north or south of the salar or at greater depths.

"We are also greatly encouraged by the pumping results of these bores, particularly P302, which is not only the deepest in the salar, but which is already the highest yielding with a flow exceeding 30 litres/second. Flow testing with a higher capacity pump is required but the bore is expected to sustain up to 50 l/s with the appropriately sized pump. This shows the deeper sand unit has the characteristics to support high volume brine production, with lithium concentrations and chemistry comparable to other operating wells. This will significantly reduce the capital cost for additional brine supply and pipeline systems which will be needed for our first expansion. This gives Orocobre and its partners a range of options to optimize the value of the Olaroz project to feed the growing demand for lithium chemicals for industry in general and the EV market in particular."

For more information please contact:

Australia and Asia

David Hall
Business Development Manager
Orocobre Limited
T: +61 7 3871 3985
M: +61 407 845 052
E: dhall@orocobre.com

North America

James Calaway
Chairman
Orocobre Limited
M: +1 (713) 818 1457
E: jcalaway@orocobre.com

About Orocobre Limited

Orocobre Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and Toronto Stock Exchange (ASX:ORE, TSX:ORL), and is building a substantial Argentinian-based industrial minerals company through the construction and operation of its portfolio of lithium, potash and boron projects and facilities in the Puna region of northern Argentina. The Company is building in partnership with Toyota Tsusho Corporation the first large-scale, "greenfield" brine based lithium project in 20 years at its flagship Salar de Olaroz resource, with planned production of 17,500 tonnes per annum of low-cost battery grade lithium carbonate projected to be in commercial production in November 2014. The Company also wholly-owns Borax Argentina, an important regional borate producer. Orocobre is included in the S&P/ASX 300 Index and was named 2012 Mining Company of the Year by Argentine mining magazine Panorama Minero and the Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Mineria Argentina ("Fundamin" or Foundation for Development of Argentina Mining). For further information, please visit www.orocobre.com

Technical Information, Competent Persons' and Qualified Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to exploration reporting at the Olaroz project has been prepared by Mr Murray Brooker. Murray Brooker is a geologist and hydrogeologist and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Murray has sufficient relevant experience to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. He is also a "Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101. Murray Brooker consents to the inclusion in this announcement of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking information contained in this release may include, but is not limited to, the completion of construction at the Olaroz Project and the timing thereof, the commencement of commercial production at the Olaroz Project and the timing thereof, the expected brine grade at the Olaroz Project, the estimation and conversion of exploration targets to resources at the Olaroz Project, the viability, recoverability and processing of such resources, the potential for an expansion at the Olaroz project, the capital cost of an expansion at the Olaroz project and the ongoing working relationship between Orocobre and the province of Jujuy.

Such forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to the risk of further changes in government regulations, policies or legislation; the possibility that required concessions may not be obtained, or may be obtained only on terms and conditions that are materially worse than anticipated; the risk that the conditions precedent to draw down the project financing with Mizuho Corporate Bank will not be met; *that further funding may be required, but unavailable, for the ongoing development of the Company's projects; fluctuations or decreases in commodity prices; uncertainty in the estimation, economic viability, recoverability and processing of mineral resources; risks associated with weather patterns and impact on production rate; risks associated with construction and development of the Olaroz Project; unexpected capital or operating cost increases; uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones at the Olaroz Project; general risks associated with the feasibility and development of the Olaroz Project; as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 2014 filed at www.sedar.com.*

The Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable. Assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: the timely receipt of required approvals and completion of agreements on reasonable terms and conditions; the ability of the Company to obtain financing as and when required and on reasonable terms and conditions; the prices of lithium and potash; and the ability of the Company to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling Techniques and Data	
Drilling technique	• Rotary drilling using an 14 inch tricone,
Drill sample recovery	• Drill cuttings were sampled from the mouth of the drill hole. Brine samples were not taken during drilling.
Logging	• Drill cuttings were logged by a geologist at the drill site. • The drilling penetration rate (minutes/metres) was recorded during drilling. • Upon completion of the hole geophysical logs, including spontaneous potential, near and far resistivity, were measured.
Sampling techniques	• Lithological samples were not taken for analysis during drilling, as the purpose of drilling the hole was to install a bore for brine production.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• No lithological samples were taken for analysis during drilling, so no sub-sampling was undertaken • Brine samples were taken from the hole during pump testing and production
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Brine samples from the bore were analysed at the company's dedicated Olaroz site laboratory. • Samples from this well are analysed several times weekly at part of a larger sampling and analysis program. The laboratory operates a program of QA/QC, with the use of standard, duplicate and blank samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The company has an internal and external verification regime in place, with samples from bores being sent to an external laboratory, together with standards, duplicates and blanks
Location of data points	• The bore has been located with a hand held GPS. • The location is in UTM GK Zone 3, with the Argentine POSGAR datum
Data spacing and distribution	• Lithological data was collected at a 1 m interval throughout the bore • Brine samples are representative of the complete water column within the bore, with no specific sampling conducted
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The salar deposits that host lithium-bearing brines consist of subhorizontal beds and lenses of sand, gravel, silt, clay and halite. The vertical bore is essentially perpendicular to these units, intersecting their true thickness • The major geological structures interpreted are faults parallel to the north south extension of the salar, on the salar margins
Sample security	• Samples were transported to the on-site Olaroz laboratory by company personnel managing the pump test and the subsequent monitoring and sampling of the bore several times weekly.
Review (and Audit)	• Conducted by the author, *No audit was conducted*.
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Orocobre owns mining properties covering the Olaroz salar, where the Olaroz lithium brine project is located • The tenements are 66.5% owned by Orocobre • The tenements are believed to be in good standing, with payments made to relevant government departments
Exploration by other parties	• The Olaroz salar has previously been explored for surficial borate deposits, with Orocobre the first company to explore the salar for lithium brines. Another lithium exploration company holds properties around the margins of the Olaroz salar.
Geology	• The sediments within the salar consist of sands, gravels, silts, clays and halite deposits that have accumulated in the salar from terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines within the salar. • Brines within the salar are formed by solar concentration, with brines hosted within the different sedimentary units • Drilling to 323m in the salar has intersected interlayered sands, silts and clays, with a significant sand sequence from 220 metres depth, with some interbedded gravel. Very little halite was intersected in this hole • Geophysics suggests that deeper salar deposits extend to ~600 m below surface in the salar centre.
Drill hole data	• The company has drilled >80 exploration holes and production brine wells in the salar since 2008
Data aggregation	• Data aggregation consists of an "all of hole" lithium concentration, with lithium concentrations from different units within the hole contributing to an "all of hole" combined value
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The lithium-bearing brine deposits extend across the Olaroz salar (> 5 km wide), and over a thickness of > 300 m, limited by the depth of current drilling
Diagrams	• The hole is part of the southern bore field. Location maps are included in this announcement
Balanced reporting	• This announcement presents key results of bore P302, which was drilled to 323m, with other bores no deeper than 210 m (except for P301)
Other substantive exploration data	• N/A
Further work	• The company will consider drilling other wells of similar or greater depth if and when then need arises to develop more of the lithium brine
Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources	
Database integrity	• This announcement does not address mineral resources but presents an exploration target, the dimension and calculation of which are provided in a Table within the announcement
Site visits	• The QP/CP has visited the mine site many times, most recently in September 2014.

Geological interpretation	• Mineralisation is developed in a sequence of terrestrial sediments deposited in a mountain basin in the Quaternary. Mineralisation is present as brine within pore spaces in the semiconsolidated sediments
Dimensions	• N/A – Not a resource
Estimation and modelling techniques	• N/A
Moisture	• N/A
Cut-off parameters	• N/A
Mining factors and assumptions	• N/A
Metallurgical factors and assumptions	• N/A
Environmental factors or assumptions	• N/A
Bulk density	• N/A
Classification	• N/A
Review and audit	• N/A
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• N/A