ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 January 2020

Remarkable Results at Rana de Sal with 1,010mg/l Li

HOMBRE MUERTO LITHIUM BRINE PROJECT, ARGENTINA

- **72-hour air lift test sample returned 1,010 mg/l Li over a >330m interval confirming outstanding grade average for drillhole RS-01-19 at Rana de Sal.**
- **The results are the highest lithium grade reported by Galan on any drill hole at Hombre Muerto.**
- **Levels of impurity remain very low with Mg/Li averages of 1.70**
- **Maiden Resource Estimate for the Western Tenements expected Q1 CY2020.**

Galan Lithium Limited (ASX:GLN) (**Galan** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce another outstanding lithium assay result from its Rana de Sal tenement. This result confirms previous significant intercepts in drill data of high grade/low impurity lithium bearing brines from the Western Tenement project areas (ASX:GLN releases 11 September, 9 October and 19 December 2019). The Rana de Sal license covers large alluvial fan areas lying adjacent to Livent Corporation's (NYSE: LVHM) tenure, covering part of the western margin of the Hombre Muerto salar (Figure 1).

An airlift test of 72 hours was performed retrieving brine from between the intervals of 100m to 433m. This provides an average grade for the drill hole, which encountered mostly sands which make up the brine bearing aquifer. The aquifer is estimated to total approximately 330m in thickness. The next phase of test work will be to more accurately determine the flow rates from the aquifer.

Table 1: Rana de Sal 72 hours air lift lab results

Drillhole	Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	S.G. (mg/l)	Cond. (mS/Cm2)	Li mg/l	Mg mg/l	Mg/Li
RS-01-19	624	100	433	1.22	>200	**1,010**	1,712	1.70

The data from Rana de Sal and Pata Pila will be used for the maiden resource estimate of the Western Tenements, which is expected during Q1 CY2020.

Commenting on the Rana de Sal results, Galan Managing Director, Juan Pablo Vargas de la Vega said: "We are delighted by these significant Rana de Sal results. On the back of the recent Pata Pila testing, we are very excited as we are now thinking of a potential new project that could be as important as the Candelas project. The results will be reviewed by our team as part of our scoping and pre-feasibility studies shortly after the resource estimate for the Western Tenements is finalised".

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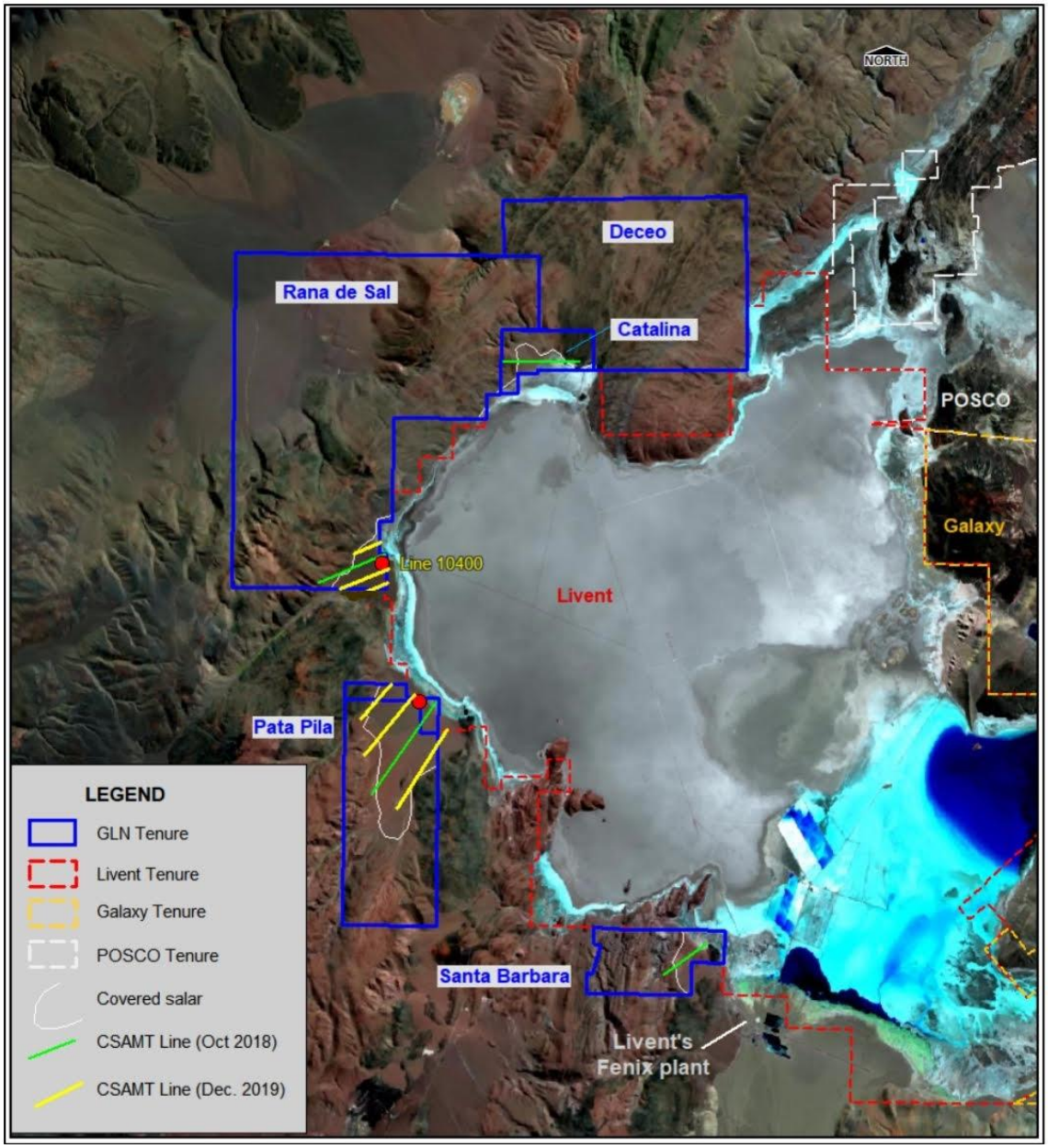

Figure 1: Galan Lithium Limited's Western Basin Projects, Hombre Muerto salar, Argentina

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About Galan

Galan is an ASX listed company exploring for lithium brines within South America's Lithium Triangle on the Hombre Muerto salar in Argentina. Hombre Muerto is proven to host the highest grade and lowest impurity levels within Argentina and is home to Livent Corporation's El Fenix operation and Galaxy Resources and POSCO's Sal de Vida projects. Galan's primary target is the adjoining Candelas channel target, a ~15km long by 3-5km wide valley filled channel which project geophysics and drilling have indicated the potential to host a substantial volume of brine and over which a maiden resource estimate has recently been conducted.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained herein that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Luke Milan, who has consulted to the Company. Dr Milan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Milan consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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ANNEXURE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill core was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in core split tubes to minimize sample disturbance. Core recovery was carefully measured by comparing the measured core to the core runs. • Drill core was undertaken along the entire length of the holes to obtain representative samples of the stratigraphy and sediments that host brine. • Water/brine samples from target intervals were collected by either the Packer or Bailer tests. Bailer tests; purge isolated sections of the hole of all fluid a total of five times to minimize the possibility of contamination by drilling fluid (fresh water), although some contamination (5-15%) may occur. The hole is then allowed time to re-fill with ground water. On the fifth purge the sample for lab analysis is collected. The casing lining the hole ensures contamination with water from higher levels in the borehole is likely prevented. Packer tests utilise a straddle packer device which isolates a discrete interval and allows for sampling purely from this interval. Samples were taken from the relevant section based upon geological logging and conductivity testing of water. • Water/brine samples were collected from multiple intervals as listed in tables 1 and 2. • Conductivity tests are taken on site with a field portable Hanna Ph/EC/DO multiparameter. • Density measurements were undertaken on site with a field portable Atmospheric Mud Balance, made by OFI testing equipment.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling with internal (triple) tube was used for drilling. The drilling produced core with variable core recovery, associated with unconsolidated material. Recovery of the more friable sediments was difficult, however core recovery by industry standards was very good. • Fresh water is used as drilling fluid for lubrication during drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in triple (split) tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to maximize core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the core and compared to the length of each run to calculate the recovery. • Brine samples were collected over relevant sections based upon the geology encountered and ground water representation. • Brine quality is not directly related to core recovery and is largely independent of the quality of core samples. However, the porosity and permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken is related to the rate of brine inflow.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral*	• The core is logged by a senior geologist and contract geologists who are overseen by the senior geologist who also supervised the taking

	Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	of samples for laboratory analysis. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The relative proportions of different lithologies which have a direct bearing on the overall porosity, contained and potentially extractable brine are noted, as are more qualitative characteristics such as the sedimentary facies. Cores are split for sampling and are photographed. • All core was logged by a geologist
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Bailer sampling: Utilises a stainless steel hollow 3m-long tube with a check valve at the bottom. The hole was first purged by extracting a calculated volume of liquid (brine and drilling mud) to ensure that sampled brine corresponds to the sampled depth. Once the calculated volume was extracted and brine was clear, samples were collected in plastic bottles and delivered to the laboratories. The lower part of the sampling hole section was temporarily sealed during purging and sampling. • Double packer sampling: Water/brine samples were collected by purging isolated sections of the hole of all fluid in the hole, to minimize the possibility of contamination by drilling fluid, then allowing the hole to re-fill with ground waters. Samples were then taken form the relevant section. • Duplicate sampling is undertaken for quality control purposes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Alex Stewart laboratory located in Jujuy, Argentina, is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected. • The Alex Stewart laboratory is ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified and is specialised in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts, with considerable experience in this field. • The SGS laboratory was used for secondary check analyses and is also certified for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 • Core samples will also be sent to a laboratory for porosity test work.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses. • Sub-sample duplicates are also being transported to a second reputable industry standard laboratory in country for check analysis
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The survey locations were located using modern Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The grid System used by Quantec: POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3 • Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS, and the topography is mostly flat with very little relief.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is*	• Water/brine samples were collected within isolated sections of the hole based upon the results of geological logging.

	sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as sub-horizontal layers and lenses hosted by conglomerate, gravel, sand, salt, silt and/or clay. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data was recorded and processed by trusted employees, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management ensuring the data was not manipulated or altered. • Samples are transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted to date. The drilling is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultant and CP have approved the procedures to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Hombre Muerto Lithium Project consists of numerous licences located in Catamarca Province, Argentina. The tenements are owned by Blue Sky Lithium Pty Ltd ('Blue Sky'). The Company and Blue Sky executed a Share Sale Agreement whereby Galan Lithium Limited purchased 100% of the issued share capital of Blue Sky.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No historical exploration has been undertaking on this licence area. Both PP-01-19 and RS-01-19 are west of the adjacent licence area by Livent Corporations (NYSE:LVHM), see figure 1.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Both the Pata Pila and Rana De Sal licence areas cover sections of alluvial fans located on the western shore of the Hombre Muerto salar proper. The salar hosts a world-renowned lithium brine deposit. The lithium is sourced locally from weathered and altered felsic ignimbrites and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin fill alluvial sediments and evaporites.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
		• Drillhole ID: PP-01-19
		• Easting: 679776.5005 E (WGS84 Zone 19)
		• Northing: 7189763.574 N (WGS84 Zone 19)
		• Vertical hole
		• Hole Depth: 718m
		• Drillhole ID: RS-01-19
		• Easting: 678684.72 E (WGS84 Zone 19)
		• Northing: 7194047.40 N (WGS84 Zone 19)
		• Vertical hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Hole Depth: 474m
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting or cut off grades have been applied to the assay results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• It is fairly assumed that the brine layers lie sub-horizontal and, given that the drillhole is vertical, that any intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be of true thickness.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Provided, refer to maps, figures and tables in the document
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• These results are from the first drillhole at Rana de Sal. • Some assay results are still pending, all preliminary field results are provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information is reported
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg; tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• SRK are undertaking a maiden resource estimate for the Western Basin project areas