ASX/TSX ANNOUNCEMENT

Quarterly Report of Operations for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

The only ASX listed company producing high value lithium chemicals for the growing battery and industrial markets

DECEMBER QUARTER 2017 KEY POINTS[1]

OLAROZ LITHIUM FACILITY (ORE 66.5%)[2]

- Record production through the December quarter at 3,937 tonnes of lithium carbonate, up 84% on the September quarter, (QoQ) with consecutive increases month on month.
- First half production of 6,072 tonnes
- Sales revenue is up 72% QoQ to US$40 million on total sales of 3,460 tonnes of lithium carbonate, up 67% QoQ
- Average Free on Board (FOB) price received up 3% QoQ to US$11,550/tonne with higher priced contracts reflecting firmer market conditions. Prices for June half 2018 are expected to be approximately 25% higher per tonne FOB than in the December half 2017
- Cash costs (on cost of goods sold basis) down 21% QoQ to US$3,946/tonne as a result of higher production volumes in the quarter
- Gross cash margins increased 23% QoQ to a record US$7,604/tonne on the back of higher sales prices and lower costs
- Full year production guidance of approximately 14,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate is maintained

LITHIUM GROWTH PROJECTS

- Due to the strong demand for lithium chemicals the Joint Venture Partners have decided to increase the scale of the planned expansion at Olaroz to 25,000 tonnes per annum ("tpa", total capacity 42,500tpa) of lithium carbonate. Engineering studies have been completed with capital expenditure estimated at approximately US$271 million (including US$25 million contingency). Details of the funding of this project are set out in the announcement of today's date.
- The Japanese government has indicatively approved subsidies and rebates of approximately US$27 million relating to construction costs for the proposed 10,000 tpa battery grade lithium hydroxide plant. Total capital is now expected to be approximately US$60-70 million (100% basis, pre-subsidies), however the Orocobre equity contribution is expected to be approximately US$6 million after taking into account subsidies and proposed Japanese bank project debt funding.
- Projected operating costs (excluding lithium carbonate feedstock) for the lithium hydroxide plant have decreased significantly to approximately US$1,500/tonne lithium hydroxide from the previously estimated US$2,500/tonne, delivering a very favourable investment case

BORAX ARGENTINA

- Overall sales volume in the December quarter was 8,341 tonnes (8,543t in the September quarter)
- Sales of refined higher value borate products (decahydrate, pentahydrate, anhydrous) were up 46% compared to the previous corresponding period
- The Tincalayu Expansion Project feasibility study (from 30,000 tonnes to 120,000 tonnes decahydrate equivalent and 40,000 tonnes of Boric Acid) is undergoing internal review

[1] All figures presented in this report are unaudited
[2] All figures 100% Olaroz Project basis

ADVANTAGE LITHIUM AND CAUCHARI

- Advantage Lithium has now undertaken drilling at nine locations within the Cauchari tenements. The most recent results come from systematic brine sampling in hole CAU16 which intersected a brine body that extends over >284 metres vertically. This zone starts at 14 metres and includes an 81 metre high grade interval from 118-199 metres, similar to CAU07, 3 kilometres north

- A high-grade brine interval within the hole averages 529 mg/l Lithium and 4,306 mg/l Potassium, including four samples averaging 619 mg/l Lithium from 169 to 199 metres. The average concentration over the sampled length of CAU16 (14 – 298 metres, total depth 321.5 metres) is 436 mg/l Lithium and 3,608 mg/l Potassium

CORPORATE

- As at 31 December 2017, Orocobre Group had US$50.2 million of available cash after release of further standby letters of credit from Sales de Jujuy of US$7.4 million

- Finalisation and publication of the inaugural Orocobre Sustainability Report

Orocobre staff at Salar de Olaroz

OLAROZ LITHIUM FACILITY

For more information on Olaroz please click here

The Olaroz Lithium Facility is located in the Jujuy province of Argentina. Together with partners, Toyota Tsusho Corporation (**TTC**) and Jujuy Energia y Mineria Sociedad del Estado (**JEMSE**), Orocobre is now operating the first large scale lithium chemicals brine based facility to be commissioned in approximately 20 years.

Olaroz produces high quality lithium carbonate chemicals for both the battery and industrial markets. It is the only operation in the world with an integrated purification circuit that permits it to produce, if desired, 100% battery grade lithium carbonate (+99.5%) on site.

The Olaroz Lithium Facility joint venture is operated through Argentine subsidiary Sales de Jujuy S.A. The effective equity interests are: Orocobre 66.5%, TTC 25.0% and JEMSE 8.5%.

PRODUCTION, SALES AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE

PRODUCTION AND SALES

Production for the quarter was a record 3,937 tonnes. Since early September, evaporation rates have increased significantly resulting in increased brine concentration, increased harvest pond inventory and increasing production rates as brine feed concentration has risen. This trend has continued throughout the December quarter.

Sales revenue for the quarter was a record at US$40 million on total sales of 3,460 tonnes with average sales prices up 3% to US$11,550/tonne[3]. Operating costs (on a cost of goods sold basis) were US$3,946/tonne, down 21% QoQ due to higher production levels and reduced reagent costs. US$ cost inflationary pressure continued through the quarter with Argentine Peso devaluation against the United States dollar less than inflation.

Strong prices and lower operating costs have delivered a record gross cash margin of US$7,604/ tonne which equates to a margin of 66%. This continues to demonstrate the strong cash generation ability of the Olaroz operations.

Metric	December quarter 2017	September quarter 2017	Change QoQ (%)	Year to Date
Production (tonnes)	3,937	2,135	84%	6,072
Sales (tonnes)	3,460	2,072	67%	5,532
Average price received (US$/tonne)	11,550	11,190	3%	11,415
Cost of sales (US$/tonne)[4]	3,946	4,987	-21%	4,336
Revenue (US$M)	40	23.2	72%	63.2
Gross cash margin (US$/tonne)	7,604	6,203	23%	7,079
Gross cash margin (%)	66%	55%	19%	62%

[3] Note: Orocobre reports price as "FOB" (Free On Board) which excludes additional insurance and freight charges included in "CIF" (Cost, Insurance and Freight or delivered to destination port) pricing. The key difference between an FOB and CIF agreement is the point at which responsibility and liability transfer from seller to buyer. With a FOB shipment, this typically occurs when the goods pass the ship's rail at the export port. With a CIF agreement, the seller pays costs and assumes liability until the goods reach the port of destination chosen by the buyer. The Company's pricing is also net of TTC commissions.

The intention in reporting FOB prices is to provide clarity on the sales revenue that flows back to SDJ, the joint venture company in Argentina.

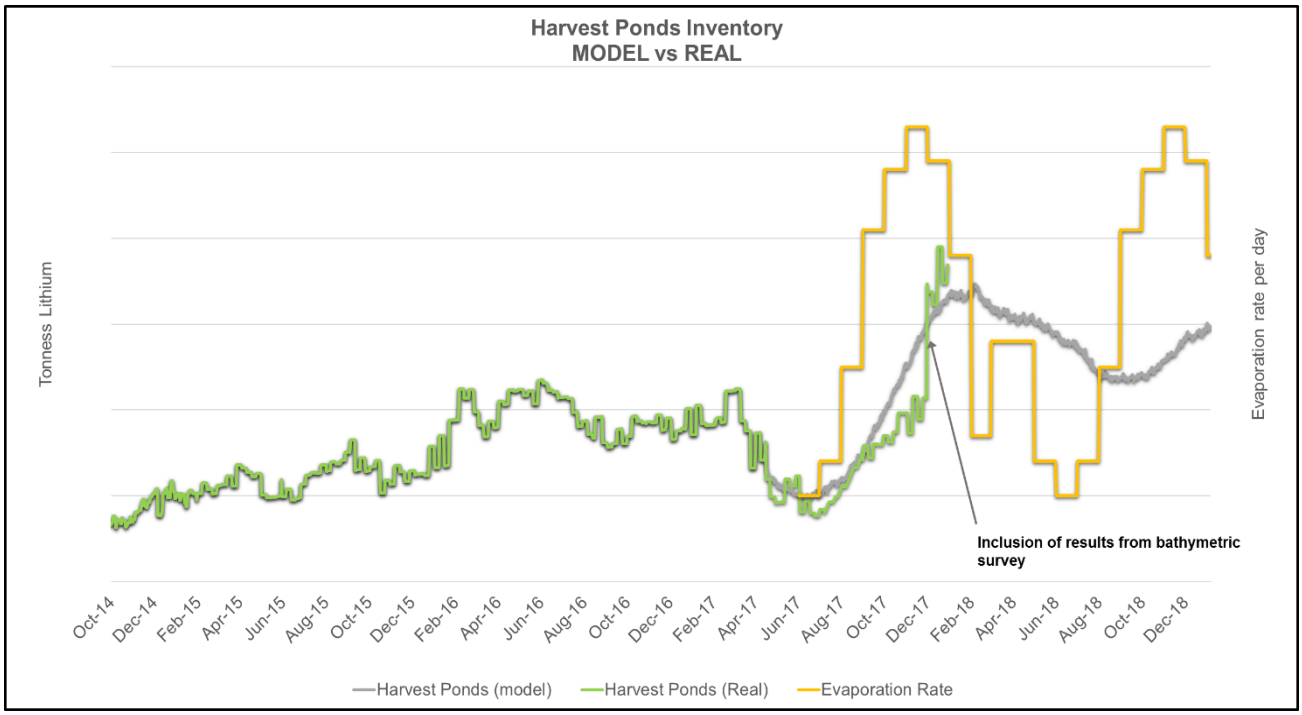
[4] Excludes royalties and head office costs

Costs are expected to be maintained at current levels during this half.

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Over the December quarter the focus has remained on pond management both from the perspective of inter-pond brine transfer, operational controls and monitoring. The design and upgrade for the improved transfer and pumping system required the installation of six new pumps, remote monitoring systems and additional water cleaning lines for a revised capital cost of US$2.7m. The system is operating in a stable manner subject to the normal seasonal variations in climate and weather impacts.

The chart below shows the seasonality of average evaporation rates and the historical and forecast harvest pond inventory profile. The harvest pond inventory continues to increase generally in line with expectations and is at maximum levels. The Company is encouraged that the performance of the pond system is much as predicted from production model.



Carbon dioxide recovery

Carbon dioxide is used at the Olaroz lithium facility in the production of battery grade lithium carbonate. It is currently sourced from near Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Mendoza and transported up to 1,800 kilometres by truck. Consequently, it is a significant component of reagent costs and the Company is installing CO_2 recovery systems on various parts of the purification circuit to recover CO_2 from the production process.

Results from engineering studies and a trial plant over the last year have demonstrated that recovery of up to 50% of total CO_2 is possible, and orders have now been placed for provision and installation of permanent equipment. Capital expenditure on this project is expected to be less than US$2M. The CO_2 plant is supplied as a package by a specialist manufacturer in Europe.

Installation and operation of the permanent CO_2 recovery equipment is expected in the June Quarter 2018.

PHASE 2 EXPANSION AT OLAROZ

The Phase 2 expansion of Olaroz is now underwritten by the announced equity and proposed debt funding arrangements. Final investment decision remains subject to Orocobre and JV Board approvals.

REVISED SCOPE OF PHASE 2 EXPANSION

Based on forecast strong demand growth the Joint Venture Partners have concluded that expansion should increase to 25,000 tonnes per annum (total 42,500 tonnes per annum) from the previously proposed 17,500 tonnes per annum. Engineering studies were completed during the quarter.

The increased expansion plans retain the simplified design to remove the purification circuit from the incremental production with the proposed development of a lithium hydroxide plant in Japan. The resultant product mix is 17,500 tonnes per annum purified lithium carbonate (>99.5%) from the existing purification circuit and 25,000 tonnes per annum Prime grade lithium carbonate (avg. 99.0%) which will provide feedstock for the planned lithium hydroxide plant.

This revised strategy results in capital expenditure of approximately US$271 million including a US$25 million contingency and retains the lower risk of implementation as the project is based around a simple duplication of bores, ponds and primary circuit of Phase 1 at Olaroz. The capital cost intensity of the 25,000tpa expansion has increased from the previous 17,500tpa principally due to the increased accuracy with the engineering study compared to the previous scoping level, additional redundancy in the design, increase in indirect costs and inflationary pressures. However, this capital remains extremely competitive when compared with other greenfield developments.

Multinational engineering firm, GHD continues to oversee engineering design studies for the Olaroz Phase 2 expansion.

Key permits have been received for process water, brine extraction, additional bores and new ponds from the Jujuy Provincial Government for the expansion.

Plant layout and pond design have been finalised and soil tests have been completed over the new pond area. Flowsheets, mass balance, and equipment list and design criteria have also been completed. Preliminary design for the road, pump stations, piping and electricity lines to new extraction bore holes are been finalised. Engineering, environmental and social impact studies have been completed and the consultation process with local communities has commenced. Approval for the processing plant is expected to be granted shortly. Long lead time activities such as bore drilling, road construction and the construction camp will commence this quarter.

Key project milestones include:

Milestone	Timing
Final project approvals	mid 2018
Drilling of wells	2018
Construction of ponds	2H 2018 – 1H 2019
Construction of lithium carbonate plant	2H 2018 – 2H 2019
Plant commissioning	2H 2019

LITHIUM HYDROXIDE PLANT

UPDATE ON PROGRESS

Orocobre and TTC Olaroz are well advanced with plans for a proposed 10,000 tonne per annum lithium hydroxide plant to be built in Fukushima Province, Japan. The proposed location is well situated near potential customers which eliminates common issues with caking and degradation of quality when lithium hydroxide is transported or exposed to humidity.

The Japanese government is actively supporting development in areas of Fukushima that were not directly affected by the 2011 tsunami and subsequent nuclear power plant issues. As such, submissions were made in September to Japanese National and Provincial governments for development permits and subsidies for capital costs. Indicative approval has been received for subsidies of approximately US$27 million.

Following extensive studies and customisation of design, capital expenditure for the lithium hydroxide plant is now expected to be approximately US$60-70 million (100% basis, pre-subsidies). This is higher than previously expected due to changes in scope, (e.g. inclusion of a calciner to recycle the $CaCO_3$ produced and in the future a CO_2 gas capture and recycle system) inclusion of additional equipment redundancies and higher construction labour costs. Additional cost increases have occurred with competition from construction of facilities for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics affecting items such as the cost of rental equipment used to build the plant (e.g. cranes, generators etc).

Orocobre equity contribution after subsidies and proposed Japanese bank debt funding is expected to be approximately US$6 million.

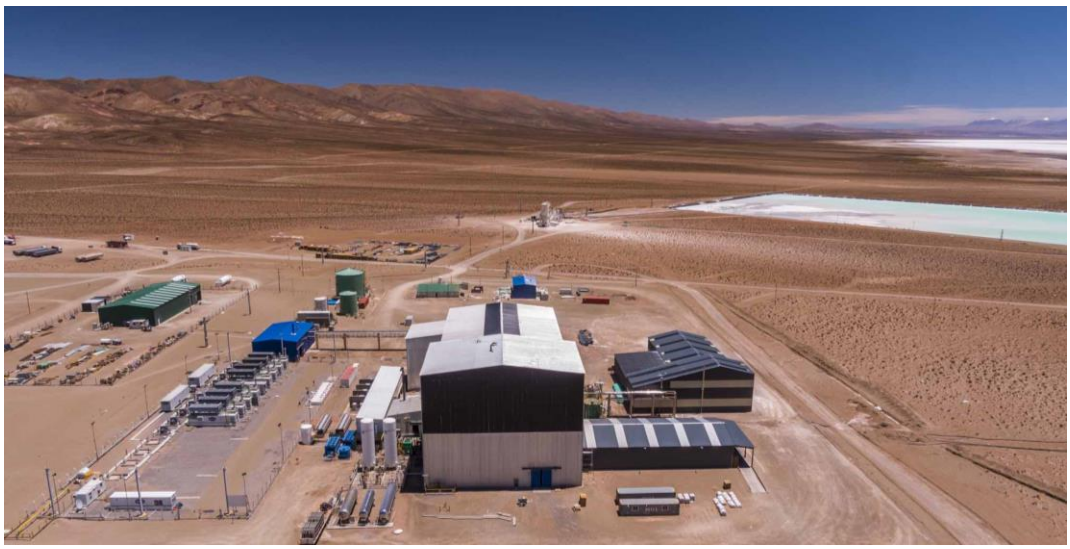
Operating costs (excluding lithium carbonate feedstock) for the lithium hydroxide plant have decreased significantly to approximately US$1,500/tonne from US$2,500/tonne delivering a very favourable investment case.

Primary production from the Olaroz lithium carbonate and locally sourced Japanese lime have been used as feedstock for testing of process design to produce lithium hydroxide. The test work demonstrated that a very high-quality, battery grade, lithium hydroxide could be produced from Olaroz lithium carbonate using a customised process. The test work has also highlighted opportunities to reduce lithium losses during conversion from carbonate to hydroxide.

Contract negotiations are nearly finalised with two engineering firms to determine the preferred contractor. The selection criteria for choice of engineering contractor includes turn-key commissioning and personnel training with process, product quality and performance guarantees.

Discussions with TTC are well advanced to determine the optimal joint venture structure for ownership and operation of the hydroxide facility, however it is expected that the financial benefits will be similar to the existing SDJ PTE joint venture between Orocobre and TTC.

Subject to joint venture and Orocobre Board approvals and finalisation of financing and permitting, construction is likely to commence in mid 2018, with commissioning in late 2019.



Olaroz Lithium Plant

MARKET AND SALES

Total volume of lithium carbonate sold in the December quarter was 3,460 tonnes. Lithium carbonate prices increased 3% to US$11,550/tonne (FOB) for the quarter.

Since operations commenced Olaroz has developed a strong customer base of >70 customers who have tested and accepted the high grade Purified and Prime products. The Purified product regularly tests at 99.9% lithium carbonate and is sold to battery and cathode end users. The Prime product regularly tests at 99% lithium carbonate and is sold to a variety of technical and industrial end users. Neither of these products require any additional processing for their respective markets and uses.

LITHIUM MARKET

The lithium market remained tight during the December quarter as existing supply bottlenecks remained. Supply from brine operations recovered after the weather-related disruptions impacting South American operations in the March and September 2017 quarters. Albemarle's La Negra project reported production growth in H2 CY2017 while our own Olaroz operations continued to ramp up. SQM and FMC volumes were similar to 2016 in total tonnes but with a greater share of lithium hydroxide versus carbonate as a response to battery cathode customers shift toward high nickel cathodes Nickel Manganese Cobalt (NMC) and Nickel Cobalt Aluminium Oxide (NCA) chemistries.

Market expectations that increased volume of spodumene concentrate and direct shipping ore (DSO) would result in increased volumes of lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide were not realised due to a lack of conversion capacity and conversion efficiency in China. Despite widespread announcements of conversion plant expansions in China, very little new capacity was added to the market this year due to extended commissioning periods due in part to production lines adjusting to new/different feedstock. Albemarle and FMC both reported higher hydroxide production from their Chinese processing facilities, although this added no new total supply of lithium units to the market of significance as both companies used their own lithium carbonate as feedstock.

Existing suppliers have shifted some production of lithium carbonate to lithium hydroxide to capitalize on the price premium many battery cathode customers are prepared to pay for lithium hydroxide to fulfil raw material requirements of the latest generation high-performance cathodes, NMC and NCA (to a lesser extent). NMC-based cathodes have grown popular among car manufacturers due to higher energy density, longer cycle life and improved safety when compared to earlier generation cobalt-based batteries Lithium Cobalt Oxide (LCO) and Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP) (Navigant, 2017). Cobalt-based batteries requiring greater carbonate still have a place in popular consumer electronics like iPhones, tablets/iPads and laptops. The Company's planned 10ktpa lithium hydroxide plant in Japan, to be built in conjunction with our joint venture partners TTC, would supply into this rapidly growing market sector. Demand was strong during the final quarter as customers reported a desire to build additional stocks as a buffer against inactivity during the upcoming Chinese New Year holidays. Robust demand combined with supply constraints of lithium carbonate resulted in notable growth in Chinese lithium carbonate spot prices.

Although the disparity in market prices between lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide has narrowed with more hydroxide volume becoming available and lithium carbonate volume experiencing continued strong demand, there still remains a price premium at the top end of the lithium hydroxide price range of ~US$2,000/tonne for new contracts set for early 2018 supply. (Industrial Minerals, December 2017).

Downstream participants in the battery market supply chain indicated strong interest in financing mining projects based on limited supply of lithium salts and growing demand for electric vehicles and energy storage systems. Key car manufacturers announced electric vehicle (EV) growth plans including:

- Toyota announced a partnership with Panasonic to develop prismatic cells with the target of 5.5 million EV's per annum by 2030 including 1 million pure EV's per annum;
- Ford created a EV-dedicated "Team Edison" to focus on the development of all-electric cars. The automaker also pledged to invest $4.5 billion over five years on new all-electric and hybrid vehicles, with 13 new models slated for release by 2023;
- Jaguar Land Rover plans to electrify its entire vehicle line up by 2020, with new powertrains ranging from mild hybrid vehicles to all-electric systems;
- GM plans 20 EV models by 2023;
- Volvo will electrify its entire vehicle line by 2019, with five all-electric models slated to roll out between 2019 to 2021. The automaker hopes to sell a total of one million hybrid and electric cars by 2025; and

- VW Group, parent of European automakers like Volkswagen, Audi, and Porsche, will invest $84 billion in EV development. Roughly US$60 billion of the total will be dedicated to battery production, but the company also plans to offer electric and hybrid versions of 300 vehicles by 2030.

A key thematic among the car manufacturers' plans was Chinese market development and the country's ambitious EV targets and the growing share of pure EV's versus hybrids. In September, the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released a revised New Energy Vehicle (NEV) policy requiring automakers to increase NEV production by 10% in 2019 and 12% in 2020. The policy incorporates both credits and penalties. The structure of the policy is said to benefit large scale manufacturers in China such as BYD, CATL, Zotye, SAIC, Geely and Chery and aligns with the Chinese Governments' aim to consolidate the battery supply chain. It is estimated that compliance with the policy will result in ~2 to 2.5 million new passenger NEV sales by 2020, implying annual sales growth of 60 to 70% p.a. (Roskill); currently the global average EV sales growth rate is ~40% p.a.

The confidence of car manufacturers in EV demand underpins robust demand expectations for lithium. Strong demand from the rechargeable battery industry combined with supply chain bottlenecks for lithium salts and slower ramp-up in new projects is likely to support continued price growth during 2018. The Company forecasts demand growth of at least 14% CAGR to 2020.

Brine pond at Olaroz Lithium Facility

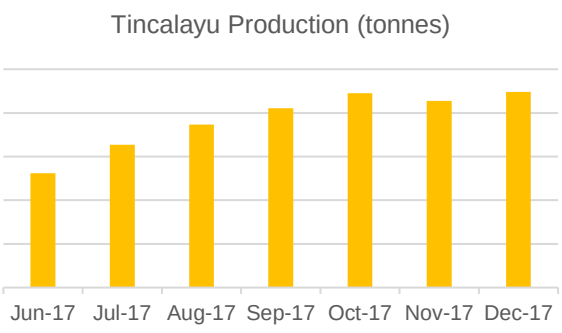
BORAX ARGENTINA

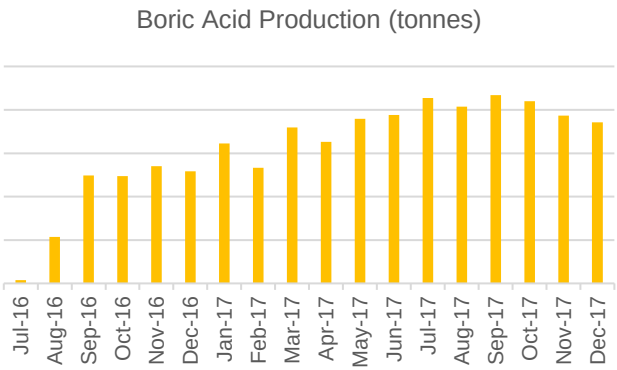
The current focus for Borax Argentina has been to restructure its business to deliver sustainable operational and financial performance. This is resulting in a change in product mix as previously described last quarter and an improvement in average pricing. During the quarter, Orocobre has provided US$2.2 million of funding which was principally used to build stocks of finished product.

OPERATIONS

Sales volumes in the December quarter 2017 were 8,341 tonnes of combined product.

During the quarter production rates of refined products continued to increase month on month (up 46% compared to the previous corresponding period) with record production achieved at Tincalayu and the Boric Acid plant at Campo Quijano. Costs per unit are expected to decrease as these production efficiency benefits are realised.





Average sales price increased by approximately 1% relative to the previous corresponding quarter.

COMBINED PRODUCT SALES VOLUME BY QUARTER

Previous Year Quarters		Recent Quarters	
March 2016	8,006	March 2017	9,672
June 2016	9,274	June 2017	11,398
September 2016	11,940	September 2017	8,543
December 2016	8,767	December 2017	8,341

TINCALAYU EXPANSION STUDY

A study commenced in Q2 CY16 to evaluate a potential expansion of the Tincalayu refined borates operation from its current production capacity of 30,000 to 100-120,000 tonnes per annum and an integrated 40,000 tonne boric acid plant.

It is anticipated that the potential expansion will significantly increase efficiencies in the production of refined borates at Tincalayu and contribute to providing a step change improvement in unit costs. Approvals have been received for a new gas pipeline to supply the expanded plant and initial cost estimates are under review.

The study is mostly complete with the various components undergoing internal review.

MARKET CONDITIONS

The Borax business has achieved a number of marketing advances including signing off a supply agreement with a large corporate customer for the next 12 months at a price premium to market, acceptance by a number of industrial customers of a new mineral product with orders pending and anticipated new orders for a new mineral product for the agriculture market in Brazil.

Production continues to perform well and inventory levels have increased in anticipation of the conversion of new sales in CY2018. There are signs of economic recovery in Argentina and Brazil in particular and also early signals of improvement in market prices.

Market conditions however still remain challenging as evidenced recently by two sizeable customers, one in Argentina and one in Brazil experiencing difficulties in sustaining ongoing trading activities resulting in one of these customers applying for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection and the other significantly reducing their level of production. These circumstances are impacting negatively on Borax Argentina’s sales and will result in a review of bad and doubtful debts in the half year financial report.

SAFETY AND COMMUNITY

SAFETY MILESTONES

At Borax, the Sijes mine site achieved 840 days without a lost time injury (LTI), Campo Quijano achieved 432 days without a LTI and Tincalayu achieved 249 days without a LTI.

Unfortunately, an incident occurred at Olaroz during December resulting in a lost time injury.

SHARED VALUE PROGRAM AND COMMUNITY

During the quarter community support programs continued with fuel for power generation, maintenance of roads, provision of potable water, provision of internet services to the local community and on-going grants of micro loans to support development of local businesses.

Olaroz currently supports 24 entrepreneurial businesses across 10 communities as they go through the start-up and development phase. Training in business management is also provided to ensure greater success.

Following a successful education program in 2016 targeting mathematics, the 2017 program focused on chemistry. This program was delivered in conjunction with the National University of Jujuy.

Olaroz maintains a number of on-going programs based on culture, recreation, health, production, and sustainable communities.

Local laundry – one of the entrepreneurial successes at Olaroz

ADVANTAGE LITHIUM

As previously announced, Orocobre completed the sale of a suite of exploration assets to Advantage Lithium Corp (TSV:AAL) in the March 2017 quarter. AAL remains well funded having C$13.5 million capital at 31 October 2017. Orocobre holds 46,325,000 (33%) of the issued shares of AAL and 2,550,000 warrants exercisable at C$1.

Orocobre retains a 50% interest in the Cauchari Project of Jujuy province in NW Argentina and AAL has the right to increase its interest to a total of 75% by the expenditure of US$5,000,000 or production of a Feasibility Study. AAL also took a 100% interest in five other lithium properties that were previously held by Orocobre totalling 85,543 hectares.

The objective of work programs at Cauchari is to rapidly advance the property through exploration and towards development by 2018/2019. A diamond and rotary drilling program is well advanced with the overall objective to provide an updated resource estimate combining both NW and SE blocks of the core area, and commencement of a Scoping Study in early 2018. More advanced technical and engineering studies will continue through 2018 and into 2019.

CAU16 Drilling Results

The average concentration over the sampled length of CAU16 (14 – 298 metres, total depth 321.5 metres) is 436 mg/l Lithium and 3,608 mg/l Potassium from 40 primary samples taken at systematic depth intervals.

Sampling delineated a high-grade brine interval averaging 529 mg/l Lithium and 4,306 mg/l Potassium over 81 metres (118 – 199 metres) within the larger brine body. Four brine samples within the previously reported 169 - 199 metre interval average 619 mg/l Lithium and are part of the 81 metre interval average of 529 mg/l Lithium.

Brine sample results from CAU16

Sample depth m	Li mg/l	K mg/l	Mg mg/l	Ca mg/l	Mg/Li
Average 14 to 114 m	307	2,544	816	628	2.7
Average 118 to 198.5 m	**529**	**4,306**	**1,235**	**453**	**2.3**
Average 204 to 297.5 m	411	3,588	1,052	533	2.6
Average all of hole	**436**	**3,608**	**1,067**	**524**	**2.5**

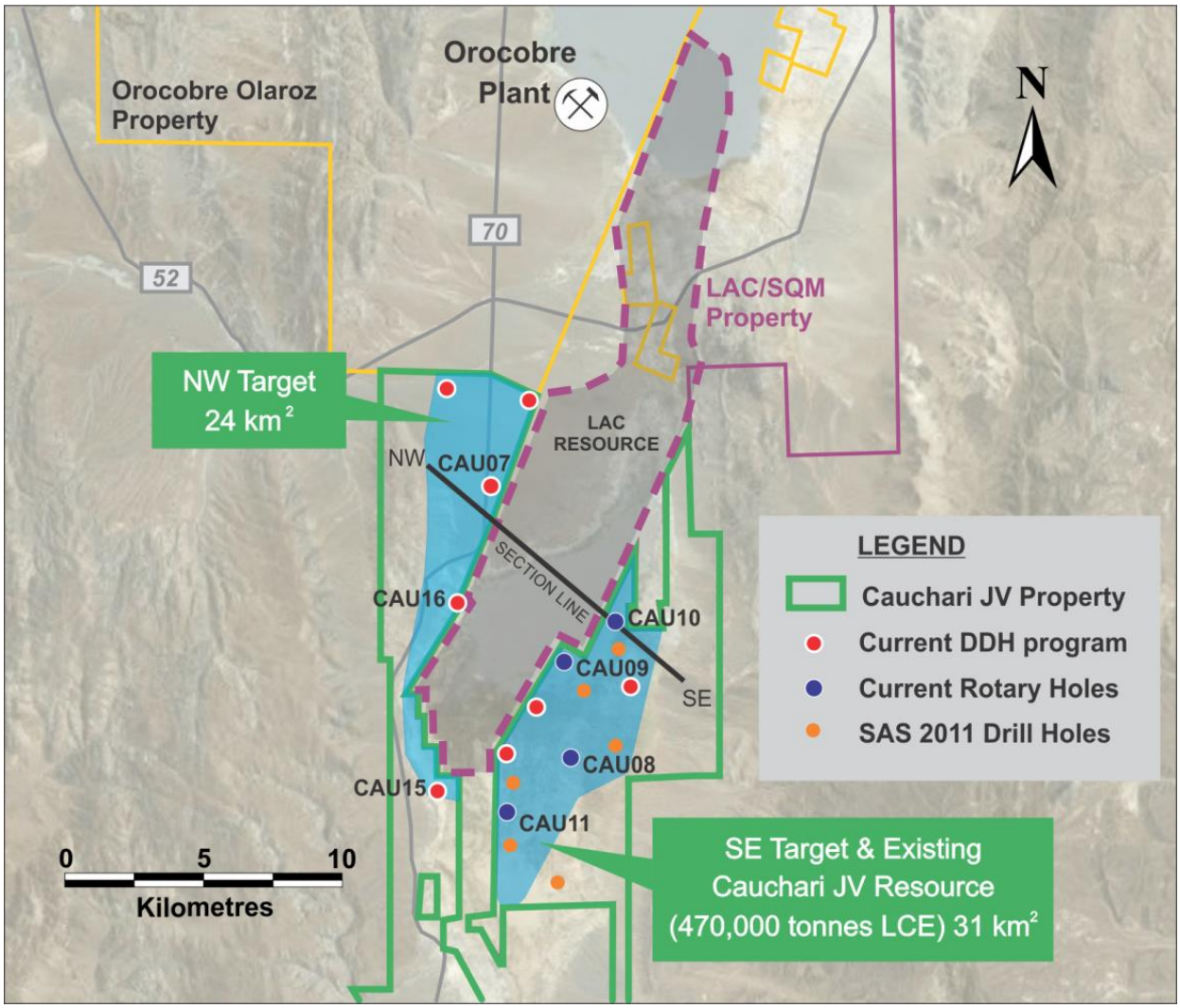
The brine body defined to date continues from CAU07 in the north, through CAU16 and further south to hole CAU15. This is a distance of over 12.5 km approximately north-south. These diamond core holes have all intersected relatively permeable sandy sediments that are expected to yield relatively high pumping rates from the NW Sector, which is very positive for future brine extraction.

Brine sampling was undertaken systematically at nominal six metre depth intervals using both bailer and packer sampling equipment, depending on the conditions encountered in the hole. The average concentration for the high-grade interval (118-199 metres) and average concentration over the entire length of CAU16 (to 298 metres) is based on both bailed and packer samples.

The Mg/Li ratio in all brine samples is consistently low, averaging 2.5:1 across all the samples, and 2.3:1 in the high-grade interval. The consistently low Mg/Li ratio confirms the suitability of the brine for conventional brine processing, as applied at the nearby Olaroz project.

Drill core samples from CAU07 and CAU16 have been sent to an experienced porosity laboratory in the United States, where they will be analysed for drainable porosity characteristics for use in the upcoming resource estimate.

Location of CAU16 and other drill holes



SE Sector Drilling - CAU08 and CAU11 Progress

In the SE sector, well development and pump installations have been completed on rotary holes CAU08 and CAU11 in preparation for initial pumping tests and collection of composite brine samples.

Drill hole location and details

Exploration Hole Number	Total Depth (m)	Installed Depth (m)	Assay Interval (m)	Lithium (mg/l avg)	Potassium (mg/l avg)	Drilling method	Coordinates Gauss Kruger Argentine Zone3		Elevation mean sea level (m)	Azimuth	Dip
							Easting	Northing			
CAU07*	274.5	To be deepened	236 m only	635	4,772	Diamond	3,421,199	7,383,989	3,940	0	-90
CAU16*	321.5	Not yet installed	14-298	529 within 436 interval	4,306 within 3,608 interval	Diamond	3,419,935	7,379,900	3,900	0	-90
CAU15*	In progress	In progress	NA	NA	NA	Diamond	3,419,288	7,373,385	3,900	0	-90

*Planned coordinates to be confirmed by a surveyor

CORPORATE AND ADMINISTRATION

FINANCE

VAT

VAT refunds continue to be received on a timely basis and during the quarter approximately US$4.6M was received by SDJ.

Post the end of the quarter, October's VAT presentation of ~US$2M was approved and such funds are expected to be received during January 2018.

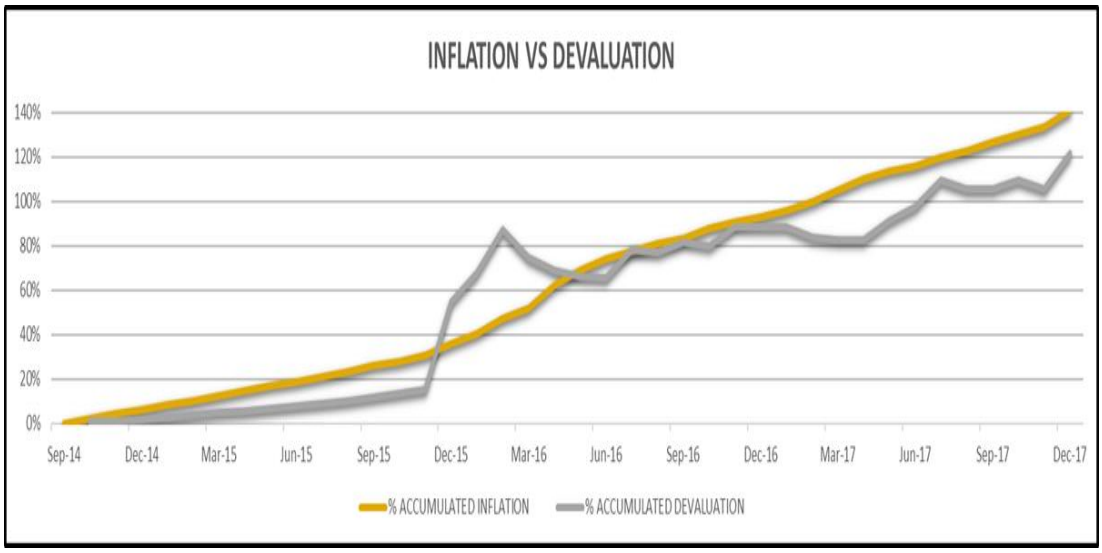
CASH BALANCE, DEBT POSITION AND STANDBY LETTERS OF CREDIT

As at 31 December 2017, Orocobre Group had available cash of US$50.2 million after release of further standby letters of credit from Sales de Jujuy of US$7.4 million and net debt of US$62.5 million. During the quarter, approximately US$2.2 million was provided to Borax Argentina to support a build of working capital.

Corporate costs were US$1.9 million and US$0.6 million was paid for exploration and development activities.

INFLATION VERSUS DEVALUATION

The AR$/US$ exchange rate weakened by 7.7% during the quarter from AR$17.31/US$ at 30 September 2017 to AR$18.65/US$ at 31 December 2017 whilst inflation for the same period was 6.1%. When looking at specific periods such as the calendar year to 31 December, devaluation of the AR$ against the US$ was 17.4% versus inflation of 24.8%. This resulted in 7.4% higher than expected US$ costs for ARS peso denominated expenses for the period, resulting in higher costs at Borax Argentina and to a much lesser extent, SDJ. ARS devaluation accelerated in the month of December compared to the 4% in the quarter July-September 2017, partially offsetting the inflation gap observed in that period. The effect of inflation and devaluation over time generally shows that they cancel each other out.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Company held its Annual General Meeting at 9am AEST on 24 November 2017 at L23, 480 Queen Street, Brisbane. All resolutions were passed with +96% shareholder support.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

The Company has published its inaugural Sustainability Report detailing environmental, social and governance performance. The full report can be found via ASX announcements or the company website.

OTHER MATTERS

Orocobre non-executive director, Fernando Oris de Roa has been appointed the next Ambassador for Argentina to the United States of America and expects to take up his appointment in early 2018. Fernando has advised Orocobre, and the Board is delighted, that he will be able to continue in his role as a director of Orocobre.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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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 chemicals and 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 has built, in partnership with Toyota Tsusho Corporation and JEMSE, the first large-scale, greenfield brine based lithium project in approximately 20 years at the Salar de Olaroz with planned production of 42,500 tonnes per annum of low-cost lithium carbonate.

The Olaroz Lithium Facility has a low environmental footprint because of the following aspects of the process:

- The process is designed to have a high processing recovery of lithium. With its low unit costs, the process will result in low cut-off grades, which will maximise resource recovery.
- The process route is designed with a zero liquid discharge design. All waste products are stored in permanent impoundments (the lined evaporation ponds). At the end of the project life the ponds will be capped and returned to a similar profile following soil placement and planting of original vegetation types.
- Brine is extracted from wells with minimum impact on freshwater resources outside the salar. Because the lithium is in sedimentary aquifers with relatively low permeability, drawdowns are limited to the salar itself. This is different from halite hosted deposits such as Salar de Atacama, Salar de Hombre Muerto and Salar de Rincon where the halite bodies have very high near surface permeability and the drawdown cones can impact on water resources around the Salar affecting the local environment.
- Energy used to concentrate the lithium in the brine is solar energy. The carbon footprint is lower than other processes.
- The technology developed has a very low maximum fresh water consumption of <20 l/s, which is low by industry standards. This fresh water is produced by reverse osmosis from non-potable brackish water.
- Sales de Jujuy S.A. is also committed to the ten principles of the sustainable development framework as developed by The International Council on Mining and Metals. The Company has an active and well-funded “Shared Value” program aimed at the long term development of the local people.

The Company continues to follow the community and shared value policy to successfully work with suppliers and the employment bureau to focus on the hiring of local people from the communities of Olaroz, Huancar, Puesto Sey, Pastos Chicos, Catua, Susques, Jama, El Toro, Coranzulí, San Juan and Abrapampa. The project implementation is through EPCM (Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management) with a high proportion of local involvement through construction and supply contracts and local employment. The community and shared value policy continues to be a key success factor, training local people under the supervision of high quality experienced professionals.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION, COMPETENT PERSONS’ AND QUALIFIED PERSONS STATEMENTS

The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to historical estimates that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimates or the Company’s ability to verify the historical estimates as mineral resources, in accordance with the JORC Code. The supporting information provided in the initial market announcement on 21/08/12 continues to apply and has not materially changed. Additional information relating to the Company’s Olaroz Lithium Facility is available on the Company’s website in “Technical Report – Salar de Olaroz Lithium-Potash Project, Argentina” dated May 113, 2011 which was prepared by John Houston, Consulting Hydrogeologist, together with Mike Gunn, Consulting Processing Engineer, in accordance with NI 43-101.

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 commissioning, the commencement of commercial production and ramp up of the Olaroz Lithium Facility and the timing thereof, the cost of construction relative to the estimated capital cost of the Olaroz Lithium Facility, the meeting of banking covenants contained in project finance documentation, the design production rate for lithium carbonate at the Olaroz Lithium Facility, the expected brine cost and grade at the Olaroz Lithium Facility, the expected operating costs at the Olaroz Lithium Facility and the comparison of such expected costs to expected global operating costs, the estimation and conversion of exploration targets to resources at the Olaroz Lithium Facility, the viability, recoverability and processing of such resources, the potential for an expansion at the Olaroz Lithium Facility and the outcome of studies currently being undertaken into the proposed expansion at Olaroz and elsewhere, the capital cost of an expansion at the Olaroz Lithium Facility; the future performance of the relocated borax plant and boric acid plant, including without limitation the plants estimated production rates, financial data, the estimates of mineral resources or mineralisation grade at Borax Argentina mines, the economic viability of such mineral resources or mineralisation, mine life and operating costs at Borax Argentina mines, the projected production rates associated with the borax plant and boric acid plant, the market price of borate products whether stated or implied, demand for borate products and other information and trends relating to the borate market, taxes including recoveries of IVA, royalty and duty rate and the ongoing working relationship between Orocobre and the Province of Jujuy, TTC and Mizuho Bank.

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; that further funding may be required, but unavailable, for the ongoing development of the Company’s projects; changes in the scope and focus of studies currently being undertaken with respect to the expansion of the Company’s production facilities, fluctuations or decreases in commodity prices and market demand for product; 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 commissioning and ramp up of the Olaroz Lithium Facility to full capacity; unexpected capital or operating cost increases; uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones at the Olaroz Lithium Facility; general risks associated with the further development of the Olaroz Lithium Facility; general risks associated with the operation of the borax plant or boric acid plant; the potential for an expansion at the Tincalayu operations and the outcome of studies currently being undertaken into the proposed expansion at Tincalayu a decrease in the price for borates resulting from, among other things, decreased demand or an increased supply of borates or substitutes, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company’s Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 2017 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, potash and borates; market demand for products 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.

JORC Table 1 – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 in holes CAU07 and CAU16 was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in polycarbonate tubes where these were available, to minimize sample disturbance. Where these tubes were not available standard core split triple tubes were used, with core samples wrapped in cling-film and duct tape following recovery, to prevent moisture loss from the core before storage in core boxes. • Drill core was undertaken to obtain representative samples of the sediments that host brine. • Brine samples were collected at discrete depths during the drilling using a double packer or bailer device. Use of the packer device was limited by the extensive sand encountered in the drill hole and concerns regarding over inflation of the packer and by the experience of the drill crew with this equipment. In these intervals a simple bailer device was used for purging brine from the holes and for sampling. • The holes are geophysically logged with simple resistivity and SP logs, to provide information on the lithology, in particular identifying units of halite (salt). • The brine samples were collected in clean plastic bottles and filled to the top to minimize air space within the bottle. Each bottle was marked with the time and relabeled with a sample number before sending the sample to the laboratory.
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 an internal (triple) tube was used for drilling. The drilling produced cores with variable and often poor core recovery, associated with extensive unconsolidated sandy material reported in both holes. Recovery of these more friable sediments is more difficult with diamond drilling, as this material can be washed from the core barrel during drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Fresh water has been used as drilling fluid for lubrication during recent drilling of CAU16, to minimize the possibility of contamination of natural formation brine with lithium-bearing fluids. Biodegradable additives are used to minimize the development of thick wall cake in the holes that could reduce the inflow of brine to the hole and affect brine quality.
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 the drilling triple (polycarbonate or split) tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to maximize core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the cores and compared to the length of each run to calculate the recovery. • Brine samples were collected at discrete depths during the drilling using a double packer over a 1 m interval (to isolate intervals of the sediments and obtain samples from airlifting brine from the sediments) or bailer device over an ~1 m interval at the base of the hole during drilling (sampling the brine inflow at the base of the hole where the drill rods were raised to allow brine inflow, following purging of the standing water – drilling fluid – in the hole). Use of the packer device was limited by the extensive sand encountered in the drill hole and concerns regarding over inflation of the packer and by the experience of the drill crew with this equipment. The simple bailer device was used for purging brine from the holes and for sampling in these circumstances. • As the lithium brine (mineralisation) samples are taken from inflows of the brine into the hole (and not from the drill core – which has variable recovery) they are largely independent of the quality (recovery) of the core samples. However, the permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken is related to the rate and potentially lithium grade of brine inflows.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond holes are logged by a senior geologist who also supervised taking of samples for laboratory porosity 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 and their relationships. When cores are split for sampling they are photographed. • Core recoveries are measured for the entire core recovered.
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.*	• Core samples are systematically sub-sampled for laboratory analysis, cutting the lower 10-15 cm of core from the core sample either in the polycarbonate tubes or (using a saw) preserving the sample in cling wrap, tape and the plastic tubing for transportation to the laboratory. • Sub-samples will be sent to the porosity laboratory for testing. • Sampling is systematic, with samples taken at the base of core runs every 6 m to minimize any sampling bias. This is considered to be an appropriate sampling technique to obtain representative samples, although core recovery is noted to be variable. • Duplicate samples of sediments are to be prepared in the laboratory for analysis of porosity characteristics. Characteristics of porosity sub-samples are compared statistically with the sample descriptions for each sub-sample. • Brine samples were collected at irregular intervals in CAU07, due to difficulties using the packer equipment. Systematic sampling has been undertaken in CAU16, with the objective of taking brine samples every 6 m. Field duplicate samples are taken for laboratory analysis. • Fluorescein tracer dye is used to distinguish drilling fluid from natural formation brine in the diamond drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The brine samples were collected in new unused one-litre sample bottles which were filled with brine from the bailer or the packer discharge tube. Each bottle was marked with the drill hole number and details of the sample. Prior to sending samples to the laboratory they were assigned unique sequential numbers.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Norlab/Alex Stuart laboratory in Jujuy, Argentina is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected as part of the drilling program. They also analyzed duplicates and standards, with blind control samples in the analysis chain. The laboratory is a commercially accredited laboratory specialized in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts. QA/QC check samples will be sent to another independent laboratory but these samples have not yet been dispatched to the external laboratory. • The quality control and analytical procedures used at the Norlab laboratory are considered to be of high quality and the laboratory is affiliated with the Alex Stuart international group of laboratories. • Duplicate and standard analyses are considered to be of acceptable quality. • Down hole geophysical tools were provided by the drilling contractor and these are believed to be calibrated periodically to produce consistent results.
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.*	• Accuracy, the closeness of measurements to the “true” or accepted value, was monitored by the insertion of laboratory certified standards. • Duplicate samples in the analysis chain were submitted as part of the laboratory batch and results are considered acceptable. • The intention is to re-sample intervals to evaluate repeatability of sample results. • Laboratory data (from spreadsheets) is loaded directly into the project database, to be verified periodically by the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		independent QP.
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 holes were located with a hand held GPS in the field and will be subsequently located by a surveyor on completion of the drilling program. Coordinates provided were located with a hand held GPS. • The location is in zone 3 of the Gauss Kruger coordinate system, with the Argentine POSGAR.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Lithological data was collected throughout the drilling. • The 6 m vertical spacing of samples is considered sufficient to establish the degree of grade continuity. • Compositing of samples has not been applied. • More comprehensive geophysical logging of diamond holes is planned to provide higher quality data on formation porosity characteristics, in addition to laboratory porosity measurements.
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 salar deposits that host lithium-bearing brines consist of sub-horizontal beds and lenses of halite, clay and minor sand and silt. The vertical holes are essentially perpendicular to these units, intersecting their true thickness.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported to the laboratory (primary, duplicate and QA/QC samples) for chemical analysis in sealed rigid plastic bottles with sample numbers clearly identified. • The samples were moved from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis. All brine sample bottles are marked with a unique label.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted at this point in time.

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 Cauchari JV properties are located approximately 20 km south of the Olaroz lithium project (operated by Orocobre/Sales de Jujuy) in the province of Jujuy in northern Argentina at an elevation of approximately 3,900 masl. • The property comprises 28,000 ha in 22 mineral properties in Jujuy province in Argentina. Exploration activities are currently focused in the northern properties within the larger property package. The properties consist of a combination of exploration properties (Cateos) and exploitation properties (minas). • The tenements/properties are believed to be in good standing, with payments made to relevant government departments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration was previously carried out in the SE Sector properties by Orocobre subsidiary SAS in 2011, with the drilling of 6 holes (5 diamond, 1 rotary), several of which were abandoned well short of the target depth due to problems with the drilling equipment. An initial resource was defined in accordance with the JORC code at the time of exploration. • Immediately to the north of the Cauchari project Orocobre Limited has developed the Olaroz lithium project, which is the first new lithium brine project to produce lithium in 20 years. • Significant exploration has been conducted immediately to the east and west of the JV properties by the company Lithium Americas Corp, who has defined a large resource and related reserve and who has completed a DFS on the project. This company is moving forward to project development with Industry major SQM.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The sediments within the salar consist of halite, clay and some sand which have accumulated in the salar from terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines within the salar. These units are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interpreted to be essentially flat lying, with unconfined aquifer conditions close to surface and semi-confined to confined conditions at depth • Brines within the salar are formed by solar concentration, with brines hosted within the different sedimentary units • Geology was recorded during drilling of all the holes.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Lithological data was collected from the holes as they were drilled and cores were retrieved. Detailed geological logging of cores has not been completed to date, and cores will be split to facilitate this. • Brine samples were collected from the initial bailer and packer sampling and sent for analysis to the Norlab laboratory, together with quality control/quality assurance samples • All drill holes are vertical, (dip -90, azimuth 0 degrees). CAU07 is 274.5 m deep and CAU16 321.5 m. Installation of well materials in both holes is pending. CAU16 intersected lithium-bearing brine. Holes are located at approximately 3900 m above sea level.
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.*	• Brine samples taken CAU16 were averaged (arithmetic average) without weighting across the number of samples in each hole in the lithium brine zone and in what are interpreted as different brine zones. •
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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*	• The higher grade lithium-bearing brine is interpreted to underlie an upper zone of less concentrated brine. The sediments hosting brine are interpreted to be essentially perpendicular to the vertical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	drill holes. • The lengths reported for mineralisation (brine) intervals are from systematic sampling and definition of the actual extent of the brine. • The brine samples are considered to represent true widths of brine.
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.*	• A diagram is provided in the text of the Advantage Lithium announcement showing the location of the properties and drill holes. A table is provided in this announcement shows the location of the drill holes.
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.*	• This announcement presents representative data from drilling and sampling in the NW Sector of the Cauchari JV project, such as lithological descriptions, brine concentrations and information on the thickness of mineralisation. Additional information will be provided as it comes to hand.
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.*	• Refer to the information provided in Technical report on the Cauchari Lithium Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina, dated effective 5th December and amended 22nd December 2016 for previous geophysical and geochemical data from drilling in 2011 by the Orocobre subsidiary SAS.
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.*	• The company is currently undertaking a drilling program, with the first five holes (CAU08, CAU09, CAU10, CAU11, CAU16) completed in this drilling program. The program is planned to include 5 rotary and 12 diamond holes. Additional results will be provided as they come to hand.