OROCOBRE LIMITED
ABN 31 112 589 910

29 April 2014

ASX/TSX ANNOUNCEMENT

RE: AMENDED ANNOUNCEMENT "POSITIVE RESULTS FOR PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR 25,000 TPA BORIC ACID PLANT AT OLACAPATO"

Orocobre Limited ("Orocobre" or "the Company") is amending and restating the announcement issued on April 10, 2014 relating to its pre-feasibility study for a boric acid plant at Olacapato in order to make certain minor corrections.

The revisions include changes to the NPV (10%) figures from $18.1m to $17.7m (-2.2%) and corresponding changes to the 7.5% and 12.5% discount rate figures and the text under "Technical Information, Competent Persons' and Qualified Persons Statements" and under "Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information" has been restated to include additional disclosure. The text under "About Orocobre Limited" has also been updated in line with recent announcements.

These changes, as well as other minor typographical revisions, are reflected in the amended and restated announcement set out below.

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29 April 2014

Positive Results for Pre-Feasibility Study for 25,000 tpa Boric Acid Plant at Olacapato

Key Findings:

Production Rate	**25,000 tpa Boric Acid**
Capital Cost	**US$ 18.2 million plus $2.6m in working capital and commissioning costs.**
Payback	**4.9 years**
Cash Operating Cost at 25,000 tpa	**484 US$/ton**
After Tax NPV (10%)	**$17.7 million**
After Tax IRR%	**24%**
Modelled Project Life	**20 years**
Measured and Indicated Resources	**1.02 Million tonnes B_2O_3**

Orocobre Ltd (ASX: ORE, TSX: ORL) is pleased to announce the results of a Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") on the development of a 25,000 tpa boric acid plant at Olacapato in NW Argentina ("Olacapato Project").

The Project has strong fundamentals with a healthy after tax internal rate of return of 24% based on modeled project life of 20 years underpinned by a resource base of 1.02 million tonnes B_2O_3.

The engineering design and cost estimates for the preliminary Feasibility Study was undertaken by Borax Argentina staff and consultants in conjunction with CP/QP Consulting Processing Engineer, Peter Ehren. The resource estimate and geological aspects were undertaken by CP/QP Consulting Geologist, Murray Brooker.

Richard Seville Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Orocobre Ltd said:

"We are very pleased to announce the positive results of our PFS. The project has a modest capital requirement and an attractive IRR and we will advance the project now to the definitive Feasibility Study stage and permitting. Although not material in itself, this project is part of a range of initiatives and projects in each of the product stream which are rejuvenating Borax Argentina and will establish it as a major and profitable regional player."

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Introduction

Borax Argentina SA, including the Porvenir ulexite mine and land at Olacapato 40kms south of the mine, was acquired by Orocobre from Rio Tinto Minerals in August 2012. Borax Argentina has been in operation for over 50 years and operates open pit mines in Tincalayu, Sijes and Porvenir. There are concentration plants in Tincalayu, Sijes and Porvenir (not currently used) and refinery facilities in Campo Quijano. Additionally, the large deposit at Diablillos is essentially undeveloped although some ulexite is mined for processing into boric acid.

There are presently three product streams. Firstly, the mineral tincal is mined and concentrated at the Tincalayu mine and then carted approximately 350kms to produce the range of Borax chemicals at Campo Quijano. Secondly, ulexite is mined (mainly at Porvenir) and transported to Campo Quijano to produce Boric Acid. The third product stream, hydroboracite and colemanite are mined at Sijes and concentrated to produce mineral concentrates for direct sale.

Currently at Porvenir, mineralisation is selectively mined at 21% B_2O_3 and then transported to drying areas where it is spread in windrows to a height of approximately 20 cm. The windrows are turned regularly by hand rakes over a 3 week period to increase drying by the sun and wind and to remove sand and clay from the ulexite, resulting in a feed grade of 26% B_2O_3. Following drying, the material is loaded into trucks and transported to the company's current operating Boric Acid plant in Campo Quijano, 300kms to the south-east. This boric acid plant has a capacity of 9,000 tpa and was designed to process a high grade feed.

A pre-feasibility study ("PFS") has been completed to investigate the construction of a new boric acid plant in Olacapato, only 40 km south of the Porvenir mining operations, to produce up to 25,000 tpa of boric acid (Figure 1). The design concept behind this plant is to process lower grade run-of mine mineralisation produced by more mechanised and lower unit cost methods. The plant is being designed for a feed grade of approximately 18% B_2O_3. This allows an economic cut-off grade of 9%. The results of the PFS are presented herein.

Location and Properties

Porvenir and Olacopato are located at the north end and south end respectively of the Cauchari salar (Figure 1). The project is in the Puna geographical region, at an altitude of ~3900 m above sea level, 160 km west-northwest of San Salvador de Jujuy, and 225 km west of Salta.

Porvenir lies approximately 20 km south of the paved highway (Figure 2) that passes through the international border with Chile, approximately 80 kilometres by road to the west (Jama Pass). That road continues to the major mining centre of Calama and the port of Mejillones in northern Chile, a major port for the export of mineral commodities and import of mining equipment. Olacapato with a population of 186 (INDEC,2001) is 40 km south of the Porvenir leases and is on the unsealed road from San Antonio de Los Cobres to Chile via the Sico Pass. The railway line from Salta to Antofagasta (currently not used) passes through Olacapato as does a gas pipeline.

Orocobre, through its 100% owned subsidiary Borax Argentina, owns thirty nine mining properties in the Cauchari salar which contain a significant resource of ulexite (Figure 2). Borax Argentina holds the rights to mine the borate mineralisation and has granted Lithium Americas Ltd, through its Argentine subsidiary Exar SA, a right to extract brine from these properties until 18 May 2041 for which it receives a royalty payment.

At Olacapato, the company holds properties and easements acquired in the past for the purpose of building mineral processing facilities. The PFS considers mining of ulexite at Porvenir and cartage of the mineralisation to Olacapato for production of boric acid.

Figure 1: The location of the Porvenir project and proposed Olacapato plant in northern Argentina

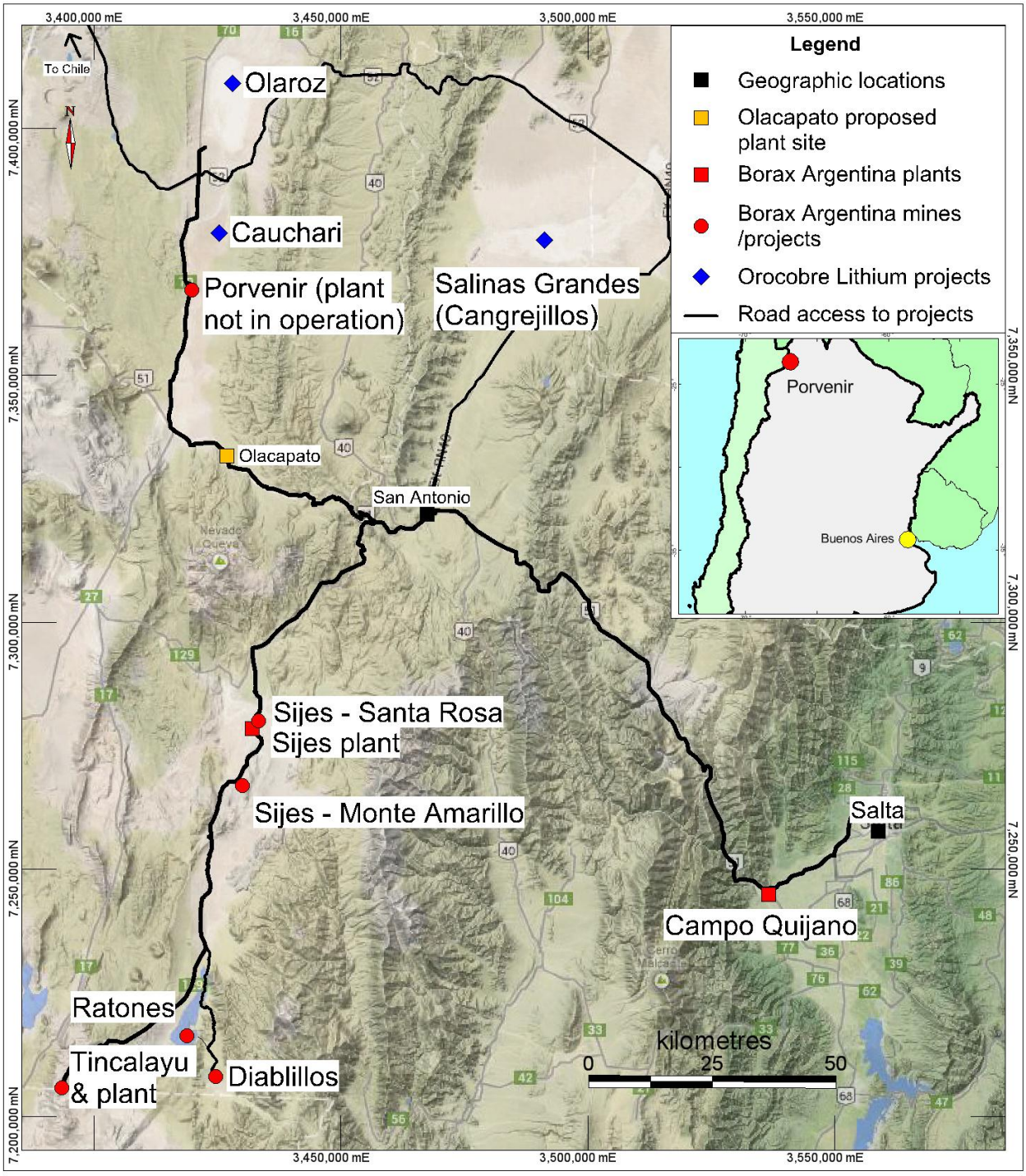
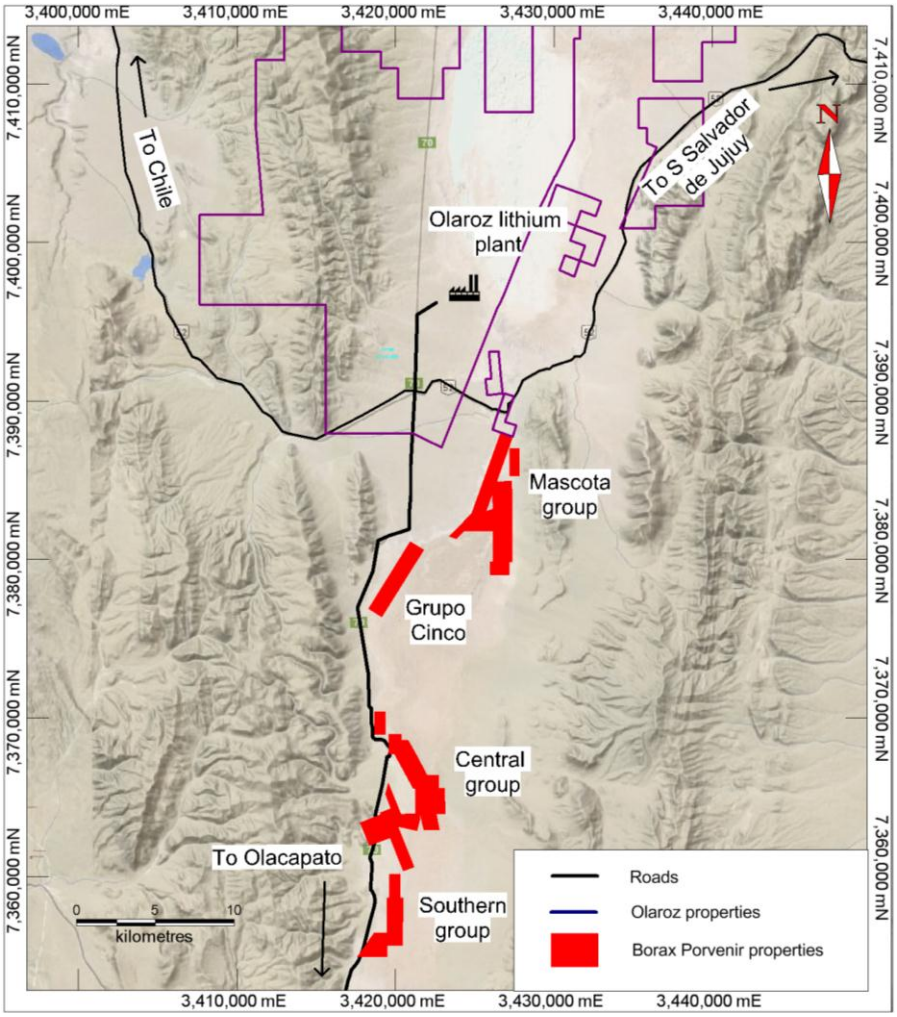


Figure 2: The distribution of the Porvenir properties



Geology, Exploration Data and Interpretation

Borates are the group of minerals which consist of boron bonded with oxygen and cations such as Ca, Mg and Na. Economic borate mineralisation largely consists of minerals such as ulexite ($NaCaB_5O_6(OH)_6 \bullet 5(H_2O)$) and borax which were deposited in salar (salt lake)/playa-lake environments. Significant borate deposits are located in Turkey, the USA and Argentina. These are regarded as industrial minerals and have a wide range of uses. These include uses as fluxes in a wide variety of industrial applications, as frits for the glass industry and in industrial products such as fibre glass and flame retardants. Boric acid is used in a wide variety of applications including glass, ceramics, fertilisers and wood preservatives. The market has a growth profile above world GDP growth. Boric acid is 56.3% B_2O_3.

The ulexite at Porvenir most frequently occurs within sandy and clayey units as potato-sized clots which are referred to as *papas* (Figure 3). Sandy units are developed on the margins of the alluvial fans surrounding the Cauchari salar. Where boron-bearing groundwater is transported towards the salar, papas of ulexite grow/precipitate in these sandy units. Clayey units are developed outside the sandy channels and these host deposits of finer grained ulexite referred to as *barras*. Ulexite mineralisation is hosted in up to four different horizons, although 62% of test pits encountered a single ulexite horizon.

Figure 3: Ulexite mineralisation (white = papas) within a predominantly sand host

Porvenir Mineral Resource

The total area covered by the Porvenir properties is 40.03 km^2 with the resource covering 17.5 km^2 within these properties and the area exploited by mining to date covering 1.34 km^2. As the Porvenir deposit is currently being mined, areas of historical mining have been surveyed and removed from the resource calculated from the pit sampling. The resource estimate at Porvenir is compliant with the JORC 2012 code and is entirely based on pit sampling.

Mineralisation occurs in flat lying interlayered sand and clay units, with variations between the papa and barra styles of mineralisation within mineralised units generally corresponding to change in host lithology. As mineralised units cross host lithologies there has been no differentiation of areas/domaining of the resource based on lithology, as the resource is planned to be exploited in non-selective operation.

The Mineral Resource at Porvenir has been reported at two cut-off grades (refer to the amended announcement of 29th April 2014, "Porvenir Historical Estimate Upgraded to JORC Compliant Resource"). The first estimate is based on the current mining cut-off of 16% B_2O_3 which is appropriate to the current mining and processing operation describe above. The second estimate is based on an economic cut-off grade of 9% B_2O_3 which takes into account the anticipated total operational costs of the Porvenir mine, the contemplated Olacapato processing plant and a price of US$775/t boric acid (FOB). These estimates are set out in Table 1:

Table 1: The Porvenir Measured and Indicated Resource at 9% B_2O_3 cut-off

Classification	Cut-off grade	Tonnes	Grade% B_2O_3	Tonnes B_2O_3
Measured	9%	4,907,877	14.5	710,672
Indicated	9%	1,942,433	16.0	310,517
Measured & Indicated	**9%**	**6,850,000**	**14.9**	**1,020,000**

Mining

In order to produce better capital efficiency and produce 25,000 tonnes per annum through the processing plant discussed later, the mining cut-off has been raised to 14% B_2O_3. This allows mineable production of approximately 3.3 million tonnes at 18.7% B_2O_3 pre-dilution as detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: The Porvenir Measured and Indicated Resource with 14% B_2O_3 Cut-Off

Classification	Cut-off grade	Tonnes	Grade% B_2O_3	Tonnes B_2O_3
Measured	14%	2,173,234	18.4	398,932
Indicated	14%	1,113,957	19.3	214,776
Measured & Indicated	**14%**	**3,287,191**	**18.7**	**613,708**

Mining is planned to occur using simple strip mining techniques to a maximum depth of approximately 3m using excavators, loaders and trucks. If required, the ulexite bed will be cleaned of overlying waste before mining the ulexite. Based on experience from existing operation, dilution has been estimated at 15%. The mineralisation will then be carted to a drying pad where it will be dried for 10 to 20 days to reduce moisture content and allow dry screening to remove sand gangue. Following screening, the ulexite mineralisation will be transported to Olacapato at approximately 19% B_2O_3. Mining, drying, screening and cartage costs are based on quotations from experienced local contractors based on Porvenir being a "stand alone" operation not integrated with the company's other mining operations at Sijes and Tincalayu.

Processing

Borax Argentina has been producing boric acid at Campo Quijano since 2003 in a 9,000 tpa plant designed for a ulexite with 26% B_2O_3 feed grade with ~~o~~mineralisation sourced principally from Porvenir, a distance of 300 kms. Therefore, the company has significant operating experience.

The proposed new plant is based on processing lower grade mineralisation of approximately 16-20% B_2O_3 and the plant has been designed accordingly (Figure 4) based on operating experience and test work (Figure 5) to investigate leach kinetics, acid consumption and solid-liquid separation.

The production process of boric acid from ulexite is relatively simple and consists in the following process steps:

- **Milling.** The mined ulexite is fed to the plant and milled in order to improve leaching of the borate.

- **Leaching.** The ulexite is leached with recycled acidified mother liquor which is unsaturated in boric acid. The sulfuric acid transforms the borate in boric acid and precipitates the calcium as gypsum according to the following reaction.

(1) $2CaNaB_5O_9*8H_2O\ (s) + 3H_2SO_4\ (aq) => 10H_3BO_3\ (aq) + Na_2SO_4\ (aq) + 2CaSO_4*2H_2O\ (s)$

The reaction is elaborated at 80°C in order to improve reaction kinetics and to take advantage of higher boric acid solubility at this temperature. The resulting pH of the reaction is about 3 in order to assure all the borates are leached and present as boric acid.

- **Solid-liquid separation.** The insoluble solids (sand and clay from ulexite minerals together with the precipitated gypsum) are separated by filtering. The cake is washed in order to reduce boron losses. The solids are disposed in a tailings pile.

- **Crystallization.** The pregnant mother liquor is cooled in a crystallizer in order to precipitate boric acid. The solubility of boric acid decreases strongly with temperature and therefore boric acid crystalizes by cooling

- **Solid-liquid separation & washing.** The boric acid is thickened and filtered in a belt filter in order to separate the solids from the mother liquor. The product is washed with treated water in order to remove the impregnated mother liquor. The mother liquor is recycled to the leaching step. A fraction of the mother liquor is also purged in order to remove the impurities.

- **Drying & Packing.** Finally the boric acid is dried and packed as final product.

A recovery of 80% has been simulated based on current plant performance and planned modifications.

Figure 4: Process block diagram

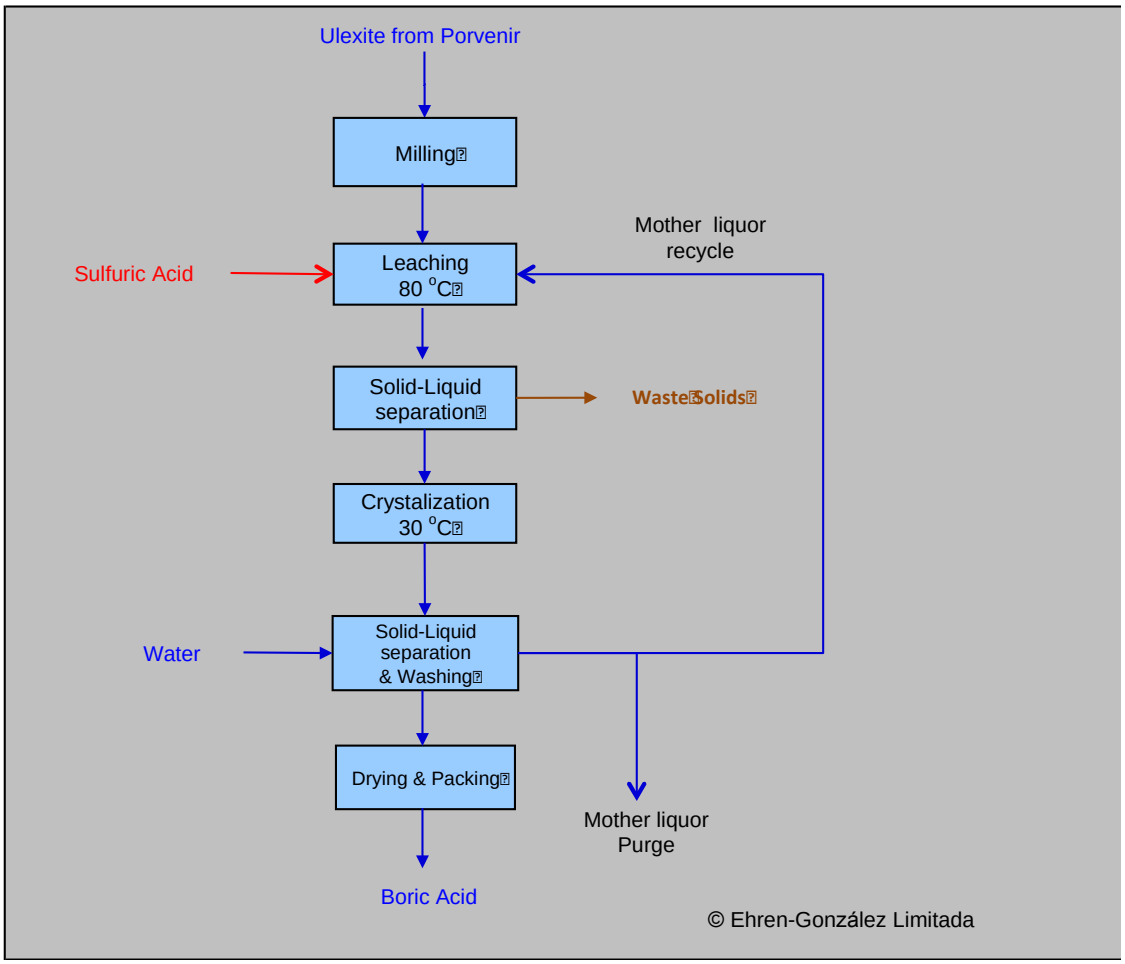


Figure 5 :Pilot plant filter PF 0.1 Outotec

Boric Acid Markets

Of the approximately 1.6 million tonnes/year of B_2O_3 equivalent consumed worldwide it is estimated that more than 80% is used as refined borates – 48% as refined sodium borates (borax) and 34% as refined non-sodium borates such as boric acid. The balance (18%) is used directly in the form of a boron mineral concentrate.

In glass manufacturing, for example, the precise form of the boric oxide depends on the type of glass being manufactured. For the most part, this is usually as refined hydrated or anhydrous borate, as boric acid, or as natural minerals such as borax or colemanite. The form used largely depends on the type of glass produced. In heat resistant glasses, boric acid, anhydrous borax, borax pentahydrate and borax decahydrate may be used while in insulation grade fibreglass borax pentahydrate is preferred. In textile grade fibreglass non-sodium forms such as boric acid is used.

Over the past ten years or more there has been a trend towards the production and use of refined borates, largely driven by the increased demand for refined product in the vitreous sector which accounts for 60% of B_2O_3B2O3 demand worldwide. Of these, the fastest growth in demand over recent years has been in boric acid.

The estimate of global demand for borates was 2 million tonnes of B_2O_3 in 2012 with demand projected to reach 2.23 million tonnes of B_2O_3 between 2014-16. A major driver of any growth in borate sales is demand for insulation grade fibre glass (IGFG), which is intimately linked with construction activity and energy prices. Similarly, the growth of technical grade fibre glass (TGFG) has been driven by the increased production of products based on fibreglass-reinforced composites which are replacing wood, metal, ceramics and other traditional materials. In particular, there has been considerable growth in the use of continuous reinforced thermoplastics in aerospace and automotive areas plus new applications in the furniture, fastener, medical and

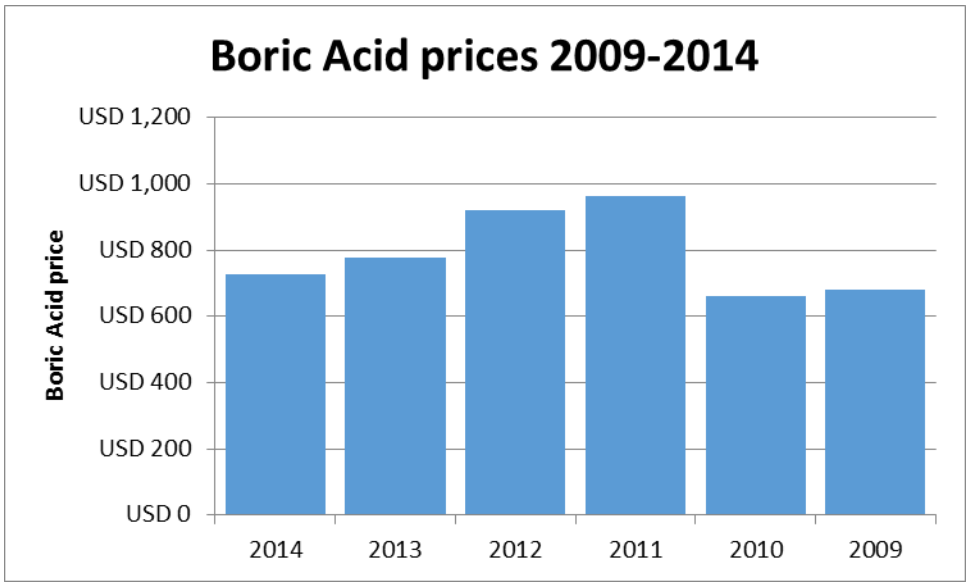
marine markets for example. Demand for frits and glaze in ceramics is growing and the main production area has shifted from southern Europe and the United States to Asia.

There is no direct substitute for borates as a micronutrient in agriculture and this is a growing segment for borate demand as farming becomes more intense and sophisticated and biofuels become more popular.

Clearly the supply-demand balance is the key determinant of future prices. In many sectors when prices rise it attracts would-be producers or the expansion of existing suppliers, but the limited opportunities for new production or even expansions in borates limits the potential for new supply (supply is relatively inelastic due to the significant entry barriers and lead time in bringing capacity expansions on stream).

The boric acid price adopted for the PFS is US$775/t based on the average 2013 import pricing into Brazil on an FOB port of dispatch basis.

Figure 6: Recent boric acid prices FOB Brazil



Production Rate and Project Life

The processing plant has been designed to produce 25,000 tpa boric acid at 80% recovery from a 16%-20% B_2O_3feed grade. To produce this approximately 95,000 tonnes (dry) at 18.7% B_2O_3 are planned to be mined each year to produce 25,000 tpa of boric acid to total 1.9 million tonnes over 20 years. Based on these requirements, there are sufficient resources to support a 20 year project life at a 14% B_2O_3 mining cut-off with substantial resources remaining at the end of the period both above the 14% B_2O_3 mining cut-off and between the 9% economic cut-off and the 14% B_2O_3 mining cut-off grade.

Capital Cost

Development of the process engineering flow sheet and mass balance has been undertaken by Consulting Processing Engineer, Peter Ehren. Capital cost estimates were undertaken by the Borax Argentina professional staff and reviewed by Peter Ehren. The PFS capital cost estimate (Table 3) is based on a conventional EPCM implementation methodology and is estimated to an accuracy of +/-15% and includes a 20% contingency.

Table 3: CAPEX Summary Table

Construction Capital	**US$ (,000's)**
Boric Acid	$9,509
Tailings Pond	$396
Utilities	$807
Buildings	$1,760
Operational Infrastructure	$1,566
Freight	$686
EPCM	$281
Contingencies	$3,001
Sub-Total	**$18,006**
Other Capital	
Pre-construction studies	$200
Working Capital during commissioning	$596
Working Capital during operating	$2,019
Sub-Total	**$2,815**
Total	**$20,821**

The capital cost estimate allows for detailed engineering design, EPCM and owner's costs (working capital) through the development period and through to positive operational cash flow. Expenditure is based on initial construction of 15,000tpa production capacity (US$15.8 million) with expansion to 25,000tpa capacity in the following year (US$2.2 million) for a total of US$18 million in construction capital. Working capital has been allowed for both phases. The timing of capital expenditure is set out in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Capital Expenditure Timing

Description	***(U$S)***		
	Year 1	***Year 2***	***Year 3***
Pre construction capital	-200,000		
Commissioning		-596,257	
Construction Capital	-15,821,948	-2,184,687	
Sustaining Capital			
Working Capital		-1,345,688	-672,907
Total	**-16,021,948**	**-4,126,633**	**-672,907**

Borax Argentina staff have considerable experience in local supply having built the current Boric Acid plant in 2002 and also through managing the current Borax plant relocation.

Operating Costs

Operating cost estimates (Table 5) were undertaken by the Borax Argentina professional staff and reviewed by Peter Ehren and are estimated to an accuracy of +/-15%. Borax Argentina staff are very familiar with local operating costs as the company is an operating business including the operation of a boric acid plant. Mining costs are based on contractor quotation including drying, screening and transport.

Table 5: Cash Operating Costs

	US$/t	
	Yr 2	Yr 3 to 20
Mining	115	115
Reagents	122	122
Personnel	61	37
Utilities	65	65
Maintenance	27	16
Packing	16	16
Internal Freight	41	41
Camp	31	18
Other	26	25
Overhead	14	9
Sales costs	33	20
	551	**484**

At the forecast 25,000 tonnes per annum production rate, the cash operating cost is estimated at US$484 per tonne of industrial grade boric acid. Improvements to cost are possible through:

- Production of sulphuric acid at Olacapato
- Optimisation of mining through integration with the company's other mining operations at Sijes and Tincalayu
- Optimisation of the mining schedule

These aspects will be considered in future investigations.

Economic Analysis

An economic analysis has been undertaken using a model developed by the Borax Argentina professional staff. The model has been reviewed by Processing Engineering Consultant Peter Ehren. The analysis has been undertaken in constant US$ based on Argentine cost inflation equalling Argentine currency devaluation.

Table 6: Cash Flow analysis

Description	*(U$S)*								
	Year 1	*Year 2*	*Year 3*	*Year 4*	*Year 5*	*Year 6*	*Year 7-18 (av)*	*Year 19*	*Year 20*
Production (tpa)									
Boric Acid Production	-	15,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
							-		
REVENUES	**-**	**11,625,000**	**19,375,000**	**19,375,000**	**19,375,000**	**19,375,000**	**19,375,000**	**19,375,000**	**19,375,000**
Site Operating Costs	-	7,770,080	11,618,144	11,618,144	11,618,144	11,618,144	11,618,144	11,618,144	11,618,144
Sales Costs	-	232,500	387,500	387,500	387,500	387,500	387,500	387,500	387,500
Distribution Costs	-	71,551	105,931	105,931	105,931	105,931	105,931	105,931	105,931
Total Operating Cash Costs	-	8,074,131	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576
							-		
Export Duties (at 5%)		581,250	968,750	968,750	968,750	968,750	968,750	968,750	968,750
General (Repayable Export Duties - 2,5%)		-290,625	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375
Puna Site(Repayable Export Duties - 2,5%)		-290,625	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375	-484,375
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CASH COSTS	-	8,074,131	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576	12,111,576
							-		
Corporate Income Tax (35%)		-	587,429	615,149	2,296,558	2,501,365	2,514,976	2,542,199	2,542,199
Royalties (3%)		100,645	228,961	228,961	228,961	228,961	228,961	228,961	228,961
Interest							-		
							-		
Pre construction capital	-200,000						-		
Commissioning		-596,257					-		
Construction Capital	-15,821,948	-2,184,687					-		-
Sustaining Capital						-350,000	-58,333		
Working Capital		-1,345,688	-672,907	-	-		-		2,018,596
Salvage							-		1,800,664
							-		
CASH FLOW	**-16,021,948**	**-676,408**	**5,774,128**	**6,419,315**	**4,737,905**	**4,066,432**	**4,066,432**	**4,492,265**	**8,311,525**
CUMULATIVE CASHFLOW	-16,021,948	-16,698,357	-10,924,229	-4,504,914	232,992	4,299,423	56,474,107	61,392,205	69,703,730

Analysis of after tax NPV at different discount rates:

Table 7: NPV analysis

Discount Rate	NPV in US$ million
0.0%	$69.7
7.5%	$25.0
10%	$17.7
12.5%	$12.3

The 0% NPV is equivalent to the cumulative after tax cash flow over the modelled 20 years.

The economic analysis includes the various investment provisions as allowed for under the Argentina Mining Code including accelerated depreciation and includes the following royalties and applicable taxes.

- Corporate Tax – 35%
- Royalties – 3% mine mouth value
- Export Duties – 5% (Argentina law rebates: General 2.5%; Puna Rebate – 2.5%.)

Project Development

The Company is encouraged by the results from the PFS and will be advancing the project to the next phase. This will focus on Feasibility Study level mining engineering studies to develop an overall life of mine schedule and an Ore Reserve statement. As the plant capital estimate and operating costs estimates are both to +/-15% accuracy, this area will move directly to the detailed engineering stage. The option of production of high purity boric acid will also be considered as part of the final project scope. EIS's are currently in preparation for submission to the government authorities.

The next stage in the project development should take approximately 6 months.

Neil Kaplan
Company Secretary

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 projected production of 17,500 tonnes per annum of low-cost battery grade lithium carbonate scheduled to commence in Q3 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 mineralisation at Borax Argentina sites has been prepared by Mr Murray Brooker. Murray Brooker, an independent consultant to Orocobre, is a geologist and hydrogeologist and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. The other information in this report relating to the pre-feasibility study has been approved by Mr. Peter Ehren. Peter Ehren, an independent consultant to Orocobre, is a Consulting Processing Engineer. Each of Mr. Brooker and Mr. Ehren 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 and as a "Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101. Mr Murray Brooker and Mr Peter Ehren consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the references above and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified. A previous announcement was made on the 21/08/12 regarding the superseded historical resource at Porvenir, which is the subject of re-estimation in this announcement. 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 of 21/08/12 continues to apply and has not materially changed.

Additional information relating to the Company's projects is available on the Company's website.

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 results of the pre-feasibility study for the contemplated Boric Acid Plant at Olacapato, including without limitation the plant's estimated production rate, capital cost, payback period, cash operating cost, net present value, IRR and project life, the estimated mineral resources and mineralisation grade at the Porvenir mine, the economic viability of such mineral resources, mine life and operating costs at the Porvenir mine, the projected operating costs of the contemplated Olacapato processing plant, the estimated capital cost, and projected production and

resource extraction rates associated with the contemplated Olacapato processing plant, the market price of boric acid whether stated or implied, demand for boric acid and other information and trends relating to the boric acid markets, the estimated timing for the next stage of the project, tax, royalty and duty rates, and other matters related to the potential development of the contemplated Olacapato processing plant.

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 general risks associated with the feasibility of the contemplated Olacapato processing plant; the risk that an EIS may not be approved in respect of the contemplated Olacapato processing plant; the risk that the results of a feasibility study in respect of the contemplated Olacapato processing plant are materially worse than the results of the pre-feasibility study discussed in this report; risks associated with the potential construction of the contemplated Olacapato processing plant; unexpected capital or operating cost increases; 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; a decrease in the price for boric acid resulting from, among other things, decreased demand for boric acid or an increased supply of boric acids or substitutes; other 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; as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 2013 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 market prices of boron 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.