

ASX / TSX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 February 2018

CAUCHARI HOLE CAU11 – PUMPING AT 19L/S AT 515 MG/L LITHIUM

Orocobre Limited (**ASX: ORE, TSX: ORL**) (“**Orocobre**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on the brine sampling of diamond drill hole CAU11 in the Cauchari JV property located in Jujuy Province, Argentina.

The exploration program is being managed by JV partner **Advantage Lithium Corp. (“Advantage Lithium”)** (**TSX Venture: AAL**) (**OTCQX: AVLIF**) who hold 50% of Cauchari, earning up to 75%. Orocobre owns 33% of Advantage Lithium’s issued capital.

Highlights:

- Brine flow rate of 19 litres per second (l/s) at 515 mg/l Lithium and 4,577 mg/l Potassium in hole CAU11 in the SE Sector, from a newly discovered deep sand unit
- Lithium concentration of 517 mg/l Lithium and 5,319 mg/l Potassium in hole CAU08 in the SE Sector
- The brine from CAU11 and CAU8 has low Mg/Li ratios averaging 2.6:1 and 2.4:1 respectively
- Rotary hole CAU07 was completed and will undergo pumping tests in February 2018
- Core holes CAU12 and CAU13 in the SE Sector have advanced to depths of 377 m and 439 m, respectively

SE Sector - CAU11 drilling results

CAU11 is located in the SE Sector of the property; 5.6 km southeast of CAU09 (refer to map). This drill hole intersected sediments comprising halite, clay and some sand to 405 m depth. An important interval of sand dominated material was encountered from 405 m to 480 m depth and corresponds to a deeper sand unit which the company was exploring for. Further exploration will be undertaken to evaluate the extent and thickness of this sand dominated unit.

The initial constant rate pumping test conducted on hole CAU11 sustained a flow rate of 19 l/s over a period of 48 hours (Figure 1), which is promising for future brine production. This flow rate was at the upper limit of the pump capacity used for the test. A total of 18 brine samples were taken during the pumping test, with the average concentration of 515 mg/l Lithium and 4,577 mg/l Potassium and a Mg/Li ratio of 2.6:1.

Figure 1: Pumping of CAU11 in Cauchari, pumping from sand units



SE Sector - CAU08 drilling results

CAU08 was drilled to a depth of 400 m in the south of the SE sector of the project, approximately 3.5 km south from CAU09 and 5 km south-southeast of CAU10 (refer to map). CAU08 intersected a sequence of clay, silt and some sand and halite, with significantly less halite intersected than in CAU09 and CAU10 further to the north. Drilling was not sufficiently deep to intersect the target sand dominated unit encountered in CAU11, due to the physical limitations of the drilling rig. Consequently it is not yet clear if the deeper sand unit extends this far north and east.

Screened and blank casing along with gravel pack were installed to the 400 m depth. The hole was subsequently cleaned and developed prior to the preliminary pumping test and brine sampling. A pumping test was carried out at a flow rate of 2 l/s over a 48 hour period. A total of 34 brine samples were taken during the pumping test. Brine analyses averaged 517 mg/l Lithium and 5,319 mg/l Potassium, with the Mg/Li ratio at 2.4:1 very similar to the ratio in holes further north in the properties and to results in the producing Olaroz lithium project.

All brine analyses were completed in a commercially accredited laboratory in Argentina, accompanied by QA/QC samples, comprising brine standards and duplicates¹. This information confirms the importance of the sand dominated units that Advantage has been exploring for and encountered in CAU11 and which will be the focus of further exploration in the SE Sector. Confirmation of the deeper sand unit compliments the presence of extensive sandy material and similar brine grades in the NW Sector.

SE Sector – Additional drilling

Diamond holes CAU12 and CAU13 in the SE Sector are at depths of 377 m and 439 m respectively and have both encountered sandy material. Continuation of these holes will establish whether this is related to the sand unit encountered in CAU11. Brine assays results will be reported from these holes when they are received from the laboratory.

¹ Assaying completed at Alex Stewart Laboratories in Jujuy city, Argentina under strict QA/QC protocols.

NW Sector – Additional drilling

Well CAU07 has now been completed to a final depth of 348m in the north of the NW Sector and will be cleaned and developed prior to undertaking a pumping test in February. Results of initial brine sample analyses were reported on November 8th with concentrations of 635 mg/l Lithium and 4,772 mg/l Potassium at a depth of 236 m.

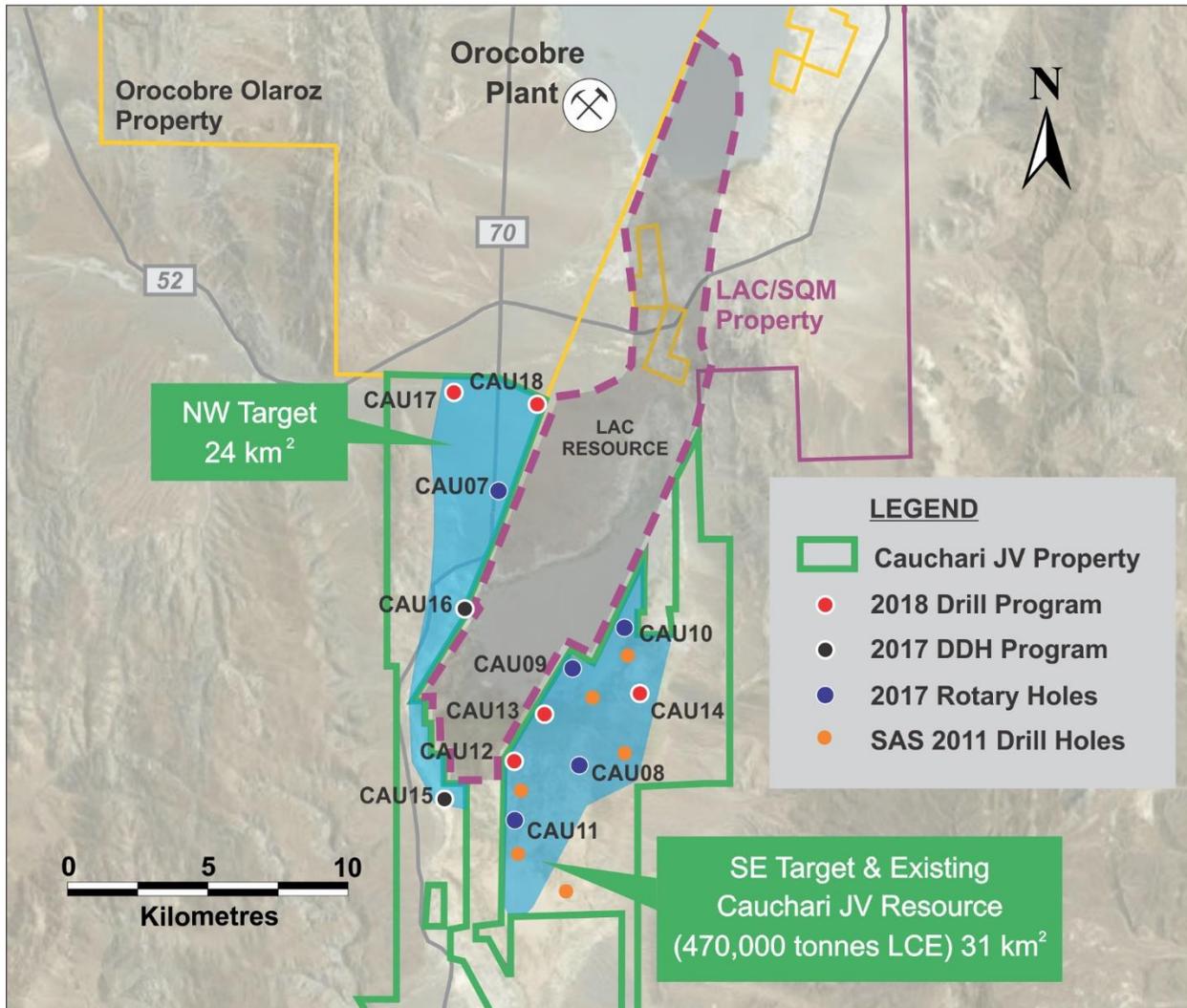
The pre-collar for diamond hole CAU18 in the far north of the NW Sector is near completion. Drilling of the pre-collar for CAU17, also in the north of the NW Sector will be completed following CAU18.

Drill hole location and details

Exploration Hole Number	Sector	Total Depth (m)	Depth Installed Well (m)	Assay Interval (m)	Lithium (mg/l avg)	Potassium (mg/l avg)	Drilling Method	Coordinates Gauss Kruger Argentine*		Elevation Mean Sea Level (m)	Azimuth	Dip
								Easting	Northing			
CAU07	NW	348	348	236 m only	635	4,772	Rotary/Diamond	3421199	7383989	3940	0	-90
CAU08	SE	402	400	60-400	515	4,577	Rotary	3423941	7374495	3,900	0	-90
CAU09	SE	400	400	60-400	662	6,137	Rotary	3423775	7377806	3,900	0	-90
CAU10	SE	429	340	50-340	678	6,516	Rotary	3425530	7379295	3,900	0	-90
CAU11	SE	480	480	50-480	517	5,319	Rotary	3421757	7372564	3,900	0	-90
CAU12	SE	Drilling at 377 m					Diamond	3421693	7374673	3,900	0	-90
CAU13	SE	Drilling at 439 m					Diamond	3422773	7376283	3,900	0	-90
CAU15	NW	243.5	210	102-234.5	475 within 407 interval	3,662 within 3,196 interval	Diamond	3,419,288	7,373,385	3,900	0	-90
CAU16	NW	321.5	202	14-298	529 within 436 interval	4,306 within 3,608 interval	Diamond	3,419,935	7,379,900	3,900	0	-90

*Zone 3, Argentine Gauss Kruger coordinate system with the POSGAR datum. Coordinates and elevations are approximate and will be confirmed by surveying holes.

Location of Cauchari drill holes



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotary drill holes (CAU07, CAU08, CAU11) were used to install test production wells for pumping test evaluations and to allow sampling of the pumped brine, to be followed by systematic sampling within screen sections of these wells. Initial pumping tests were conducted for 48 hours and provided composite brine samples which indicate the lithium concentration in brine that can be extracted from these wells. These composite pumped samples are considered to be representative and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>provide a composite of the brine present in aquifers and leaky sediment units intersected during drilling. It should be noted that the permeability of the sedimentary units influences their relative contribution to the brine flow and lithium concentration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core in diamond holes (CAU12, CAU13) 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, to evaluate the porosity and permeability of these host sediments for use in the resource estimate. Brine samples were collected at discrete depths during the diamond drilling using bailer or a double packer or device. Use of the packer device was limited in places by the extensive sand encountered in the drill hole and concerns regarding over inflation of the packer and collapse of sandy material trapping the packer. In these intervals a 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Fresh water has been used as drilling fluid for lubrication during drilling of CAU12 and CAU13, 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, while providing sufficient drilling fluid density to optimise core recovery. Rotary drilling was undertaken to install pumping test wells, using rotary drilling with biodegradable drilling additives to minimize formation of wall cake in the holes which could reduce brine flows into the test wells.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in the drilling triple (polycarbonate) 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

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		<p>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 stability of the holes during sampling. The simple bailer device was used for purging brine from the holes and for sampling in these circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Rotary holes provided composite brine samples from pumping tests, to be followed by systematic sampling of screen intervals within these wells.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Core recoveries are measured for the entire core recovered. Rotary wells were logged by experienced geologists. However, interpretation of the sediment types is more qualitative, due to the drilling method.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	<p><i>whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>or (using a saw) preserving the sample in cling wrap, tape and the plastic tubing for transportation to the laboratory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-samples will be sent to the porosity laboratory for testing. • Core sampling is systematic, with samples taken at the base of core runs every 3 or 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 core 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, due to difficulties using the packer equipment. Semi-systematic sampling has been undertaken in CAU12 and CAU13, depending on down hole conditions. 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. • 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.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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	<p><i>model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>analysis of brines and inorganic salts. QA/QC check samples will be sent to another independent laboratory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Basic down hole geophysical tools (resistivity and SP) were provided by the rotary drilling contractor and these are believed to be calibrated periodically to produce consistent results.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Laboratory data (from spreadsheets) is loaded directly into the project database, to be verified periodically by the independent QP.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithological data was collected throughout the drilling. • The planned 6 m vertical spacing of samples is considered sufficient to establish the degree of grade continuity. • Compositing of samples has not been applied. However, in the rotary drill holes pumping test brine samples are

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	<i>been applied.</i>	<p>composite samples from the entire length of the installed holes where well screens are located.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More comprehensive geophysical logging of diamond holes is planned to provide higher quality data on formation porosity characteristics, in addition to laboratory porosity measurements.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The salar deposits that host lithium-bearing brines consist of sub-horizontal beds and lenses of sand, silt, halite, clay and minor gravel, depending on the location within the salar. The vertical holes are essentially perpendicular to these units, intersecting their true thickness.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were transported to the laboratory (primary, duplicate and other 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>package. The properties consist of a combination of exploration properties (Cateos) and exploitation properties (minas).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements/properties are believed to be in good standing, with payments made to relevant government departments.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sediments within the salar consist of halite, clay, silt, sand and gravel which have accumulated in the salar from terrestrial sedimentation and evaporation of brines within the salar. These units are interpreted to be essentially flat lying, with unconfined aquifer conditions close to surface and semi-confined to confined conditions at depth Brine within the salar is formed by solar concentration, with brine hosted within the different sedimentary units Geology was recorded during drilling of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		all the holes.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). CAU08 was 402 m deep and CAU11 480 m, CAU07 348 m. These holes intersected lithium-bearing brine. Holes are located at approximately 3900 m above sea level.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brine samples taken 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are vertical and perpendicular to the sediments that host lithium-bearing brine. • The lengths reported for mineralisation (brine) intervals are from sampling and definition of the true thickness of the brine. • The brine samples are considered to represent true widths of brine.

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<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A diagram is provided in the text of Advantage Lithium announcements showing the location of the properties and drill holes. A table is provided in this announcement showing the location of the drill holes.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative data from drilling and sampling in the NW Sector of the Cauchari JV project is provided, such as lithological descriptions, brine concentrations and information on the thickness of mineralisation. Additional information will be provided as it comes to hand.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company is currently undertaking a drilling program, with the first nine holes now completed to support a resource estimate in early 2018. The program included 5 rotary holes, with up to 12 diamond holes planned for resource estimation and exploration. Additional results will be provided as they come to hand.

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Competent Persons Statement

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

About Orocobre Limited

Orocobre Limited (Orocobre) is a dynamic global lithium carbonate supplier and an established producer of boron. Orocobre is dual listed on the Australia and Toronto Stock Exchanges (ASX: ORE), (TSE: ORL). Orocobre's operations include its Olaroz Lithium Facility in Northern Argentina, Borax Argentina, an established Argentine boron minerals and refined chemicals producer and a 35% interest in Advantage Lithium.

For further information, please visit www.orocobre.com