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7 June 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

FURTHER COBALT - COPPER - LITHIUM HITS FOR LITHIUM AUSTRALIA IN FOLLOW-UP WORK ON EICHIGT PROJECT IN GERMANY

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Cobalt and copper hits in follow-up exploration work on the Eichigt polymetallic project in Saxony, eastern Germany**
- **Strong mineralisation on surface confirmed by rock chip assays from wholly owned Eichigt project show up to 1.47 % Co and 0.54 % Cu and 0.71% Li_2O**
- **Additional veins encountered, all remain open along strike and down dip**

UPDATE

Lithium Australia NL (ASX: LIT) is pleased to announce verification of significant cobalt - copper - lithium mineralisation from exploration fieldwork within the Company's fully owned Eichigt project in Germany.

The 133km² Eichigt exploration licence was granted to Lithium Australia in January this year, adding to its existing Sadisdorf project, also in Saxony. Lithium Australiais farming into a joint venture (JV) with German company Tin International AG, as outlined in the ASX announcement of 28 February 2017. LIT then announced on 7 December 2017 a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource of 25 million tonnes grading 0.45% Li_2O (at a cut-off of 0.3% Li_2O).

Mining ceased in Eichigt in the 17th century, and with little modern exploration undertaken since, Lithium Australia's initial sampling program aimed to test mineralisation of iron- and copper-bearing quartz veins that were subject to small-scale mining activities during the 16th century.

The area is known to host a buried granite cupola, prospective for volatile metals and lithium-bearing greisens.

Significant cobalt and copper mineralisation has been encountered in the field with grades of up to 1.47% for cobalt and 0.54 % for copper in Eichigt field samples (**See Table 1**). Lithium results in this second round are also elevated – critically, within weathered material – and grades of up to 0.71% Li_2O have been received.

As part of the Company's objective to establish a central processing hub in Europe to support battery production for the rapidly expanding electric vehicle industry, Lithium Australia plans to use its 100%-owned SiLeach® process to recover lithium from its German projects, should doing so prove economically feasible.

THE NEW EICHIGT SAMPLING RESULTS

Significant results from the second round of 16 field grab samples are listed in Table 1, and the locations of the samples displayed in Figures 1 and 3.

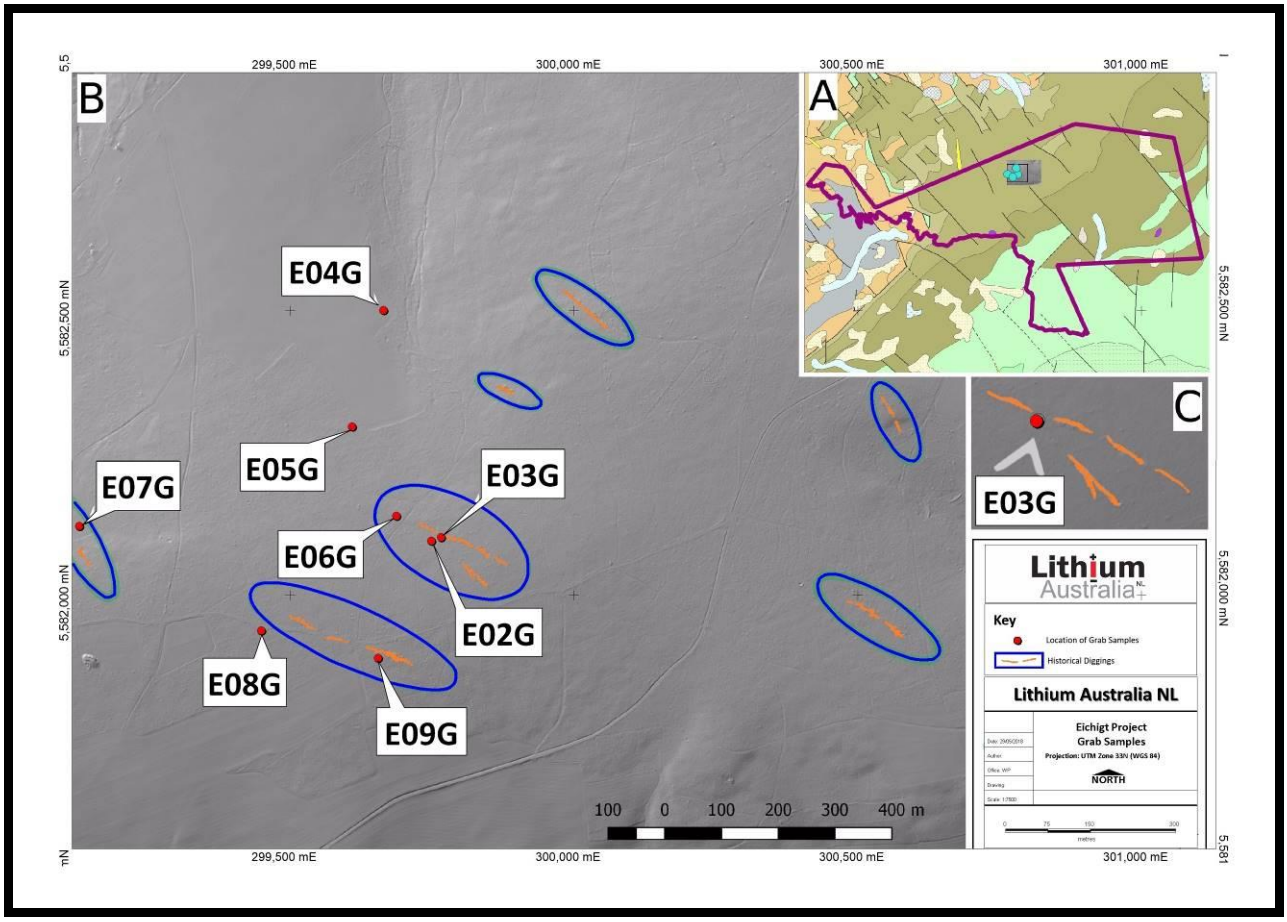

Figure 1: Location diagram of field sampling at the Eichigt project, with historic sample pits in orange and highlighted with targeting ellipses

These early results for cobalt and copper confirm polymetallic mineralisation within the Eichigt project area (see ASX release dated 30 May 2018). Deleterious elements, including arsenic and uranium are very low in concentration.

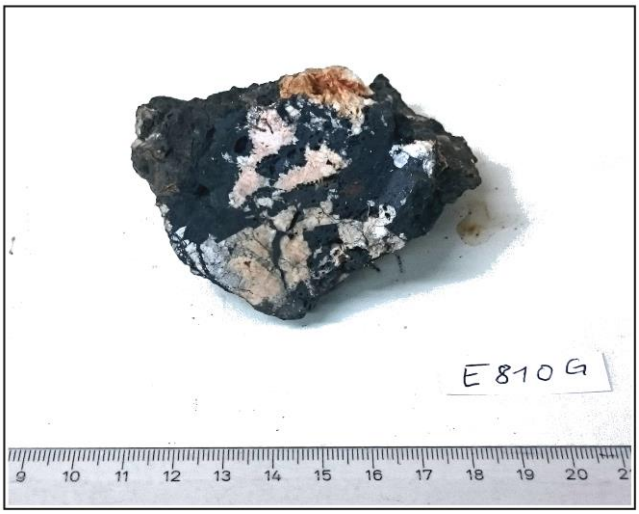

Figure 2: Sample E810G, as an example of the type of mineralisation being sampled at the Eichigt project

SAMPLE	Location	Easting	Northing	Li_2O%	Co%	Cu%	As ppm	U ppm
E806G	E02G	299754	5582095	**0.58**	0.41	0.23	<50	<50
E807G	E02G	299754	5582095	0.43	0.48	0.27	<50	<50
E808G	E02G	299754	5582095	0.26	0.34	0.13	<50	<50
E809G	E02G	299754	5582095	0.06	0.06	0.04	<50	<50
E810G	E02G	299754	5582095	0.41	**1.47**	0.36	<50	<50
E811G	E03G	299767	5582101	**0.71**	**1.11**	0.38	<50	<50
E812G	E03G	299767	5582101	**0.58**	0.64	**0.54**	<50	<50
E813G	E03G	299767	5582101	0.24	0.35	0.52	220	<50
E814G	E03G	299767	5582101	0.06	0.09	0.18	<50	<50
E815G	E04G	299665	5582500	0.13	0.20	0.08	<50	<50
E816G	E05G	299612	5582294	0.02	0.02	0.10	<50	<50
E817G	E06G	299691	5582139	0.24	0.71	0.27	<50	<50
E818G	E07G	299129	5582121	**0.54**	0.19	0.28	140	<50
E819G	E07G	299129	5582121	0.04	0.05	0.03	<50	<50
E820G	E09G	299659	5581889	0.02	0.02	0.14	60	<50
E821G	E09G	299659	5581889	0.02	0.00	0.01	<50	<50

Table 1: Results of the 16 second round field grab samples. Locations were surveyed with hand-held GPS and are in UTM zone 33N

The cobalt occurs in association with iron-and manganese-as part of a polymetallic gossan formed at surface above an extensive vein system. The oxides are enriched in lithium. This style of mineralisation has not been previously described in the region.

Managing Director of Lithium Australia, Adrian Griffin:

" The results of the first exploration campaign at Eichigt strongly supports our view that the license area we applied for was neglected during systematic exploration work carried out during the time of the GDR. The combination of cobalt, lithium and copper is an indication of the genesis of the mineralized system and the strong possibility of finding source granites and greisen style mineralization we see nearby at Sadisdorf.

The historic diggings indicate the strike extent, albeit remaining open. The down-dip extensions will be evaluated after delineation of the extent of surface mineralization."

Adrian Griffin - **Managing Director**
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About Lithium Australia NL

Lithium Australia aspires to 'close the loop' on the energy-metal cycle. Its disruptive extraction processes are designed to convert *all* lithium silicates to lithium chemicals, from which advanced components for the battery industry can be created. By uniting resources and the best available technology, Lithium Australia seeks to establish a vertically integrated lithium processing business.

MEDIA CONTACTS

Adrian Griffin, Lithium Australia NL 08 6145 0288 | 0418 927 658
Kevin Skinner, Field Public Relations 08 8234 9555 | 0414 822 631

Competent Persons' Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Results together with any related assessments and interpretations is based on information compiled by Mr Albert Gruber on behalf of Mr Adrian Griffin, Managing Director of Lithium Australia and has been supervised by Mr Phillip Schiemer, Exploration Manager for Lithium Australia. Mr Schiemer is a Member of both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012). Mr Schiemer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on Mr Gruber's data in the form and context in which it appears. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in this report.

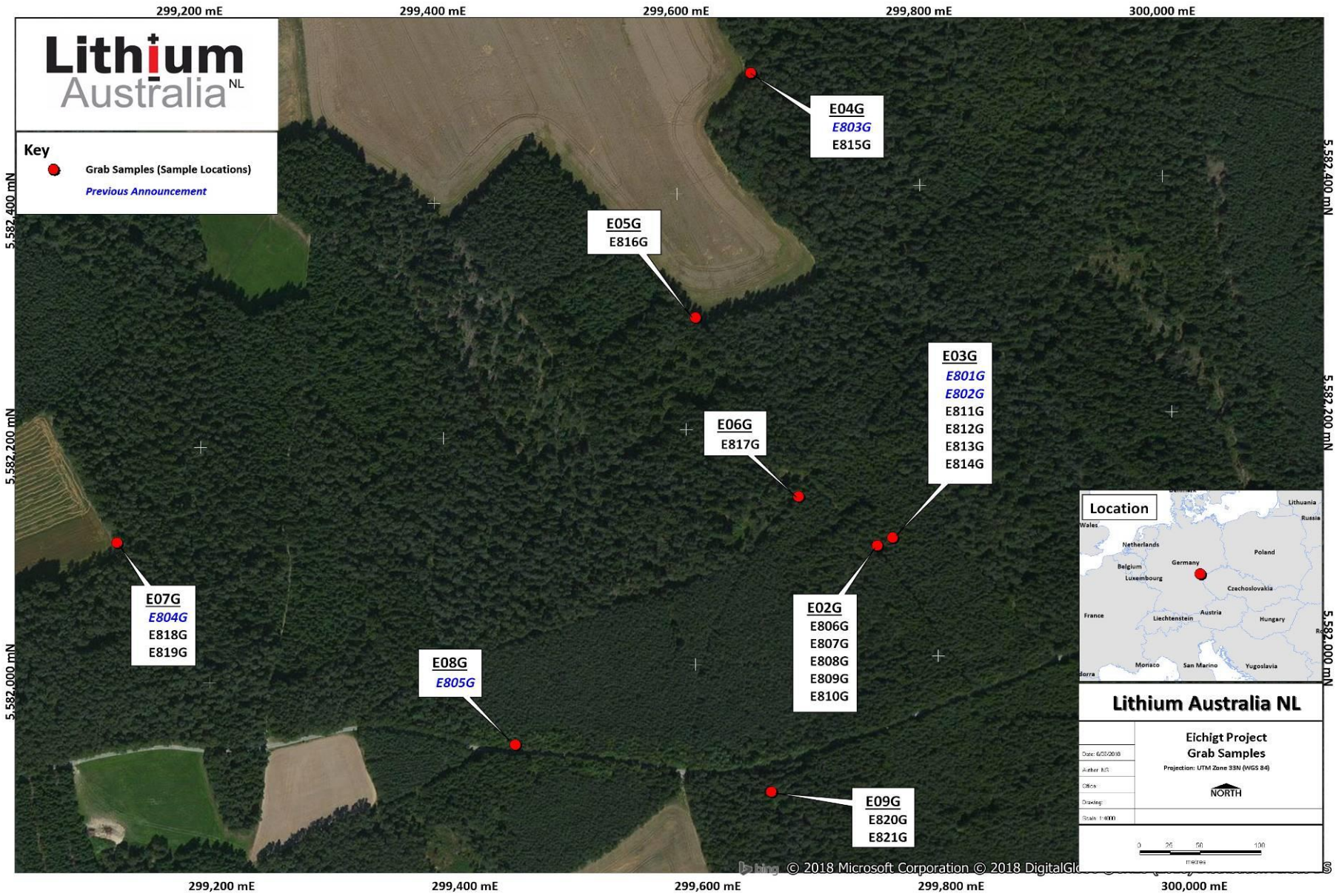

Figure 3: Map display of sample locations over air photography.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for Lithium Australia – Eichigt Project, located in Germany

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Samples were collected from mineral collectors diggings and waste rock dumps of historic small scale mining activities. The samples were identified on site, selection of samples to be submitted for geochemical analysis was done after cutting the samples in half with a diamond rock saw. The primary focus during sampling and for sample selection was visible iron-manganese mineralization. The dumps were most likely created by small scale mining operations prior to the 20th century that focussed on iron and copper mineralization. The tailings and dumps have been reworked by mineral collectors. No detailed information on potential size or the amount of material mined is available, the area has not been explored systematically in the past. Selected rock samples were submitted to ALS Loughrea (Ireland) for multi-element geochemistry. Four acid digest followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by*	No drilling results being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	what method, etc).	
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.*	No drilling results being reported.
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.*	No drilling results being reported. Samples are rock chip samples from pits and historic dump sites. They are selective and reconnaissance in nature. Logging was completed on a qualitative and quantitative basis, all submitted samples were cut in halves prior to submitting a half to the lab.
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.	No drilling results being reported. Rock samples have been cut with a diamond rock saw. Rock chip samples are selective and reconnaissance in nature, however, the cut line was set to produce two visually identical samples. The sample sizes were appropriate for the size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The analytical techniques used are appropriate and are considered total. Samples were crushed to 70% less than 2mm, rotary split off 250g, the split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were prepared and analysed in ALS Laboratories Ireland. Four acid digest followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS). Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences and are considered appropriate. No bias was detected in laboratory standards. No external checks have been undertaken. ME-MS61L – Four acid digest and ICP-MS/ICP-AES, for 48 elements including Li and Sn (initially used for all previous Li analyses).
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.*	No independent verification has been completed to date. No adjustment was performed to assay data.
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.*	Handheld GPS (Garmin 60CSx) was used and cross checked with topographic maps. The accuracy of sampling locations has been located to a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	sufficient level of accuracy. The rock samples are reconnaissance in nature and will not be used for Mineral Resource Estimation. Grid system used: WGS84/UTM Zone 33N
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.*	Not applicable. The samples are reconnaissance in nature and will not be used for Mineral Resource Estimation.
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.*	Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Standard measures were taken to ensure sample security. Samples were individually bagged in labelled plastic bags with an additional sample tag inserted into each bag. Prior to submission of half samples weights were noted and then cross checked with sample numbers and weights listed in the analytic protocols, with no discrepancies noted. Samples were transported to ALS Laboratories in Ireland by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		commercial couriers.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No Audits or reviews have been undertaken at this 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.*	Licensed to Trilithium Erzgebirge GmbH, 100% owned subsidiary of Lithium Australia NL. #12-4741.1/684, granted on 12th Dec 2017 until 31st Dec 2020 for an area of area 133 010 500 m^2. The permit is located in the state of Saxony with the mineralised zones referred to in this press release located in forested areas. Lithium Australia NL is not aware of any issues with the security or the validity of the tenure at this point in time.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The two main explorers in the greater area were the East German Geological survey and the Soviet-German mining company SDAG Wismut. Focus of previous exploration was quartz-cassiterite veins several kilometres to the north of the license area and the evaluation of potential uranium mineralization of the Eichigt granite, the latter being tested by drill hole 20/1953. No systematic exploration activities for mineral resources or results on the license area are known to Lithium Australia NL to date.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The local geology comprises Palaeozoic metamorphosed sediments (phyllites, schists) which are intruded by quartz veins and underlain be the Eichigt-Bergen granite massif. The quartz veins show iron-copper mineralisation in some parts and may be related to five-element vein style mineralisation.
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:*	No drill results reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	1. *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* 2. *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* 3. *dip and azimuth of the hole* 4. *down hole length and interception depth* 5. *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation completed
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drill hole intercepts being reported.
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.*	Included in the Press Release.
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*	Five samples have been sent to the lab for initial assessment of potential mineralisation. It is noted that the rock samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of Exploration Results.	hand-picked for potential mineralisation and for reconnaissance and must not be used for quantification or calculation of average mineralisation of the system. All geochemical results available to Lithium Australia NL to date have been disclosed in this press release.
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.*	Typical deleterious elements in the sought-after multi-element vein system mineralisation are arsenic and uranium. Geochemical results for these elements are reported in this press release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	Further grab samples will be submitted to the lab for analysis to better quantify variation in grade and composition of the mineralisation. Field work including mapping as well as interpretation of aerial photographs is planned to potentially outline and define lateral extensions of the potentially mineralised system.

APPENDIX 2: Full assay results

OMAC Laboratories Limited

IDA Business Park
Dublin Road
Loughrea, Co. Galway
Phone: +353 (0)91 841 741 Fax: +353 (0)91 842 146
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

CERTIFICATE LR18107572

Project: Eichigt

This report is for 16 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Loughrea, Ireland on 9-MAY-2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BRETT FOWLER	ALBERT GRUBER	TRACY HARRIS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-22Y	Split Sample - Boyd Rotary Splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP89	Peroxide Fusion by ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-ICP61a	High Grade Four Acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **TRILITHIUM ERZGEBIRGE GMBH**
ATTN: ALBERT GRUBER
BURGSTRASSE 12
MUNICH
BAVARIA 80331
GERMANY

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 

Andrey Tairov, Technical Manager, Ireland

OMAC Laboratories Limited

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Project: Eichigt

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS LR18107572

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	1	0.05	50	50	10	20	0.05	10	10	10	10	0.05	50	0.1
E806G		0.11	5	3.71	<50	3500	<10	60	<0.05	<10	4100	30	2290	23.0	<50	0.4
E807G		0.20	5	5.02	<50	6340	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	4800	50	2690	14.10	<50	1.4
E808G		0.15	2	2.52	<50	3900	<10	20	<0.05	<10	3350	30	1320	3.70	<50	0.7
E809G		0.25	1	2.25	<50	1250	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	580	40	380	3.03	<50	1.6
E810G		0.24	7	3.04	<50	9830	<10	30	<0.05	<10	14700	20	3580	0.57	<50	0.1
E811G		0.11	7	2.93	<50	7820	<10	70	<0.05	<10	11100	20	3800	4.69	<50	0.2
E812G		0.15	8	4.34	<50	21600	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	6420	30	5400	5.84	<50	0.7
E813G		0.10	7	3.11	220	26400	<10	190	<0.05	10	3520	40	5210	9.14	<50	0.3
E814G		0.25	2	1.17	<50	890	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	920	30	1820	33.0	<50	0.1
E815G		1.57	1	1.92	<50	3040	<10	40	<0.05	<10	1980	20	830	0.96	<50	0.2
E816G		0.07	6	1.60	<50	1240	10	<20	0.05	<10	210	30	1030	3.96	<50	1.5
E817G		0.08	8	3.80	<50	5690	10	<20	<0.05	<10	7140	30	2740	10.60	<50	0.9
E818G		0.51	3	2.77	140	4510	10	<20	<0.05	<10	1850	20	2810	5.71	<50	0.2
E819G		0.25	1	3.12	<50	510	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	540	50	260	3.17	<50	2.0
E820G		0.08	1	1.71	60	530	10	<20	<0.05	<10	210	30	1390	27.7	<50	0.2
E821G		0.09	1	0.46	<50	70	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	40	10	140	23.0	<50	0.1

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Project: Eichigt

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS LR18107572

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	50	100	0.05	10	10	0.05	10	50	20	0.05	50	10	10	50	0.05
E806G		360	2700	<0.05	>100000	<10	0.09	1810	1780	20	<0.05	<50	<10	40	<50	0.07
E807G		490	2000	0.06	>100000	10	0.24	1100	2020	20	0.05	<50	10	140	<50	0.14
E808G		1300	1200	0.05	81700	10	0.06	630	2450	40	<0.05	<50	<10	120	50	0.08
E809G		<50	300	0.11	19900	10	0.06	180	240	20	<0.05	<50	<10	20	<50	0.21
E810G		250	1900	<0.05	>100000	10	0.05	600	1010	150	<0.05	<50	<10	30	<50	<0.05
E811G		560	3300	<0.05	>100000	40	<0.05	1680	2280	260	0.06	<50	<10	100	<50	<0.05
E812G		230	2700	<0.05	>100000	10	<0.05	1220	1630	50	0.06	<50	<10	60	<50	0.05
E813G		270	1100	<0.05	>100000	30	<0.05	470	1750	300	0.06	<50	<10	40	<50	<0.05
E814G		70	300	<0.05	22800	20	0.20	110	940	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	30	<50	<0.05
E815G		330	600	<0.05	49800	<10	<0.05	260	630	90	<0.05	<50	<10	50	<50	<0.05
E816G		140	100	0.05	>100000	10	0.07	110	1280	50	<0.05	<50	<10	80	<50	0.05
E817G		70	1100	0.07	>100000	10	0.08	640	1750	50	<0.05	<50	10	70	<50	0.05
E818G		<50	2500	<0.05	>100000	<10	<0.05	1670	770	<20	<0.05	<50	10	20	<50	<0.05
E819G		<50	200	0.18	10500	<10	0.06	80	320	20	<0.05	<50	<10	10	<50	0.18
E820G		90	100	0.05	7330	30	0.21	130	1410	30	<0.05	<50	10	20	<50	<0.05
E821G		<50	100	<0.05	1140	10	<0.05	20	280	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	10	<50	<0.05

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61a Tl ppm 50	ME-ICP61a U ppm 50	ME-ICP61a V ppm 10	ME-ICP61a W ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Zn ppm 20	ME-ICP89 Al2O3 % 0.02	ME-ICP89 As % 0.01	ME-ICP89 Bi ppm 100	ME-ICP89 CaO % 0.01	ME-ICP89 Co % 0.005	ME-ICP89 Cr2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP89 Cu % 0.01	ME-ICP89 Fe2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP89 K2O % 0.01	ME-ICP89 Li % 0.001
E806G		<50	<50	40	<50	1400	9.62	<0.01	<100	<0.01	0.419	0.01	0.24	34.6	0.47	0.295
E807G		<50	<50	50	<50	1230										
E808G		<50	<50	20	<50	650										
E809G		<50	<50	40	<50	170										
E810G		<50	<50	10	<50	1210	10.10	<0.01	100	0.01	1.545	0.01	0.39	0.94	0.14	0.209
E811G		<50	<50	20	<50	1870										
E812G		<50	<50	50	<50	1810										
E813G		<50	<50	30	<50	810										
E814G		<50	<50	10	<50	290	2.00	0.01	100	0.03	0.092	0.01	0.19	47.2	0.06	0.029
E815G		<50	<50	10	<50	340	4.18	0.01	<100	<0.01	0.195	0.01	0.09	1.37	0.22	0.068
E816G		<50	<50	20	<50	380										
E817G		<50	<50	30	<50	780										
E818G		<50	<50	60	<50	1000	9.11	0.02	<100	0.01	0.178	<0.01	0.29	9.36	0.22	0.272
E819G		<50	<50	50	<50	90										
E820G		<50	<50	80	<50	330										
E821G		<50	<50	<10	<50	70										

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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Loughrea located at Dublin Road, Loughrea, Co. Galway, Ireland.

Applies to Method:			
BAG-01	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22
ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP89	PUL-31	PUL-QC
SPL-22Y	WEI-21		