

2 December 2021

## HIGH QUALITY BATTERY GRADE LITHIUM PRODUCT RESULTS FROM WOLFSBERG PROJECT

### Highlights

- **Results from process testing demonstrate battery grade lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide can be produced from the Wolfsberg lithium project.**

European Lithium Limited (ASX: **EUR**, FRA: **PF8**, OTC:**EULIF**) ("**EUR** or the **Company**") is pleased to announce it has received certificates of analysis of lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide produced from testwork on samples from its Wolfsberg lithium project, demonstrating high quality battery grade lithium product can be produced with very low impurities.

Bulk samples were collected from stockpiles of ore (70mm) obtained from underground mining activities conducted during 2013. Approximately 500 tonnes of ore from each host material (amphibolite; AHP and mica schist; MHP) had been mined at the time. Bulk samples from each material type were composited from 50 one tonne samples taken along the length of the stockpiles for representative metallurgical testing.

Anzaplan, based in Germany, were contracted as independent consultants to carry out a series of tests using these bulk samples to provide information for use in various feasibility studies including the following:

- Sensor based ore sorting tests to minimise dilution of ore into a process plant.
- Pilot test work to understand the physical processing characteristics of the Wolfsberg ore into a spodumene concentrate product.
- Settling and filtration tests
- Gravity separation techniques for mica removal.
- Hydrometallurgical tests for conversion of spodumene concentrate into a lithium carbonate product.
- Conversion tests for production of lithium hydroxide from lithium carbonate to determine recoveries and end product specifications.

End product quality results have now been received for both lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide produced from the Wolfsberg ore compared against a series of German Industry Normal Specifications. These specifications were derived from a cross section of Anzaplan's experiences with end users in lieu of a definitive industry standard which currently does not exist.

The following results show a high quality battery grade specification of either lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide can be produced from the Wolfsberg ore (refer to appendix for Certificates of Analysis).

The results for the major impurities in the lithium hydroxide product are all well below the comparable product specification. The lithium content is calculated as 100% minus the total impurities (including minor impurities not listed).

## Lithium Hydroxide Certificate of Analysis

Parameter	*	LIMS-1D	20-21343 20-23026 21-02200	
		Norm ..	Lithium Hydroxide	Specification Lithium Hydroxide
<b>B</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1,4 mg/kg	10 mg/ kg
<b>Na</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	6.9 mg/ kg	50 mg/ kg
<b>Si</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	6.8 mg / kg	30 mg/ kg
<b>S04</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 2009-07	13 mg/ kg	100 mg/ kg
<b>Cl</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 2009-07	<10 mg/ kg	20 mg/ kg
<b>K</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1.6 mg/ kg	30 mg/ kg
<b>Ca</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1.9 mg/ kg	10 mg/ kg
<b>Fe</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1.1 mg/ kg	7 mg/ kg
<b>CO2</b>	4	QMA-293 2021-09	<0.01 wt.-o/c	0.4 wt.-%

Results for lithium carbonate show a grade of 99.6% LiCO<sub>3</sub> can be produced from the Wolfsberg ore with all other impurities below specification.

## Lithium Carbonate Certificate of Analysis

Parameter	*	LIMS-1D	19-18024	
		Norm	Lithium Carbonate sample EL 10 kg	Specification Lithium Carbonate (Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> )
<b>Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub></b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	99.6 wt.-%	>99.5 wt.-%
<b>Na</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	22 mg / kg	<250 mg / kg
<b>Mg</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1.5 mg/ kg	<80 mg / kg
<b>Al</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	6.4 mg/ kg	<10 mg/ kg
<b>Si</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	3.9 mg/ kg	<30 mg/ kg
<b>K</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	2.0 mg/ kg	<10 mg/ kg
<b>Ca</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	22 mg/ kg	<50 mg/ kg
<b>Fe</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1.1 mg/ kg	<10 mg/ kg
<b>Cu</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	<1 mg/ kg	<10 mg/kg
<b>Cl</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 2009-07	<30 mg/ kg	<30 mg/ kg
<b>S04</b>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	700 mg/ kg	<800 mg/ kg

EUR Chairman, Tony Sage, commented: "Together with the recent announcements in the resource upgrades these metallurgical results further enhance the value of the Wolfsberg Project."

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of the Company.

Tony Sage  
Non-Executive Chairman  
European Lithium Limited

-END-

**Competent Persons Statement**

*The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Olaf Frederickson. Mr Frederickson is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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 (the "JORC Code"). Mr Frederickson believes that the information in this announcement pertaining exploration results is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the material mining project. Mr Frederickson is a consultant to European Lithium Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the Exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.*

For personal use only

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underground bulk mining of MHP and AHP mineralization. Between September and November 2013.</li> <li>• Two 500 tonne bulk samples obtained.</li> <li>• Stockpiles of bulk samples kept in Waldenstein</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling necessary for sampling</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>method, etc).</i>	
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling necessary for sampling</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No logging of bulk samples.</li> <li>• Qualitative bulk sampling based on host rock lithology.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following procedure was applied to MHP and AHP individually: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Surface cleaning of overgrown stockpile</li> <li>○ Removal of 5-10cm organically contaminated layer</li> <li>○ 50 sub- samples along and across whole stockpile with ~1000 kg each were taken within stockpile</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Result: 50059,5 kg AHP and 50120,5 kg MHP Bulk Samples</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p><i>size of the material being sampled.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Lithium Carbonate testwork</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 kg of dry ground <math>\beta</math>-spodumene concentrate ready to use from flash calcination was delivered by DRA as starting material for the carbonate production package.</li> <li>An initial cycle (test run) was carried out to define basic parameters for the production of lithium carbonate involving the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acid baking</li> <li>Leaching, residue filtration and washing</li> <li>Neutralization step 1</li> <li>Neutralization step 2</li> <li>Ca precipitation</li> <li>Ion exchange</li> <li>Evaporation</li> <li>Crude lithium carbonate precipitation, filtration and washing</li> <li>Bicarbonation</li> <li>Fine lithium carbonate precipitation, filtration and washing</li> <li>Glauber salt crystallization from residual liquor</li> </ul> </li> <li>The LCTs were performed in close collaboration with DRA consultants. DRA provided a model for the process, capable of simulating the above mentioned processing steps. The model defines starting parameters for the first cycle, process design criteria, chemical reactions, controller set points and equipment configuration and a steady state of producing mass and energy balances. The analytical results and mass balance of each cycle were fed into the model. DRA was responsible for updating the</li> </ul>

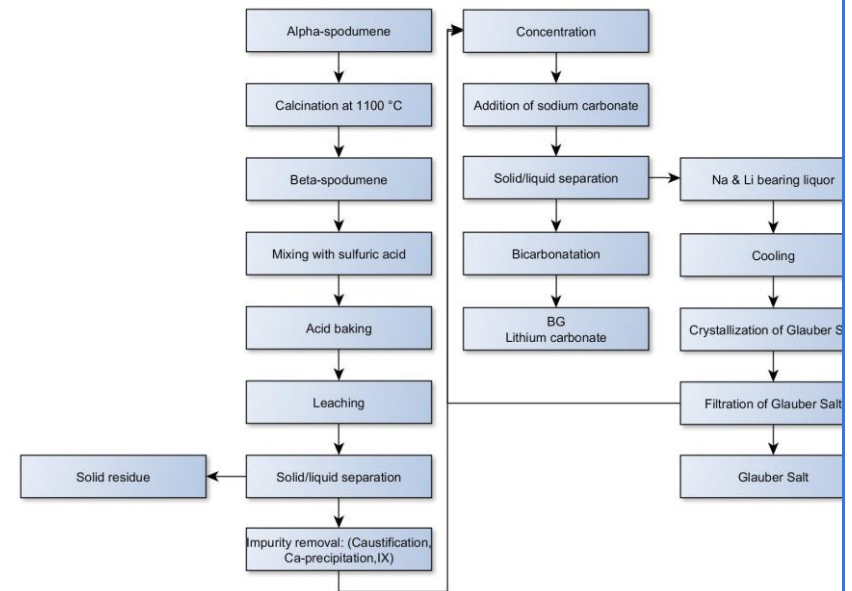
Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Commentary

model after each individual locked cycle run and present updated process parameter before a new cycle was started. This model will serve as input for process simulation software to understand the implications and expected results when changing individual parameters.

- LCT flow sheet depicted below.



**Lithium Hydroxide testwork**

- Approx. 3 kg of lithium carbonate from the current testwork was combined with 2 kg from previous sample production (211613248 rev1) still at ANZPLAN for the bench scale conversion tests.
- The test work was to define basic parameters for the conversion of lithium carbonate into lithium hydroxide involving the following steps:

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lithium carbonate conversion tests</li> <li>• Study of first stage of lithium hydroxide crystallization</li> <li>• Study of second stage of lithium hydroxide crystallization</li> <li>• The program was conducted in a batch-wise operation mode with successive evaporation including intermediate sampling. Batch processing differs from the final technical process as it will be stopped at the final operation point of later technical scale. Therefore a lower impurity profile is expected from those bench scale tests.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 3 tests were performed to convert lithium carbonate sample into lithium hydroxide adding different amounts of lime (5, 10 and 15 wt.-% of stoichiometric excess).</li> <li>• The received liquors were analyzed regarding chemical composition (ICP/IC) and regarding the carbon content.</li> <li>• Based on the best test a bulk sample of lithium hydroxide liquor for subsequent crystallization test work was produced. The produced liquor is analyzed with regard to chemical (ICP/IC) composition and regarding the carbon content.</li> <li>• The produced bulk liquor sample was subjected to ion exchange to purify the liquor. The resulting purified liquor was analyzed with regard to chemical (ICP/IC) composition.</li> <li>• The liquor was then evaporated until the solubility limit was achieved.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulk samples mined in two stopes within amphibolite and micashist host rock.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underground survey conducted by an external licensed surveyors company, using a total station instrument 1600 Leica with standard accuracies of +/-2 mm per kilometre. All coordinates are tied into the state triangulation network and provided in the Austrian Gauss Kruger coordinate system (EPSG: 31252).</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No data spacing applicable due to bulk sampling.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two individual pegmatite veins within amphibolite and micashist have been sampled along strike direction as a bulk.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling supervised by exploration geologists</li> <li>• Sub-samples have been put into big bags, labelled and sealed before transport</li> <li>• Remaining stockpile has been covered with plastics to avoid organic contamination.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits of bulk sampling took place.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 100% owned subsidiary in Austria, ECM Lithium AT GmbH, has 54 exploration licences in the Wolfsberg project area valid to 31 December 2024 and renewable for additional 5-year terms following demonstration that exploration work has been undertaken on any one licence in the preceding 5 year term.</li> <li>• ECM Lithium AT GmbH has 11 mining licences in the Wolfsberg project area. These are held in perpetuity as long as the terms of the mining licence are met. These licences obligate the Company to mine for at least 4 months per year but this requirement has been suspended by the Mining Authority until 31 December 2021 to allow technical studies to be undertaken.</li> <li>• Land access is granted by the landowner who waived all rights to object to development of an underground mine on his land which is a commercial forest. ECM Lithium AT GmbH is obliged to pay the landowner compensation for use of forest roads and any emissions. This is documented in a waiver agreement dated 15 April 2011. A compensation rate of €2,000/month was agreed with the landowner in 2015 for this current work programme. There was a dispute with the landowner which has been referred to arbitration. Meanwhile the compensation amount of €2,000/month was being paid. The dispute has been</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>settled with an amendment to the agreement from 15 April 2011, dated 27 May 2021. An amended compensation amount of €2,400/month is to be paid by ECM Lithium AT GmbH. All other clauses of the 15 April 2011 agreement remain in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p><b>Exploration done by other parties</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project was previously owned by the Austrian state company, Minerex, who conducted extensive exploration of the project area in 1981-1987. In total 9,940m<sup>3</sup> of surface trenches, 12,012m of diamond drilling from surface, 4,715m of diamond drilling from underground and 1,389m of underground mine development were undertaken. A twin hole drill and data verification program completed in 2016 (see ASX announcement 16 Nov. 2016) enabled incorporation of historic data in the resource estimation).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geology</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The spodumene bearing pegmatites occur in form of veins within in a regional anticline. The pegmatite veins are intruded into amphibolites and mica schists host rocks strictly concordant to their foliation. On the northern limb of this anticline, which is known as Zone 1, the strata uniformly strikes WNW-ESE (average 120°) and dips to the NNE at an average of 60°.</li> <li>• The amphibolite hosted pegmatites (AHP) are in stratigraphical hanging wall position relative to the mica schist hosted pegmatites (MHP) although they overlap. The AHP has greyish to greenish spodumene crystals aligned sub-parallel to the pegmatite contacts and average about 2-3 cm in length reaching a maximum of 15 cm. Spodumene-xx are more or less homogeneously distributed within a fine-grained matrix of feldspar and quartz with flakes of muscovite. The MHP lack the typical features and textures</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>of pegmatites having undergone a penetrative metamorphic overprint almost completely recrystallizing the original pegmatitic minerals. The spodumene minerals are in form of mm sized lenticular grains embedded into very fine feldspar, quartz and muscovite matrix.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive description of the geology and mineralization is provided in the 'Independent Geologists Report' contained within the 'Second Replacement Prospectus' of 28th July 2016 that can be found on the Company website <a href="http://www.europeanlithium.com">www.europeanlithium.com</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Drill hole Information</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling for bulk sampling.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data aggregation methods</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable. Bulk samples obtained from underground mining of the mineralized veins within the Wolfsberg project.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Samples taken from stockpile of ore from underground mining of the Wolfsberg deposit. Ore was mined from mineralised veins intersected in the underground development.</li> <li>- Samples not from drill holes.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable. Announcement refers to metallurgical test work results.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All results have been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No exploration data to present.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No plans for now.</li> </ul>

# Appendix



Nach DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 durch die Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH (DAkkS) akkreditiertes Prüflaboratorium

Die Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH ist Unterzeichner der Multilateralen Abkommen von EA, ILAC und IAF zur gegenseitigen Anerkennung

Notifiziert von der AQS-Leitstelle des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Wasserwirtschaft Untersuchungsstelle nach § 15 Abs. 4, Satz 2 der TrinkwV 2001

**dorfner**

**ANZAPLAN**

Dorfner Analysenzentrum und Anlagenplanungsgesellschaft mbH  
Scharhof 1 · D-92242 Hirschau

**ECM Lithium AT GmbH**  
Mr. Christian Heili  
Lagerstrasse 1

A-9400 Wolfsberg

Dorfner Analysenzentrum und Anlagenplanungsgesellschaft mbH (ANZAPLAN)  
Scharhof 1  
D-92242 Hirschau  
Phone: +49 (0) 96 22/82-162  
Fax: +49 (0) 96 22/82-73  
E-Mail: anzaplan@dorfner.com  
www.anzaplan.com

Unsere Zeichen:  
Our Reference:

Ansprechpartner:  
Contact:

Fon: 0 96 22/  
Phone: (+49-96 22)

Datum:  
Date:

**UNTERSUCHUNGSBERICHT NR.**  
**TEST REPORT NO.**  
**1801795 AU-67157**

Dr. TB-ch  
Sekretariat GL

Dr. Thomas Bach  
C. Guttenberger

82-185  
82-162

19.09.2019  
Ref. No.:

## Certificate of Analysis

Parameter	*	LIMS-ID	19-18024	
		Norm	Lithium Carbonate sample EL 10 kg	Specification Lithium Carbonate (Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> )
Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	99.6   wt.-%	>99.5   wt.-%
Na	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	22   mg / kg	<250   mg / kg
Mg	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1.5   mg / kg	<80   mg / kg
Al	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	6.4   mg / kg	<10   mg / kg
Si	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	3.9   mg / kg	<30   mg / kg
K	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	2.0   mg / kg	<10   mg / kg
Ca	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	22   mg / kg	<50   mg / kg
Fe	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1.1   mg / kg	<10   mg / kg
Cu	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	<1   mg / kg	<10   mg / kg
Cl	1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 2009-07	<30   mg / kg	<30   mg / kg
SO <sub>4</sub>	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	700   mg / kg	<800   mg / kg

Dorfner  
Analysenzentrum und  
Anlagenplanungsgesellschaft mbH

Dr. Reiner Haus  
Managing Director

Prüfmethode akkreditiert / test method accredited:

\* 1 Ja 2 Ja mit Modifikationen 3 Ja mit Unterauftrag 4 Nein 5 Fremdvergabe an ein akkreditiertes Labor 6 Fremdvergabe an ein nicht akkreditiertes Labor  
• 1 Yes 2 Yes with modifications 3 Yes done by subcontractor 4 No 5 external processing by an accredited subcontractor 6 external processing by subcontractor

Seite 1 von 1



Das Prüfergebnis bezieht sich ausschließlich auf die von uns untersuchte(n) Probe(n). Eine auszugsweise Veröffentlichung bzw. Vervielfältigung der Berichte/Gutachten bedarf unserer schriftlichen Genehmigung.

Sitz der Gesellschaft: Hirschau,  
Registergericht Amberg, HRB 820  
Geschäftsführer:  
Dr. rer. nat. habil. Reiner Haus

For personal use only



Nach DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2018  
durch die Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle  
GmbH (DAkkS) akkreditiertes Prüflaboratorium

Die Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH ist Unterzeichner der Multilateralen Abkommen von EA, ILAC und IAF zur gegenseitigen Anerkennung

Notifiziert von der AQS-Leitstelle des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Wasserwirtschaft  
Untersuchungsstelle nach § 15 Abs. 4, Satz 2 der TrinkwV 2001.



Dorfner Analysenzentrum und Anlagenplanungsgesellschaft mbH  
Scharhof 1 - D-92242 Hirschau

ECM Lithium AT GmbH  
Mr. Robert Grassler  
Lagerstrasse 1

A-9400 Wolfsberg

Dorfner Analysenzentrum und  
Anlagenplanungsgesellschaft mbH  
(ANZAPLAN)  
Scharhof 1  
D-92242 Hirschau  
Phone: +49 (0) 96 22/82-162  
Fax: +49 (0) 96 22/82-73  
E-Mail: anzaplan@dorfner.com  
www.anzaplan.com

Unsere Zeichen:  
Our Reference:

Dr. TB-ch  
Sekretariat GL

Ansprachspartner:  
Contact:

Dr. Thomas Bach  
C. Guttenberger

Fon: 0 96 22/  
Phone: (+49 96 22)

82-185  
82-162

Datum:  
Date:

25.10.2021  
Ref. No.:

UNTERSUCHUNGSBERICHT NR.

TEST REPORT NO.  
1801795 AU-71075

## Certificate of Analysis

Parameter	*	LIMS-ID	20-21343 20-23026 21-02200	
		Norm	Lithium Hydroxide	Specification Lithium Hydroxide
B	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1,4   mg / kg	10   mg / kg
Na	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	6,9   mg / kg	50   mg / kg
Si	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	6,8   mg / kg	30   mg / kg
SO <sub>4</sub>	1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 2009-07	13   mg / kg	100   mg / kg
Cl	1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 2009-07	<10   mg / kg	20   mg / kg
K	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1,6   mg / kg	30   mg / kg
Ca	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1,9   mg / kg	10   mg / kg
Fe	1	DIN EN ISO 11885-E22 2009-09	1,1   mg / kg	7   mg / kg
CO <sub>2</sub>	4	QMA-293 2021-09	<0,01   wt.-%	0,4   wt.-%

Dorfner  
Analysenzentrum und  
Anlagenplanungsgesellschaft mbH

  
Dr. Reiner Haus  
Managing Director

Prüfmethode akkreditiert / test method accredited:

- 1 Ja    2 Ja mit Modifikationen    3 Ja mit Unterauftrag    4 Nein    5 Fremdvergabe an ein akkreditiertes Labor    6 Fremdvergabe an ein nicht akkreditiertes Labor
- 1 Yes    2 Yes with modifications    3 Yes done by subcontractor    4 No    5 external processing by an accredited subcontractor    6 external processing by subcontractor



Das Prüfergebnis bezieht sich ausschließlich auf die von uns untersuchte(n) Probe(n). Eine auszugsweise Veröffentlichung bzw. Vervielfältigung der Berichte/Gutachten bedarf unserer schriftlichen Genehmigung.

Seite 1 von 1

Sitz der Gesellschaft: Hirschau,  
Registriergericht: Amberg HRB 820  
Geschäftsführer:  
Dr. rer. nat. habil. Reiner Haus