Anson Resources

13 July 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: ASN, ASNOC, ASNOD
OTC: ANSNF

Anson Increases Flow Rates by >140% in Drilling at Paradox Lithium Project

Highlights:

- **Anson has delivered a major increase in flow rates in its Resource expansion drilling campaign at the Paradox Lithium Project in Utah, USA**
- **Artesian flow of supersaturated brine has increased by;**
  - **165% at Long Canyon No. 2 - flow rate of 180 bbl/h; and**
  - **147% at Cane Creek 32-1 - flow rate of 66 bbl/h**
- **The major increase in flow rates relative to Anson's original sampling programs is a result of improved connectivity between the wells and reservoir**
- **The increased flow rates indicate high pressures, porosity, and permeability providing the potential to deliver substantial improvements to project economics;**
  - **Extraction via artesian flow without the need for pumping; and**
  - **Potentially extend life of proposed Project**

Anson Resources Limited (ASX: ASN, ASNOC) (Anson or the Company) is pleased to announce that its current drilling program at the Company's Paradox Lithium Project (the Project) in Utah, USA, has delivered major increases in flow rates, of up to 165%.

Anson's ongoing resource expansion drilling program at Paradox is currently focused on the targeted Mississippian units at the priority Cane Creek 32-1 well. On re-entry at Cane Creek 32-1, Clastic Zone 31 horizon delivered a flow rate of 66 barrels/hour, an increase of 147% on the original recorded flow rate at this target. Brine flow at Cane Creek 32-1 from the recent drilling program is shown in Figure 1.

Similarly, an increase in flow rate of 165% was delivered from Anson's recently completed drilling at the Long Canyon No. 2 well.

These results indicate that salts that have previously precipitated are breaking down over time due to the influx of brine – as a result of the positive attributes of high pressure, porosity, and permeability at the Paradox Project area.

A key positive outcome of the significantly improved flow rates is that it is anticipated they will push the brine to surface without the need for pumping. This would in turn deliver substantial benefits to the economics of extraction and the longevity of Anson's proposed lithium producing operation at Paradox.

Figure 1: Supersaturated brine free flowing direct from the Cane Creek 32-1 well up the tubing.

The flow rates from the Clastic 31 horizon at both the Long Canyon Unit 2 and Cane Creek 32-1 wells re-entered in the current drilling program to sample the Mississippian units, have increased markedly since the original sampling program completed in 2018 and 2019 (*see ASX Announcements, 27 June 2018 and 6 May 2019*). The updated data is shown in Table 1.

Well	Clastic Zone	Depth	Flow Rate (bbl/h)	Pressure (psi)	Temperature (downhole, ºF)
Long Canyon Unit 2	31	6,318	180	5,175	150
Skyline Unit 1	31	6,220	250*	4,427	116
Cane Creek 32-1	31	6,170	66	5,595	132

Table 1: The upgraded flow rates at Long Canyon Unit 2 and Cane Creek 32-1 wells (* Skyline not re-entered).

The higher flow rate from Long Canyon No. 2 is due to the "Robert's Rupture" geological feature, which has resulted in higher pressure and vertical porosity. Anson has located its two extractions well pads - Long Canyon West 1 (LCW1) and Long Canyon West 2 (LCW2) - in the immediate vicinity of Long Canyon No.2 and Robert's Rupture to take advantage of this unique geological structure.

The flow rate of the well is affected by the condition and the degree of connectivity between the well and the brine reservoir. Salt precipitation in the clastic can result in poor connection, which was consistent with the flow rates measured during the original drilling program.

It is now considered that the brine flow generated in Anson's current re-entry programs has resulted in the precipitated salt dissolving, which in turn has increased the flow rate into the well.

Commentary - High-Pressure and Flow Rates at Shallow Depth

Anson is now pleased to advise that further test work on the Long Canyon No. 2 and Cane Creek 32-1 wells has confirmed continued high pressure and increased high flow rates. This is a highly positive outcome that will positively impact the economics of Anson's proposed Paradox Lithium Project.

Anson is in a unique, and ideal location for brine extraction at the intersection of Robert's Rupture and the Cane Creek Anticline, at the Paradox Lithium Project. Robert's Rupture provides vertical porosity, and the Cane Creek Anticline results in a shallower depth to the target extraction horizon.

The three factors; high pressure, porosity (both horizontal and vertical) and shallow depth are key attributes of the Paradox Lithium Project and are not present anywhere else in the area. In combination, they provide strong indicators of low extraction costs and beneficial ESG outcomes.

The wells Anson has re-entered in its current drilling program have delivered artesian flow (ie; natural flow without the need for pumping) from the Clastic Zone 31 horizon (see previous ASX announcements) due to the constant higher pressures (see Table 1) and the porosities of this clastic zone.

Background and Rationale

The Clastic Zone units consist of dolomite, anhydrite and black shale layers. The dolomite is quite porous and permeable, whereas the anhydrite and black shale is crushed and broken. When the zones containing brine are intersected during drilling, artesian flow begins which indicates vertical porosity, permeability and that communication exists between the layers.

The fractured clastic zones form an excellent reservoir for supersaturated brines. At the extraction point, when brine is removed, salt will flow into the voids from where the brine has been removed, due to these parameters. This would help maintain high reservoir pressure and assist in a high ultimate recovery of brine.

Based on the regional structures and the resultant high pressures, porosity and permeability Anson has located the extraction well sites in the ideal position (Figure 2) which will result in artesian flow of the brine to the surface with no pumping required.

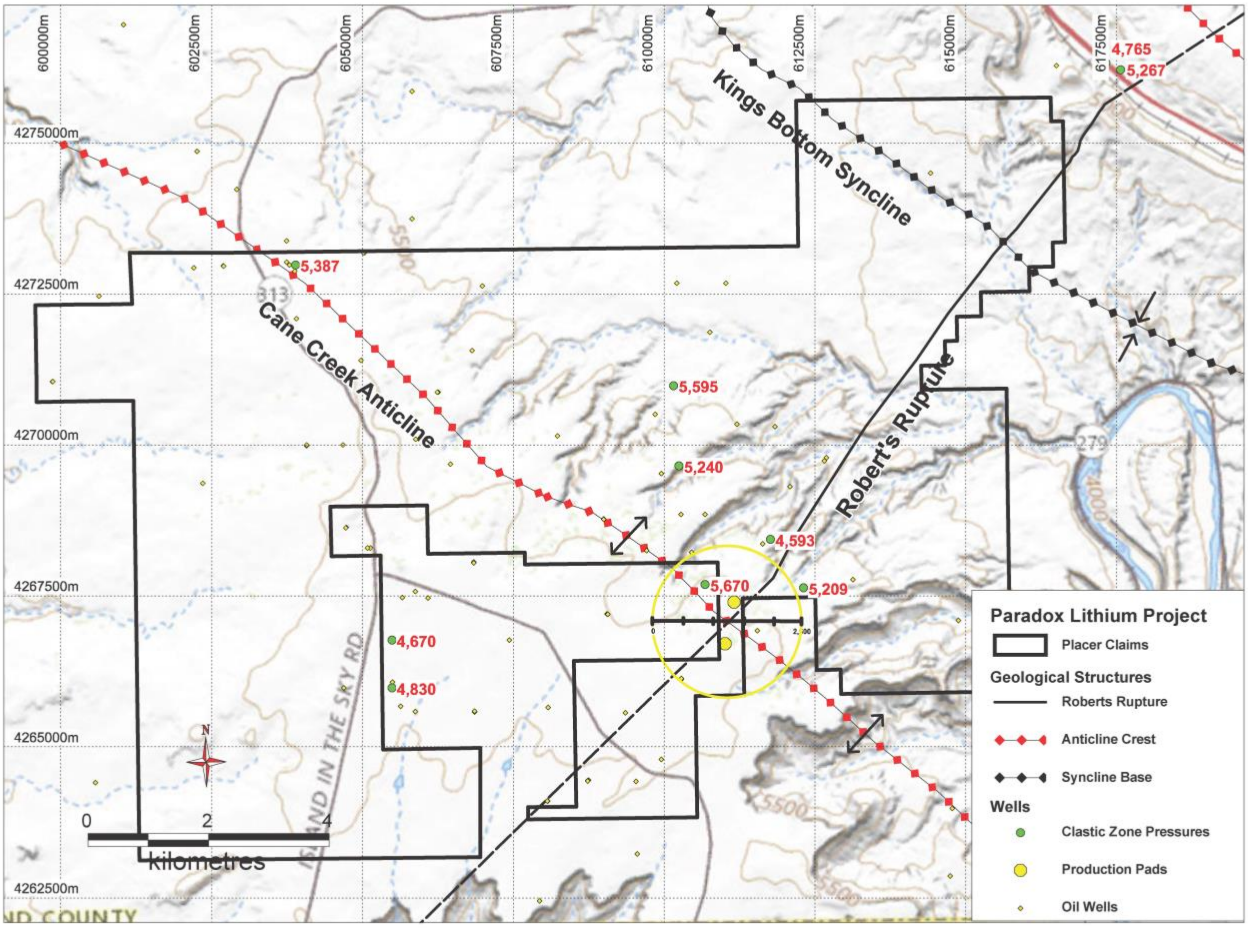

Figure 2: Plan showing the Paradox Lithium Project and the local geological structures that result in the artesian flow of the lithium-rich brines.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Executive Chairman and CEO.

ENDS

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About Anson Resources Ltd

Anson Resources (ASX: ASN) is an ASX-listed junior mineral resources company, with a portfolio of minerals projects in key demand-driven commodities. Its core asset is the Paradox Lithium-Brine Project in Utah, in the USA. Anson is focused on developing the Paradox Project into a significant lithium producing operation. The Company's goal is to create long-term shareholder value through the discovery, acquisition and development of natural resources that meet the demand of tomorrow's new energy and technology markets.

Forward Looking Statements: Statements regarding plans with respect to Anson's mineral projects are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that Anson's plans for development of its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance that Anson will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that mineralisation may prove to be economic or that a project will be developed.

Competent Person's Statement 1: The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Knox, a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knox is a geologist who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person", as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Knox is a director of Anson and a consultant to Anson.

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

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 specialized 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 mineralization 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* •	• Historical oil wells (Gold Bar Unit #2, Cane Creek #32-1-25-20, Skyline Unit 1, and Long Canyon Unit 2) were utilized to access brine bearing horizons for sampling. Geophysical logging was completed to determine geologic relationships and guide casing perforation. Once perforated, a downhole packer system was utilized to isolate individual clastic zones (production intervals) for sampling. Perforation and packer isolated sampling moved from bottom to top to allow for the use of a single element packer. • Brine fluid samples were discharged from each sample interval to large 1,000 L plastic totes. Samples were drawn from these totes to provide representative samples of the complete volume sampled at each production interval. • The brine samples were collected in clean plastic bottles. Each bottle was marked with the location, sample interval, date and time of collection. • Sampling techniques for the one historical well assayed in the Mississippian Units are not known.
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 what method, etc.).*	• Standard mud rotary drilling was utilized to re-enter historical oil wells. The wells had been previously plugged and abandoned in some cases, requiring drill out of cement abandonment plugs. All drilling fluids were flushed from the well casing prior to perforation and sampling activities. • Drilling techniques into the Mississippian are not known but the wells were deep exploratory wells accessing oil and gas.
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.*	• Drilling into the Mississippian units in the Long Canyon Unit 2 was completed to collect a brine sample to assay. • Sampling was carried out on Clastic Zones 33, 29, 19 and 17 were sampled on completion of the sampling of the Mississippian units.
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 new drill holes were completed. • Core samples retrieved from the Utah Core Research Centre (UCRC) • Not all historical wells were cored, but cuttings were collected. • Cuttings were recovered from mud returns. • Sampling of the targeted horizons was carried out at the depths interpreted from the newly completed geophysical logs. • Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29 and 33 sampled.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling Techniques and 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 maximize 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.*	• Bulk brine samples were stored for potential further analysis. • Core samples from the Mississippian units were retrieved from the Utah Core Research Centre (UCRC) for the Long Canyon No 1, Big Flat Unit 1 and Big Flat Unit 2 wells.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize 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.*	Historic Wells • Sample size and quality were considered appropriate by operators/labs. Re-Entries • Sampling followed the protocols produced by SRK for lithium brine sampling. • Samples were collected in IBC containers and samples taken from them. • Duplicate samples kept Storage samples were also collected and securely stored. • Bulk samples were also collected for future use. • Sample sizes were appropriate for the program being completed.
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.*	• Analysis of brine fluids was completed at several laboratories including SGS (Applied Technology and Innovative Centre), Empact Laboratories and Enviro-Chem Analytical, Inc. All labs followed a standard QA/QC program that included duplicates, standards, and blind control samples. • The quality control and analytical procedures used by the three analytical laboratories are considered to be of high quality. • The assaying technique for the Big Flat No 2 well in the Mississippian is not known. The sample was assayed by the Ethyl Corporation. • Duplicate and standard analyses are considered to be of acceptable quality. Limited downhole geophysical tools were utilized for orientation within the cased oil wells prior to perforation. These are believed to be calibrated periodically to provide consistent results.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• 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 reports were verified by the independent CP.

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JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Historical assays are recorded in Concentrated Subsurface Brines, UGS Special Publication 13, printed in 1965
Location of Data Points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of historical oil wells within the Paradox Basin is well documented.
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.*	• Data spacing is considered acceptable for a brine sample. • There has been no compositing of brine samples.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The Paradox Basin hosts lithium and bromine bearing brines within a sub-horizontal sequence of salts, anhydrite, shale and dolomite. The historical oil wells are vertical (dip -90), perpendicular to the target brine hosting sedimentary rocks. • Sampling records did not indicate any form of sampling bias for brine samples.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Brine samples were moved from the drill pad as necessary and secured. • All samples were marked with unique identifiers upon collection
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted at this point in time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Paradox Basin Brine Project is located approximately 12 km west of Moab, Utah, USA, and encompasses a land position of 8,947 hectares. • The land position is constructed from 1,310 Federal placer mineral claims, and three mineral leases from the State of Utah. • A1 Lithium has 50% ownership of 87 of the 1,310 mineral claims through a earn-in joint venture with Voyageur Mineral Ltd. All other claims and leases are held 100% by Anson's U.S. based subsidiary, A1 Lithium Inc. • The claims/leases are in good standing, with payment current to the relevant governmental agencies.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration for brines within the Paradox Basin includes only limited work in the 1960s. No brine resource estimates have been completed in the area, nor has there been any historical economic production of lithium or bromine from these fluids. • The historical data generated has supplied some information on brine chemistry.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The geology of the Paradox Formation indicates a restricted marine basin, marked by 29 evaporite sequences. Brines that host bromine and lithium mineralization occur within the saline facies of the Paradox Formation and are generally hosted in the more permeable dolomite sediments. • Controls on the spatial distribution of certain salts (boron, bromine, lithium, magnesium, etc.) within the clastic aquifers of the Paradox Basin is poorly understood but believed to be in part dictated by the geochemistry of the surrounding depositional cycles, with each likely associated with a unique geochemical signature. • The source and age of the brine requires further investigation.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* - *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth* - *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Four existing oil wells were re-entered and worked over in 2018 and 2019 to collected brine samples. Although these wells may be directional, all wells are vertical (dip -90, azimuth 0 degrees) through the stratigraphy of interest. • Detailed historical files on these oil wells were reviewed to plan the re-entry, workover and sampling activities. • Following geophysical logging to confirm orientation within the cased well, potential production intervals were perforated, isolated and sampled. • The target horizons in the Paradox Formation are approximately 1,800 meters below ground surface. • Data on hundreds of historic wells is contained with a database published by the Utah Geological Survey. Open File Report 600 'WELL DATABASE AND MAPS OF SALT CYCLES AND POTASH ZONES OF THE PARADOX BASIN, UTAH', published in 2012.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade* • *Brine samples taken in holes were averaged (arithmetic average) without 14 Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary 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 weighting or cut-off grades have been applied.
Relationship Between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is*	• The sediments hosting the brine aquifer are interpreted to be essentially perpendicular to the vertical oil wells. Therefore, all reported thicknesses are believed to be accurate. • Brines are collected and sampled over the entire perforated width of CZ31.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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').*	• The Leadville Limestone is assumed to be porous and permeable over its entire vertical width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A diagram is presented in the text showing the location of the re-entered oil wells. A table is also included in the text which provides the flow rates of these oil wells.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All data generated by A1 Lithium through re-entry, workover, and sampling of historical oil wells is presented. No newly generated data has been withheld or summarized.
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.*	• All available current exploration data has been presented.
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.*	• Additional well re-entries and sampling planned following acceptance of Plan of Operations with BLM and completion of an Environmental Assessment. This will cover the Paradox Formation and Mississippian Units. • Future well re-entries will focus on wells located on western portion of claims. • Future well re-entries will include further hydrogeological investigations.