Anson Resources

8 September 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ASN, ASNOC, ASNOD
OTC: ANSNF

Paradox Lithium Project DFS confirms outstanding economics and ESG credentials for Phase 1 Lithium Development

Highlights:

- **Definitive Feasibility Study confirms the Paradox Lithium Project's advanced potential to become a major supplier of high purity battery grade Lithium Carbonate into the US Electric Vehicle market.**
- **Phase 1 delivers a robust, low-cost operation with revenues of US$5,080m forecast over 23 years of operations.**
- **Annual production of high purity Lithium Carbonate of up to 13,074 tonnes per annum.**
- **Compelling pre-tax NPV$_7$ of US$1,306 million (Phase 1 only) with the project generating strong margins, with post-commissioning payback period of 2 years and pre-tax IRR of 47%.**
- **Phase 1 economics based solely on existing Indicated Mineral Resource of 239,000 tonnes, as announced 22 August 2022. DFS Economics to be updated based on future Mineral Resources upgrades.**
- **Estimated capital expenditure of US$495 million, with lithium carbonate plant to use Sunresin patented, proven Direct Lithium Extraction ("DLE") technology.**
- **Market leading ESG credentials for the Project based on Sunresin DLE technology requiring lower energy and water consumption.**
- **Commencement of high purity Lithium Carbonate production targeted in 2025.**
- **Phase 2 development at Paradox to comprise further substantial increase in lithium production capacity, together with Bromine production capacity. Phase 2 capital costs proposed to be fully funded from free cash flow generated from Phase 1 operations.**

Anson Resources Limited ("Anson"), through its 100% owned subsidiary A1 Lithium Inc, is pleased to announce the completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") for Phase 1 of its Paradox Lithium Project, located Utah, USA (the Project).

Key financial highlights of Phase 1 DFS are presented in Table 1 below:

SCENARIO	PRE-TAX (USD)		POST-TAX (USD)	
	NPV (7%)	IRR	NPV (7%)	IRR
Base Case	$1,306m	47%	$922m	37%
Spot Price Case[1]	$5,149m	98%	$3,768m	80%

Table 1: Paradox Lithium Project Phase 1 DFS Key financial highlights

[1] Lithium Carbonate Spot Price – US$69,400/t Battery grade EXW China price. Source – S&P Capital IQ.

The DFS results confirm the Project's advanced potential to become a major supplier of high purity, battery grade Lithium Carbonate into the US Electrical Vehicle market, initially producing 13,074 tonnes per annum of high purity Lithium Carbonate over an initial 10 years of project life, and then continuing producing at lower commercial levels, if no further extraction wells were to come on-line, up to a production life of 23 years.

Global engineering group Worley Ltd (Worley) was the lead consultant for the DFS and responsible for the Class-3 Estimate of the above-ground facilities. Capital and operating costs associated with Direct Lithium Extraction technology has been provided by Anson's technology partner, Sunresin New Materials Co. Ltd ("Sunresin").

Anson's Executive Chairman, Mr. Bruce Richardson stated:

> *"We are very excited to deliver the Paradox Lithium Project Phase 1 DFS to market. The DFS confirms the technical and financial viability of a major new source of high purity Lithium Carbonate available for the rapidly growing US market.*
>
> *The Project delivers industry leading ESG credentials based on direct lithium extraction utilising Sunresin technology using lower energy and water consumption, and with spent brine being reinjected back into the Paradox.*
>
> *Significantly, there remains material upside beyond the DFS announced today based on future Mineral Resource upgrades associated with the recently completed drilling campaign at Cane Creek and the future Western Expansion drilling campaign, as well as incorporating Bromine production into stage 2."*

Summary of Key DFS Parameters and Outcomes

Key outcomes and parameters of the DFS are presented in Table 2 below.

	Units	Phase 1
Construction Period	Years	2
Production Rate - Lithium Carbonate	Tonnes per annum	Up to 13,074
Indicated Mineral Resource – Lithium Carbonate	Contained ('000t)	239
Recovery – direct lithium extraction	%	91.5
Recovery – carbonation from lithium eluate	%	88.6
Key Financial Parameters		
Capital Cost	$US Million	495
C1 Operating Costs	US$ / t LCE	4,368
Price – Lithium Carbonate	$US/tonne	Forecast Curve
Revenue	$US Million	5,080
Annual EBITDA Margin	%	69
Average annual EBITDA	$US Million	153
Payback period	Years	2
IRR Pre Tax	%	47
IRR Post Tax	%	37
NPV_7 pre-tax (Base Case)	$US Million	1,306
NPV_7 pre-tax (Spot Case)	$US Million	5,149

Table 2: Paradox Lithium Project key parameters and outcomes

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Relevant Information regarding DFS Preparation

The DFS referred to in this announcement is based on the Mineral Resource of 22 August 2022, which provides the total tonnage underpinning the forecast production target and financial projections. The estimated Indicated Mineral Resource underpinning the production target has been prepared by an Independent Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. Accordingly, Anson has concluded that it has reasonable grounds for disclosing the production targets.

Phase 1 DFS economics are based 100% on Indicated Resources.

The above ground capital costs were prepared by independent and globally recognised engineering firm Worley. Processing and engineering works for the DFS were developed to support capital and operating estimates (and following AUSIMM Guidelines for this study level) and given the preliminary and confidential nature of the plant information, the capital cost has a margin of error of +25% / -15%.

The pricing for commodities used in the DFS was based on independent market research and the economic analysis results should be treated as preliminary in nature and caution should be exercised in their use as a basis for assessing project feasibility.

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

Unless otherwise stated, all cashflows are in US Dollars, are undiscounted and are not subject to inflation/escalation factors, and all years are calendar years.

ENDS

For further information please contact:

Bruce Richardson
Executive Chairman and CEO

E: info@ansonresources.com
T: +61 478 491 355

James Moses, Mandate Corporate
Media and Investor Relations

E: james@mandatecorporate.com.au
T: +61 420 991 574

www.ansonresources.com
Follow us on Twitter @anson_ir

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Paradox Lithium Project

Definitive Feasibility Study Summary

1. Study Contributors

The Definitive Feasibility Study was principally prepared by Anson Resources and Worley, with contribution from the following parties.

Scope	Contributor
Above ground facilities including process infrastructure	Worley
Lithium extraction plant	Sunresin
Mineral Resource Estimation	Mr Maddocks
Permitting	Escalante Geological Services LLC
Metallurgical Test work	SGS, Applied Technology & Innovation Centre
Land title and legal	Snell & Wilmer
Lithium products marketability	Benchmark Minerals Intelligence

2. Mineral Resource Estimate

Historical data for the Paradox Lithium Project area is more robust than many lithium exploration targets due to the Paradox Basin's long history of oil and gas production. Numerous well records and geophysical logs are readily available for the Project area. Furthermore, there is published historical data on the chemistry of brine fluids from a variety of horizons within the Project area, allowing for more precise targeting of prospective geologic horizons. However, historical assay data must be treated with caution as no original data records are available, and the first publication of this data is generally second hand.

The Mineral Resource estimate was calculated only for the brine aquifers of Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29, 31, 33 and the Mississippian Units within the Project area and indicates 788,000 tonnes of contained lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE); 3,523,000 tonnes of bromine. A summary table of JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate is presented below in Table 3. Significant amounts of other minerals including Boron (Boric Acid, H_3BO_3) and Iodine (I_2) have also been estimated.

The average mean lithium concentrations range from 11ppm to 196ppm with a maximum recorded concentration of 253ppm. The bromine concentrations range from 2,240ppm to 3,705ppm with a maximum recorded concentration of 5,041ppm. A 3D Model of the Paradox Lithium Project was performed with ARANZ Leapfrog modelling software using stratigraphic data from the 38 wells in the database. The model has been used to estimate recoverable brine within the Project area using a static model and takes no account of pumping other than by the application of effective porosity. The 3D model also shows the extent of the clastic zones sampled to date and Mississippian Units which contain the bine and are open in all directions, see Figure 1.

Resource Category	Clastic Zone	Brine Tonnes (Mt)	Effective Porosity (%)	Li (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Contained ('000t)[1]	
						Li_2CO_3	BR_2
Indicated	31	48	15.1	172	3,043	44	145
Inferred	31	77	17.1	181	2,540	75	196
Resource		125		178	2,723	118	341
Indicated	17,19,29,33	178	14	83	3,377	79	603
Inferred	17,19,29,33	205	14	89	3,386	97	695
Resource		383		86	3,382	176	1,298
Indicated	Mississippian	117	7.6	187	3,793	116	444
Inferred	Mississippian	379	7.6	187	3,793	377	1,439
Resource		496[2]		187	3,793	493[2]	1,883[2]
TOTAL		1,005				788	3,523

Table 3: Paradox Lithium Project Mineral Resource Estimate.

[1] Lithium is converted to lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) using a conversion factor of 5.32. Rounding errors may occur.
[2] Calculation error in Aug 22 ASX announcement in relation to Mississippian total resource.

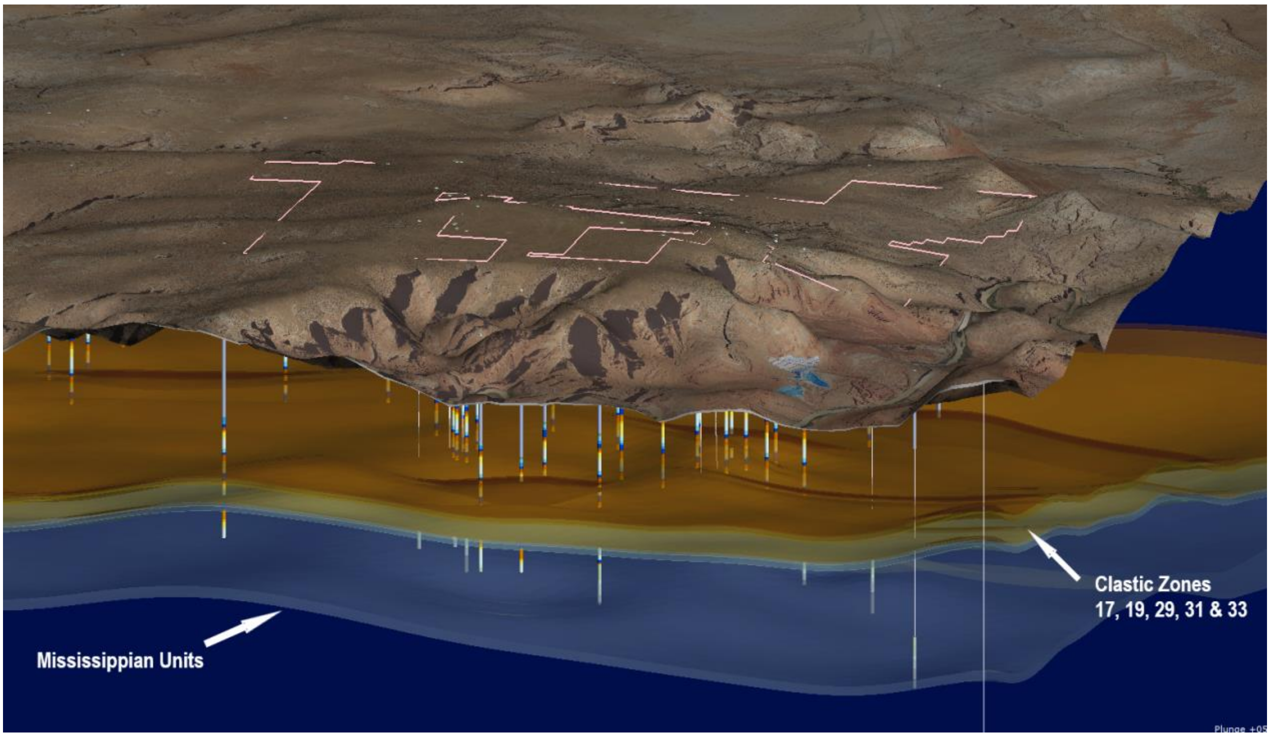


Figure 1: Paradox Lithium Project View showing surface topography, wells and modelled clastic zones and Mississippian Units.

The conceptual hydrogeological model for the brine aquifers within the clastic zones has four extensively fractured geological units comprising of the following interbedded units (from top to bottom).

- Anhydrite (upper layer);

- Black Shale;
- Dolomite; and
- Anhydrite (lower layer).

Anson has re-entered historic oil wells to depths of up to 2,600 metres in the Paradox Lithium Project area. The wells have an average spacing of 1.6km (ranging between 1.3km and 3.0km). The bores have delineated aquifers containing hyper-saline brine with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 350,000 mg/L and 410,000 mg/L. The brine is enriched with respect to lithium, bromine, and other recoverable minerals. The sampling of the supersaturated brines from these aquifers within the Project area have yielded concentrations of up to 253 ppm lithium and 5,041 ppm bromine.

The planned 23-year production is supported by the lithium in the Indicated category. The lithium that will be extracted will then be processed into lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3). The lithium resource categories for Clastic 31 is shown in Figure 2. Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29 and 33 have no historical assays on the western side of the Project area resulting in the lithium resource being restricted to the eastern side of the project, see Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6. The Mississippian units have been re-entered in the Long Canyon Unit 2 well only, so the lithium resource is restricted to the area surrounding the well, see Figure 7. The depths of each clastic zone for the wells re-entered and sampled by Anson are shown below in Table 4.

Well	Clastic Zone 17		Clastic Zone 19		Clastic Zone 29		Clastic Zone 31		Clastic Zone 33	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Gold Bar Unit 2	1,891	1,897	1,930	1,942	2,140	2,145	2,158	2,165		
Cane Creek 32-1	1,683	1,687	1,744	1,754	1,891	1,897	1,940	1,943	1,955	1,958
Skyline Unit 1	1,642	1,652	1,695	1,706	1,878	1,884	1,896	1,903		
Long Canyon Unit 2	1,665	1,679	1,725	1,737	1,909	1,914	1,926	1,934	1,970	1,973

Table 4: Clastic Zone depths for each horizon sampled by Anson during its exploration programs.

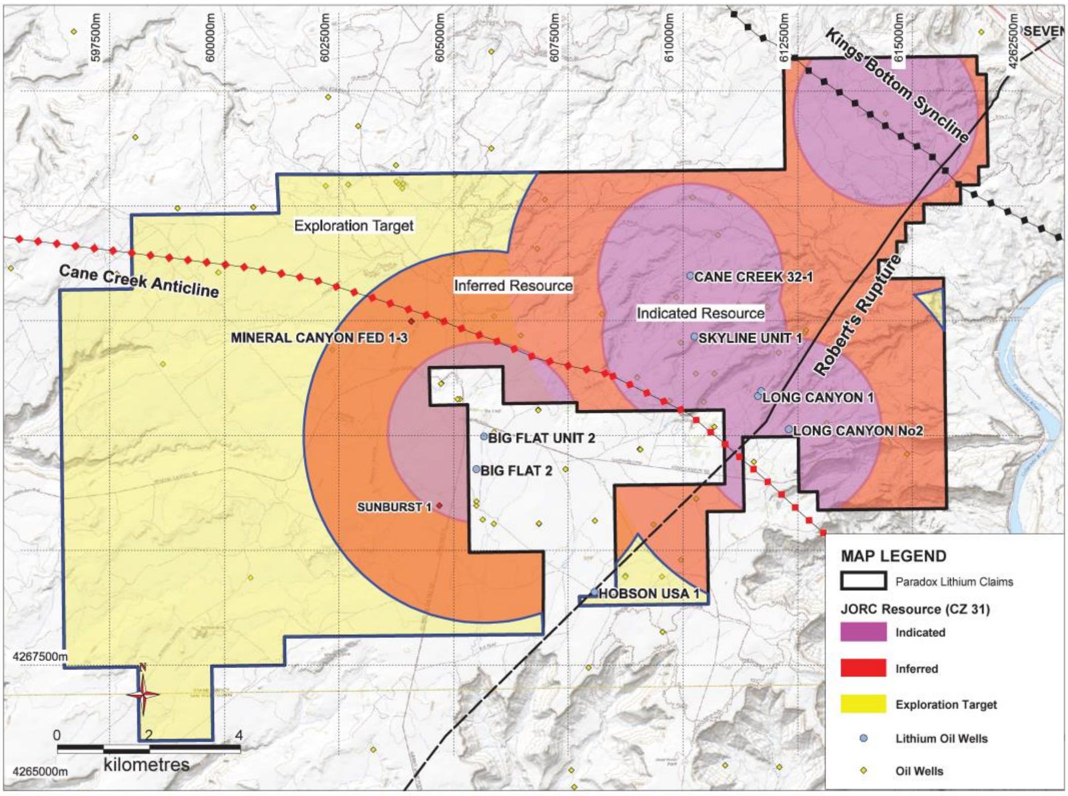


Figure 2: Plan showing the Resource classification for Clastic Zone 31.

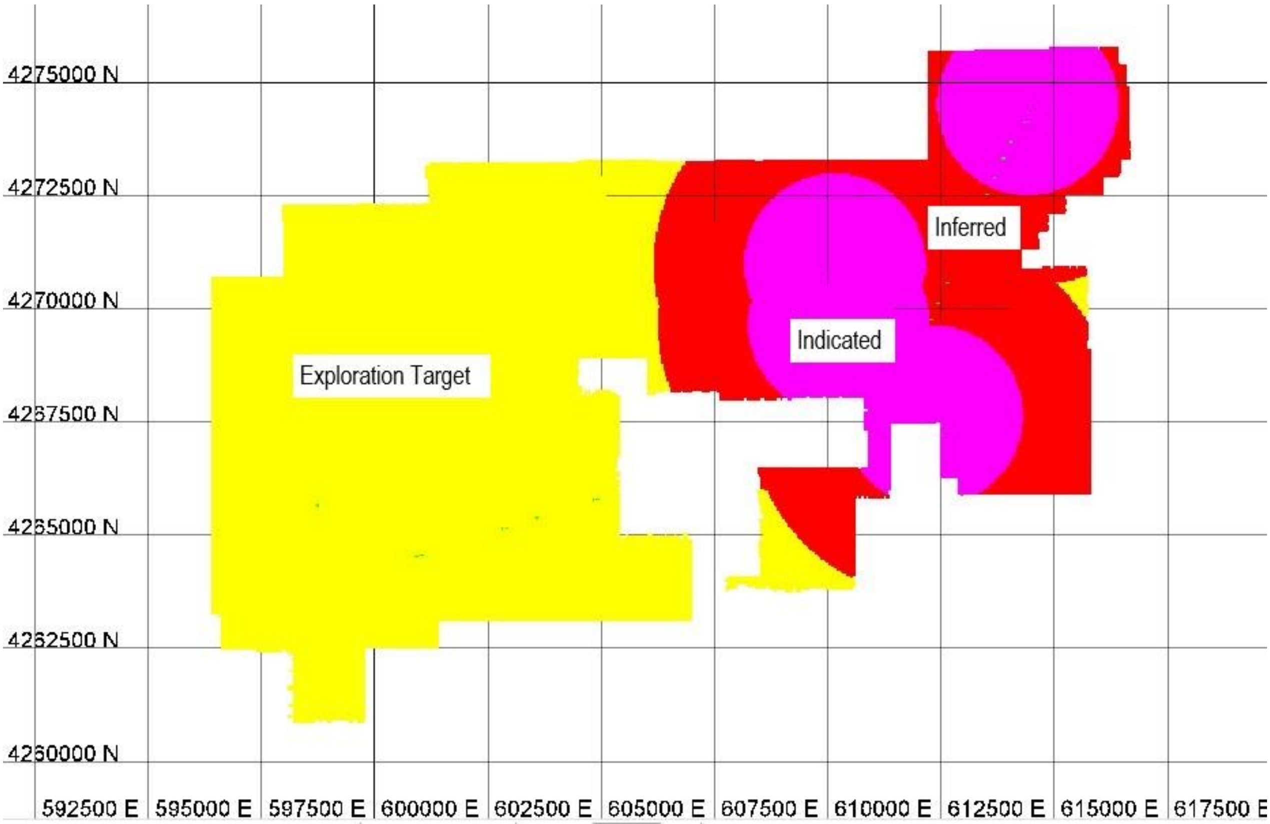


Figure 3: Plan showing the Resource classification for Clastic Zone 17 from the block model.

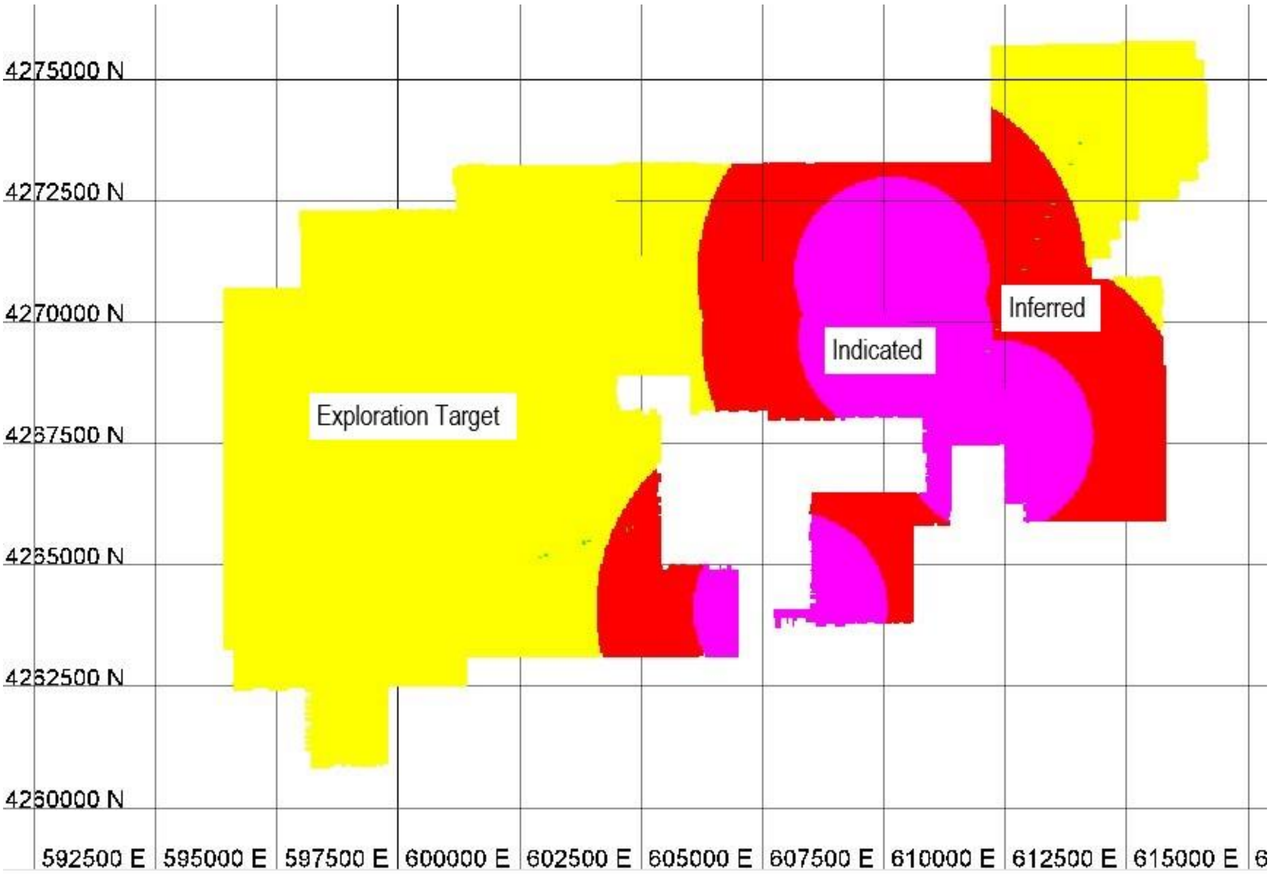


Figure 4: Plan showing the Resource classification for Clastic Zone 19 from the block model.

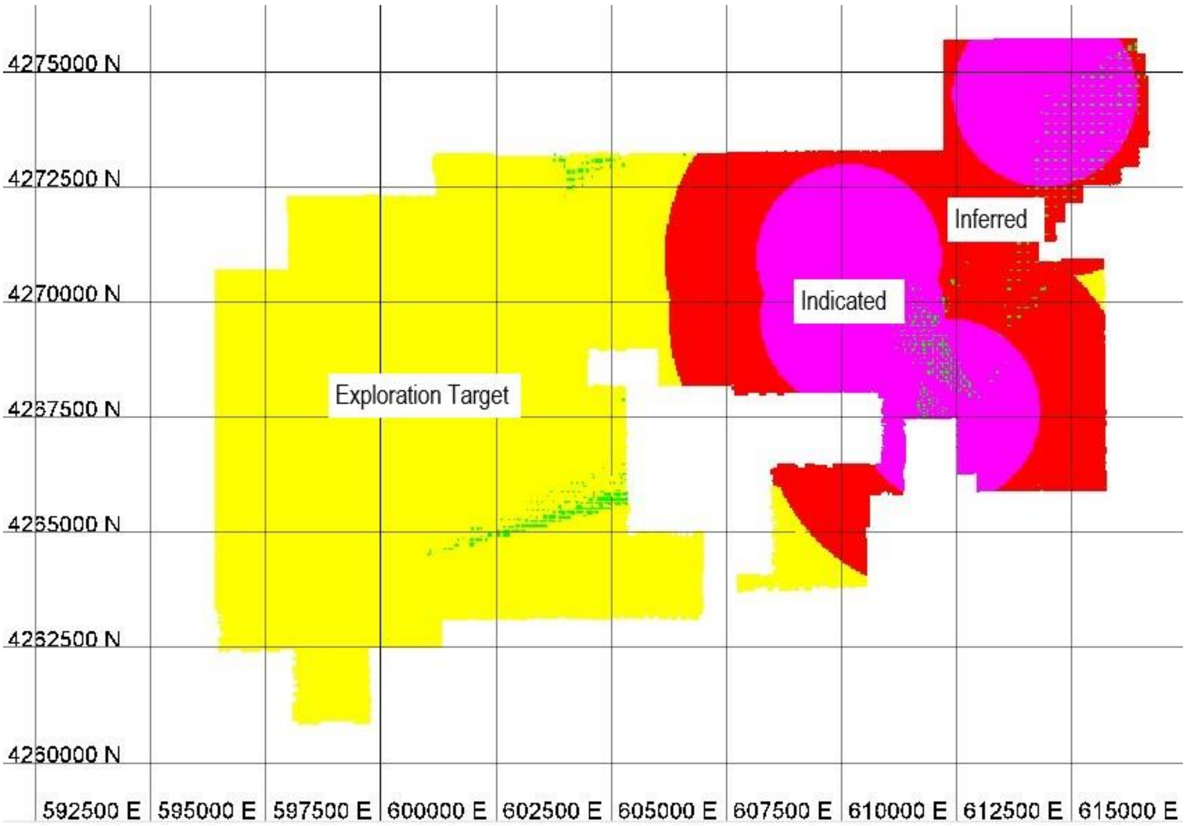


Figure 5: Plan showing the Resource classification for Clastic Zone 29 from the block model.

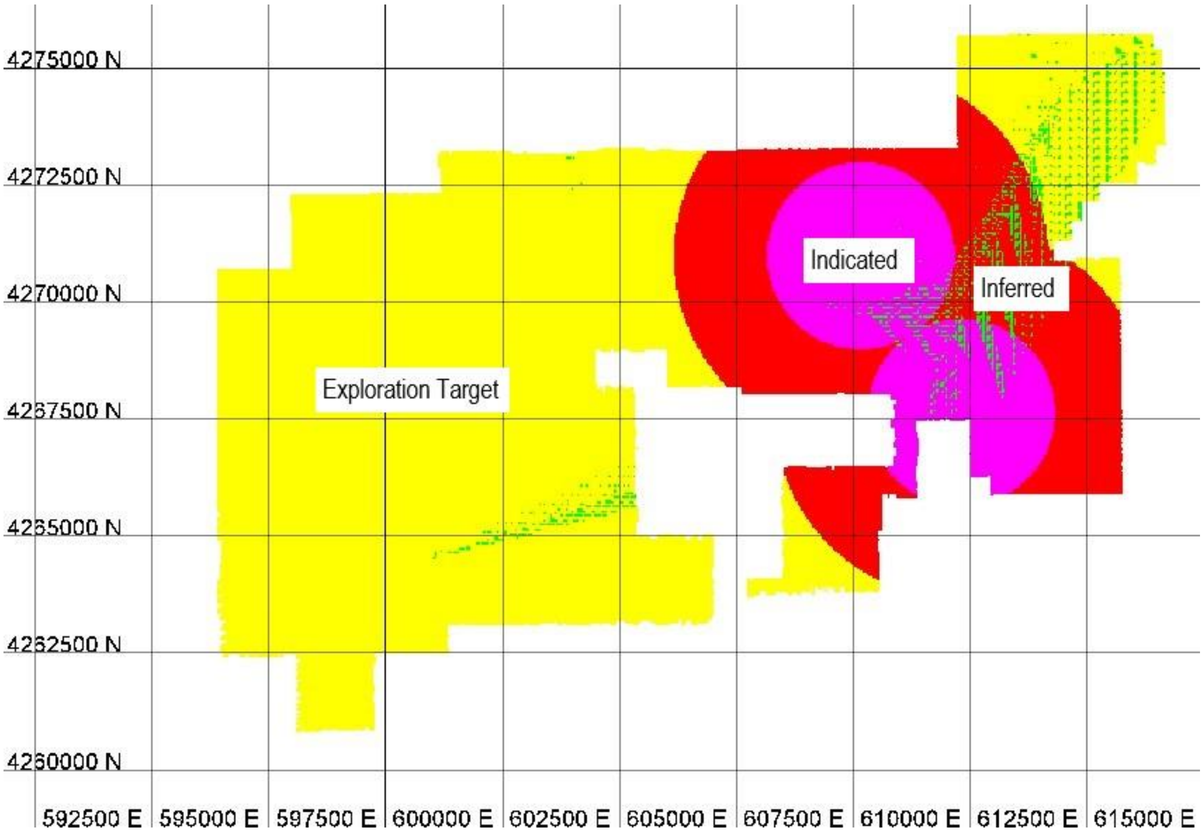


Figure 6: Plan showing the Resource classification for Clastic Zone 33 from the block model.

To date the large exploration target for Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29, 31, 33 & Mississippian Units, see Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, is due to the fact that there are no historical assays or new drilling on the western side of the Project area to extend the Indicated and Inferred Resources category estimates. With the addition of one re-entry, the Inferred Resource would probably be converted to the Indicated category in Clastic Zone 31 and the Exploration Target estimate to an Indicated and Inferred category for the Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29, 33 and Mississippian Units. This would result in an increase in the block model tonnages and grades for the additional brine horizons as there has been no recorded assays in those locations. Assay data and effective porosity values in those areas would increase both the Indicated and Inferred Resource estimates.

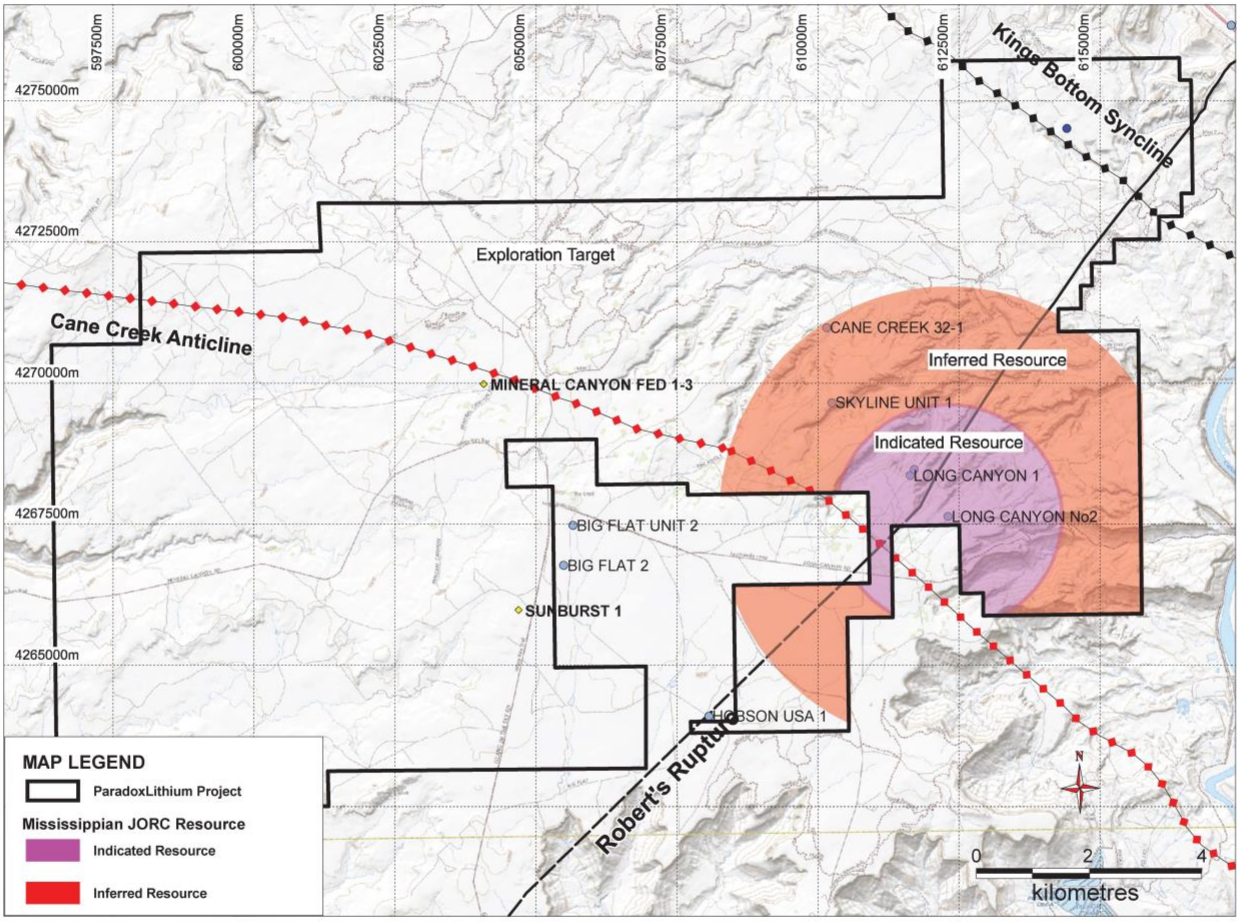


Figure 7: A plan showing the lithium resource for the Mississippian Units surrounding the Long Canyon Unit 2 well.

This interpretation is based on the geological data collected in the exploration programs and the relevant historical data for the Paradox Basin which includes geophysical logs, core and cuttings for the oil well drilling which has been stored by the UGS and USGS.

The historical geophysical logs from the oil and gas wells of the Project area can be useful in characterising the brine aquifer formation. Of particular interest is the lithology of the brine aquifer, as well as formation porosity. Most of the clastic intervals within the Paradox Formation are a mix of anhydrite, shale, and dolomitic siltstone. These clastic intervals represent sea level highs, and the transition from transgressive to regressive phases. Intervening salt deposition occurred at sea level lows and the transition from regressive to transgressive sequences. These cycles can be readily identified in geophysical logs by combining interpretations of natural gamma and neutron density.

All the drilling programs completed by Anson have intersected hypersaline brines in all the clastic zone horizons sampled (CZ 17, 19, 29, 31 & 33). The clastic intervals are typically interbedded dolomite, dolomitic siltstone, anhydrite, and black shale. Clastic intervals typically range in thickness from 3 to 60 m. And are generally overlain by a salt sequence of 60 to 122 m. Within the Project area, the evaporite section in the Paradox Formation ranges from 875 to 1165 meters in thickness. Potentially economic mineral-bearing brines are not confined to the clastic intervals in Paradox Formation. Within the Paradox Basin, the supersaturated brines of the Clastic Zones that host known lithium and bromine mineralization occur within the saline facies of the Paradox Formation. The saline facies consist of 29 identified evaporitic cycles.

The Mississippian units were cored in the Paradox Lithium Project area during oil and gas exploration programs. Significantly the diamond core shows fracturing & “vugs” throughout the limestone and dolomite units demonstrating the high porosity required for the storage of brine. This confirms the geophysical logs and porosity calculation (See announcement 17 June, 2019).

The limestones and dolomites in south-eastern Utah are noted for vuggy and intracrystalline porosity. It has been noted in some of the well files that drilling tools have dropped in apparent cavernous porosity zones resulting in a loss of circulation in the Leadville Formation, Mississippian Unit. This is an indication of high porosity zones.

The deposit model for the Paradox Basin is similar to brine deposits located in the Jurassic age Smackover Formation in Arkansas, USA. The Smackover Formation is predominantly made up of oolitic and silty limestones. Brines recovered from these wells supplies the vast majority of bromine produced in the U.S.

Pumping tests have allowed determination of the hydraulic properties of this aquifer. Four separate flow tests have been completed at rates ranging between 3L/s and 12L/s, for periods of 4 to 12 hours. No pumping was required due to the artesian flow. Flow tests allowed determination of the aquifer permeability and associated potential parameters for brine-abstraction.

Spinner-flowmeter logging carried out on some re-entered wells show that the brine flows not just from the dolomite, but also from the anhydrite and shale units due to a secondary porosity.

Anson completed build-up tests to estimate production interval permeability with the data analysed to determine the formation permeability (from the Horner Plot). The analysis was carried out by reservoir engineers from Energy Operating Company, Inc and Hansen Petroleum.

The permeability’s ranged from 1,698 to 6,543 millidarcies (mD). The permeabilities were calculated for the clastic zone as a whole, with no differentiation between shale and dolomite lithologies.

In general, the permeability increases with increasing effective porosity and decreases with increasing pressure. However, secondary porosity in the form of fracturing increases the bulk permeability of a geologic unit, as well as increasing its sensitivity to effective pressure.

The hydraulic conductivity for the Clastic Zone ranges from 0.02 to 0.07 m/d and the transmissivity ranges from 0.099 to 0.5 m^2/d. The high relative transmissivities shown by the shale lithologies, as well as the high permeability’s indicate that the flow system is complex with varying porosity of the dolomite and shale units, which are in turn dominated by secondary porosity related to fracturing.

This testing also indicates that lithological thickness vs. flow contribution for the shale unit has a higher transmissivity than the silty dolomite, which based on known textural differences, suggests significant secondary porosity (fracturing) within the shale.

Testing on samples such as the dolomite and black shale units were used to calculate a value for the Effective Porosity. Three separate techniques were used to determine the Effective Porosity, including High Pressure Mercury Injection (HPMI), Gas Transport Model Analysis (GTMA) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis. This test work was carried out by two separate laboratories, Core Labs. Test-work on the Mississippian core was carried out by Stratum Reservoirs in the USA from four separate wells.

The porosity of the samples tested varied through the clastic zone based on the lithology from 4.1% to 21.3%. The effective porosity for the Mississippian units averaged 7.61%. Typically, effective porosity is calculated from core laboratory analysis or through field testing. Effective porosity is an important parameter when assessing the mineral resource, as it is a measure of the interconnectedness of pores through which the brine would flow to production wells.

It should be noted that the Mineral Resource is a static estimate; it represents the volume of potentially recoverable brine that is contained within the defined aquifer taking into account the

Effective Porosity. The Mineral Resource also takes no account of recharge to the aquifers within the clastic zones, which is a modifying factor that may increase brine-recovery from the units.

3. Project Location

The Paradox Lithium Project is located within the Colorado Plateau physiographic province in Grand County, Utah, approximately twenty miles southwest of the Town of Moab via Potash Road, as shown in Figure 8. The Moab area is a popular tourist attraction, located roughly 200 miles southeast of Utah's capital city, Salt Lake City.

The Project is situated on the north-western side of the Paradox Basin. The operation will consist of the extraction of lithium from brines found within sedimentary sequences of the Paradox Formation and the Mississippian units. See Figure 10 for the extraction site location.

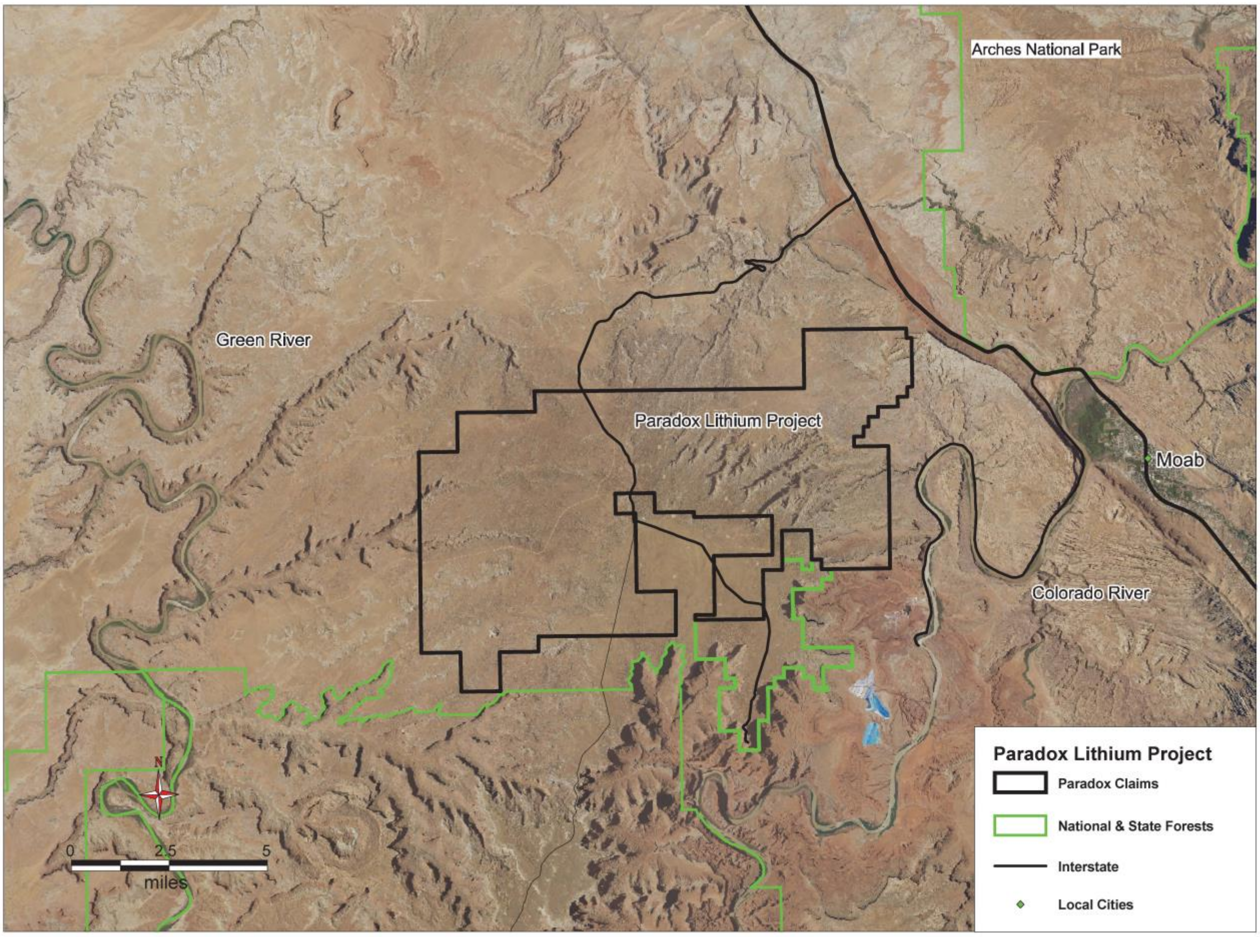


Figure 8: Location of the Paradox Brine Site

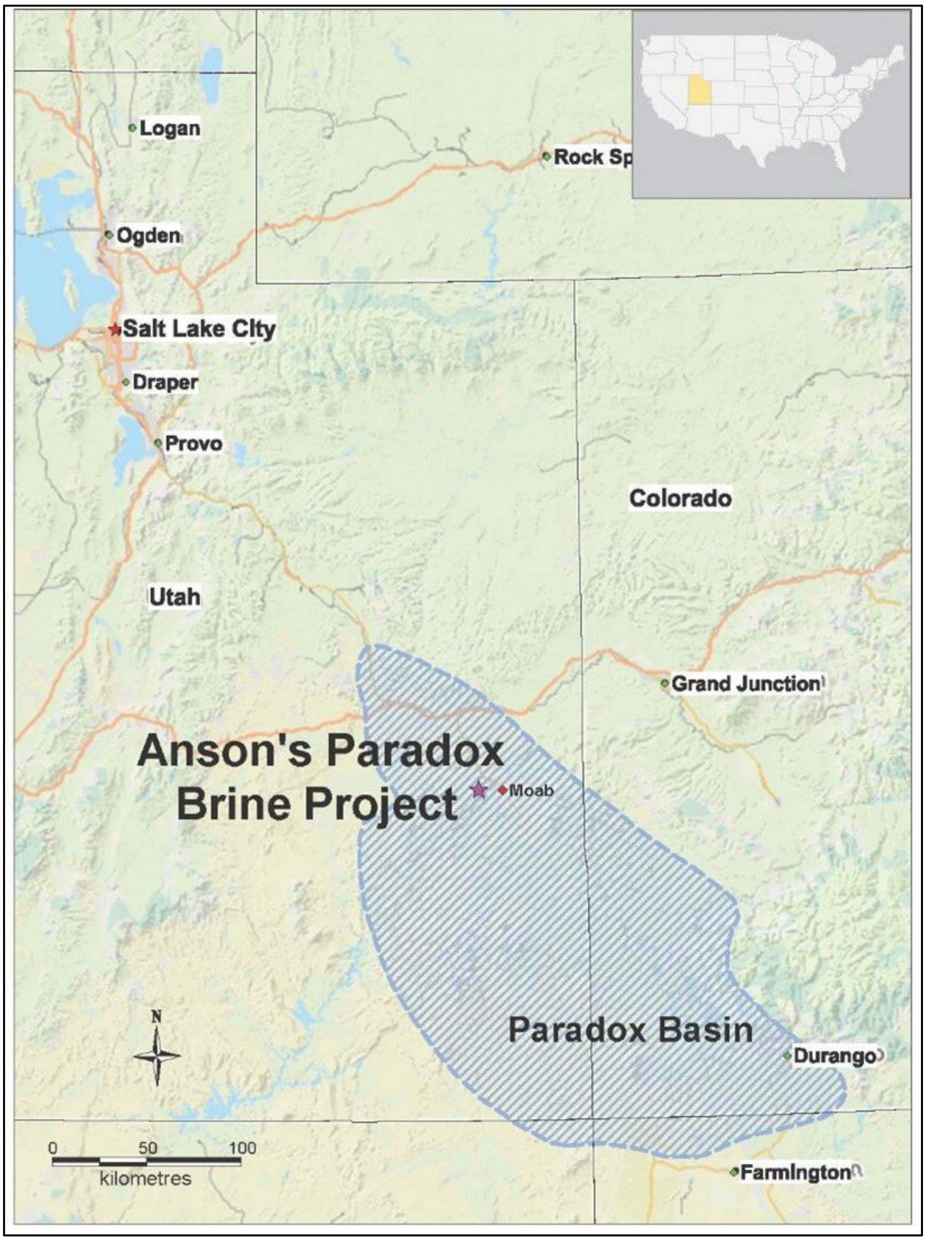


Figure 9: Location of the Paradox Brine Site

The Production site for the Paradox Lithium Project is identified in Figure 7 and Anson has submitted an application to lease the area. This DFS is based on that location. During the course of the DFS, two other potential site locations were also considered. This current proposed site has been selected over the other studied sites due to the significant CAPEX and OPEX savings to the Project. These savings are attributable to siting the Project close to a natural source of water (the Colorado River) and closer to the production wells, while also having nearby utility infrastructure to which to connect.

The Project is situated approximately Zone 12S, Easting 611028, Northing 4266730 around its current production wells pads.

The area encompasses 15,021 ha of federal unpatented placer mineral claims administered by the US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and 3 State of Utah mineral leases administered by SITLA.

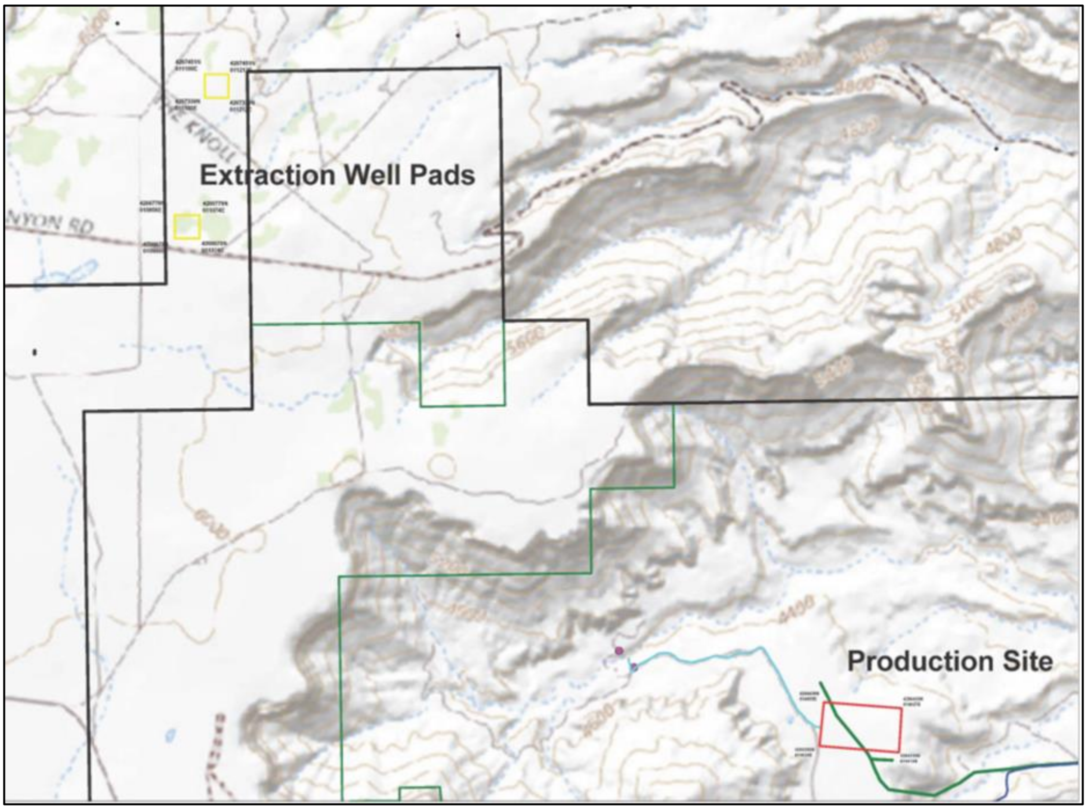


Figure 10: Extraction Site Location

Two principal areas linked by the Brine Pipeline comprise the Project battery limits – the Well Field and the Lithium Carbonate Plant.

4. Production and Infrastructure

Production assumptions and mining plan

The DFS was prepared for Anson's Paradox Lithium Project, located in Utah, USA, based on the processing of a fixed volume of brine and the variability in production volumes is caused by the grade of the feed brine. Production of up to 13,074 tonnes per annum of lithium carbonate during years 1 to 10 from extracting brine from Clastic Zone 31 and the Mississippian formation, before progressing to Clastic Zones 19 and 29 during years 11 to 17, followed by Clastic Zones 17 and 33 during years 18 to 23 when production volumes are estimated at 7,723 tonnes per annum and 4,186 tonnes per annum, respectively.

Consistent with Anson's approach to earlier engineering studies, in year 1 it is expected that production would be at 80% of the plant design capacity to allow for plant optimisation after commissioning. Once complete, it is expected that the plant would operate at its designed capacity supported by the brine extraction under its own pressure.

Potential additional by-product revenue from production of bromine chemicals, caustic soda (NaOH), boron (Boric Acid, H_3BO_3) and iodine (I_2) have not been included and will be considered in future engineering and profit improvement studies.

Anson's mining plan is based upon the extremely high pressures and the porosity of the rock units that are present in both the Paradox Clastic Zones and the Mississippian units. The pressure in both is approximately 4,500 psi throughout the Project area, and along with the horizontal and vertical porosity of the units, the pressure is sufficient to push the brine to the surface without pumping. Two pads of 5 acres each, LCW 1 and LCW 2, are located at the intersection of two geological features, Robert's Rupture and the Cane Creek Anticline, which delivers uniformly high pressure at shallower depths with a higher porosity resulting in the artesian flow of the brines to the surface. Anson recently conducted an exploration and sampling program of the brine at the Long Canyon Unit 2 well which is in close proximity to these two extraction pads and confirmed a high degree of fracturing and porosity which resulted in a high flow.

The mining plan is that two main wells will be drilled on each of the pads, initially targeting Clastic 31 at approximately 6,500 feet. Directional drilling will be used to draw brine from other areas of the project and brought to the surface at LCW1 and LCW2 wells. Once at the surface, the main well pipelines from both well pads will be joined together to a main transport pipeline to the processing plant.

The data that has been collected during re-entry of wells in the Project area have been used in engineering studies to identify the optimal size of the extraction wells that allows the underground pressure to not only bring the brine to the surface, but also to enable the brine to be transported to the processing plant.

Once processed, the spent brine will be re-injected into multiple porous rock zones approximately 2,000 to 4,000 feet below surface. These zones are close to the Cane Creek Anticline which has resulted in an increase in porosity and fracturing during the formation of this geological structure. Also, a shallowing of the rock units, as occurs at the brine extraction point, reduces the size of the pumps required for disposal.

Brine Well Field Facilities and Pipelines

The Project involves approximately 0.44 miles of a gathering pipeline from the LCW 1 well site to the LCW 2 well site, and approximately 2.6 miles of mainline pipeline to transport a saturated brine solution to the proposed Lithium Carbonate Plant. The construction of the gathering and mainline pipeline will also involve the installation of shutdown valves, pressure control valves, pigging facilities, and remote valve control instrumentation for the safe operation of the mainline pipeline.

There are already a considerable number of oil and gas wells and pipelines in the surrounding area. Many of Anson's wells were previously gas exploration and production wells, repurposed for brine well exploration. The main brine pipeline will be routed from the LCW 2 well site via a Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) bore under the Dead Horse State Park. Once outside of the State Park boundary, the pipeline will be buried in a trench with three feet of cover and will connect to the Lithium Carbonate Plant alongside an existing unsealed road.

The pipeline route is shown in Figure 11 below:

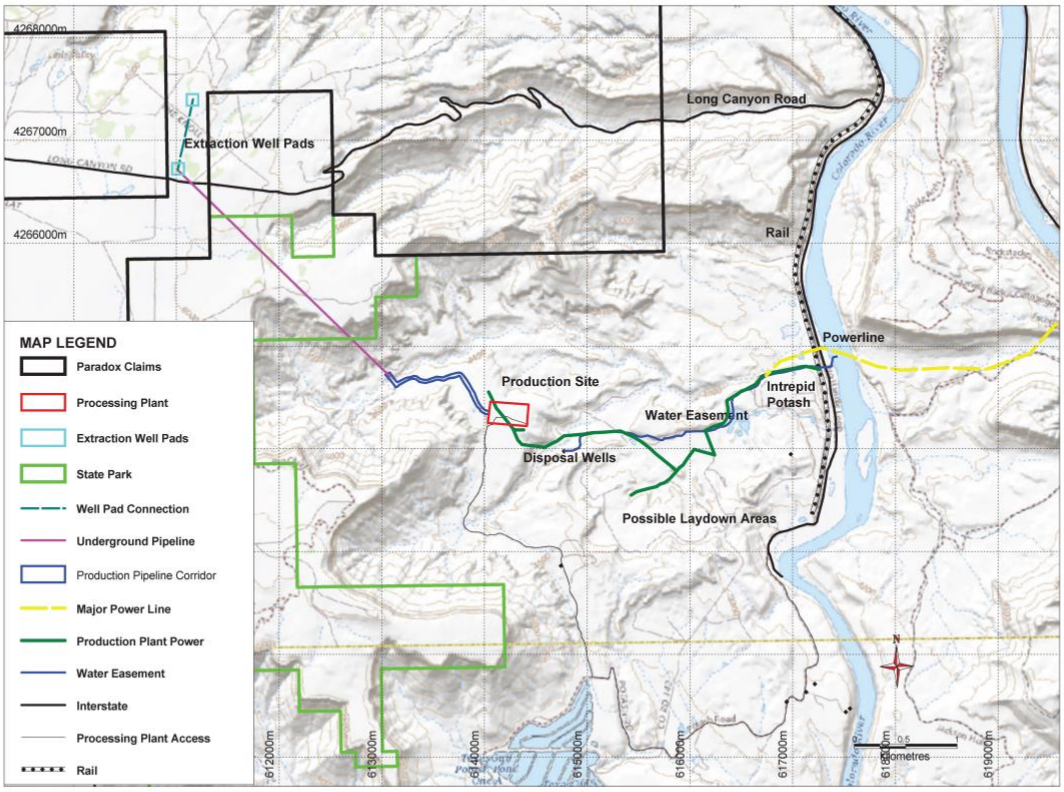


Figure 11: Paradox Lithium Project Infrastructure.

Gas

Propane/LPG is intended to be transported to the Paradox Brine Site via truckage and stored in bullets (reinforced, purpose-built tanks).

Electricity

The local utility provider, Rocky Mountain Power (RMP), owns a 69 kV transmission line feeding the nearby Intrepid Potash Plant, and this line runs approximately two miles east of the Plant Site. RMP has confirmed that 40 MW is available from this line to support the Project. RMP will provide upgrades to their transmission line at the point of interconnect to allow the Project Site to tie into their system. The tie in point to the RMP system will be near the Intrepid Potash Plant. Anson will need to provide a circuit breaker at this tie-in location and a new 69 kV transmission line from the interconnect to the Paradox Brine Site. The Utility Interconnect Circuit Breaker will be controlled by RMP.

For future expansions that may require cumulatively greater than 40 MW, there is a 345 kV transmission line that runs south-westward through the Town of Moab. There is an existing substation northwest of the Town of Moab or a switchgear to the south of the town that Anson can tie into with a new 138 Kv line.

Preliminary investigation for the use of renewable energy was undertaken. All the options studied presented good opportunities for supporting the Project's ESG credential. Two most likely candidates include solar power and pipeline hydrogeneration.

Previously Ameresco, a leading cleantech integrator and renewable energy asset developer conducted a preliminary analysis of using solar power generation for the Lithium Carbonate Plant. The study looked at a full suite of options ranging from solar power generation to inclusions involving the use of battery energy storage system/s, supporting gas-fired engines, and/or complete microgrid system. During the course of the DFS, a preliminary study for inclusion of pipeline based hydrogeneration of electricity was completed by Advision. In comparison to previous studies on solar based renewable power generation, pipeline hydrogeneration was considered to be the most cost-effective and reliable source of power. The DFS includes a hydrogeneration unit which will be installed in year 2 of operations.

Water

The extraction and downstream process that Anson has selected for the Paradox Lithium Project has been designed to re-cycle up to 80% of the water that is introduced into the process. This water will be extracted from the Colorado River and purified before being used in the downstream process. There are a number of existing water rights along the Colorado River and along the Green River. The Town of Moab receives most of its water through a network of wells developed in Spanish Valley. Therefore, there is no direct competition in the use of river water for drinking water.

Anson is continuing commercial discussion with holders of water rights within the local area to secure the purchase of water for the Lithium Carbonate Plant, which includes water capacity not just for the current proposed throughput capacity, but also for future project expansion(s).

The potential for requirement of pre-treatment water facilities to process river water for use in the Lithium Carbonate Plant will be further assessed as part of the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED). While a water test was completed during the preparation of this DFS, further water tests over different times will be conducted to better inform the FEED of potential water purification for the Lithium Carbonate Plant.

Spent Brine Disposal

Effluents being very close to the chemical composition of the brine that were originally extracted from the Paradox Basin will be re-injected into the basin without additional treatment within the plant battery limits.

Spent brine will be disposed back into shallower horizons through underground injection control (UIC) wells. Anson will be initiating permitting for Class V-1c UIC wells with the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ) which will allow injection of spent brines back into the formation they originate. Spent brine will essentially have the same characteristics as before processing minus lithium, bromine (in possible subsequent phases) and some of the other transition metals captured through filtration.

5. Process Design and Description

Metallurgy and Laboratory Results

Aquifer parameters were determined by using three separate techniques to determine the Effective Porosity, including High Pressure Mercury Injection (HPMI), Gas Transport Model Analysis (GTMA) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis. This test work was carried out by Core Labs and Stratum Reservoirs in the USA.

Brine chemistry was undertaken by four different laboratories assaying for multiple elements utilising different methodologies. SGS utilized EPA 6010B (ICP-AES) for analysis of cations, and a variety of standard methods for analysis of anions. WETLAB completed density analysis, hydrocarbon analyses, and anions by ion chromatography (EPA Method 300.0) for bromide, chloride, fluoride, and sulphate. WETLAB then subcontracted out the analysis for bromine (via

Schoniger Combustion) to Midwest Microlab of Indianapolis, Indiana, and total metals by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) (EPA Method 200.7) for lithium, boron, and magnesium were subcontracted to Asset Laboratories of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) - General Overview

The adsorption method is utilised to separate lithium from magnesium, sodium and other impurities from the brine. The lithium concentration in the eluate increases through a series of filtration and nanofiltration processes to further remove impurities. Throughout these processes, water is recovered and recycled for reuse using Reverse Osmosis (RO) and nanofiltration technologies. The DLE process is designed and optimized to recycle process water to limit the intake of added water.

Magnesium is removed within the membrane system using resin. The solution is then further concentrated by RO for boron removal. In the first step, coarse boron is removed by ion exchange. Mechanical Vapor Recompression (MVR) equipment is then used to further concentrate the eluate. Ion exchange resins are used again to remove the finer boron from the MVR concentrated solution.

Lithium carbonate is obtained through a process of lithium precipitation involving sodium carbonate. From there, refinement occurs from drying and demagnetization to produce battery-grade lithium carbonate.

More specific descriptions of each of the key processes for the Direct Lithium Extraction Process are provided in Figure 12 below.

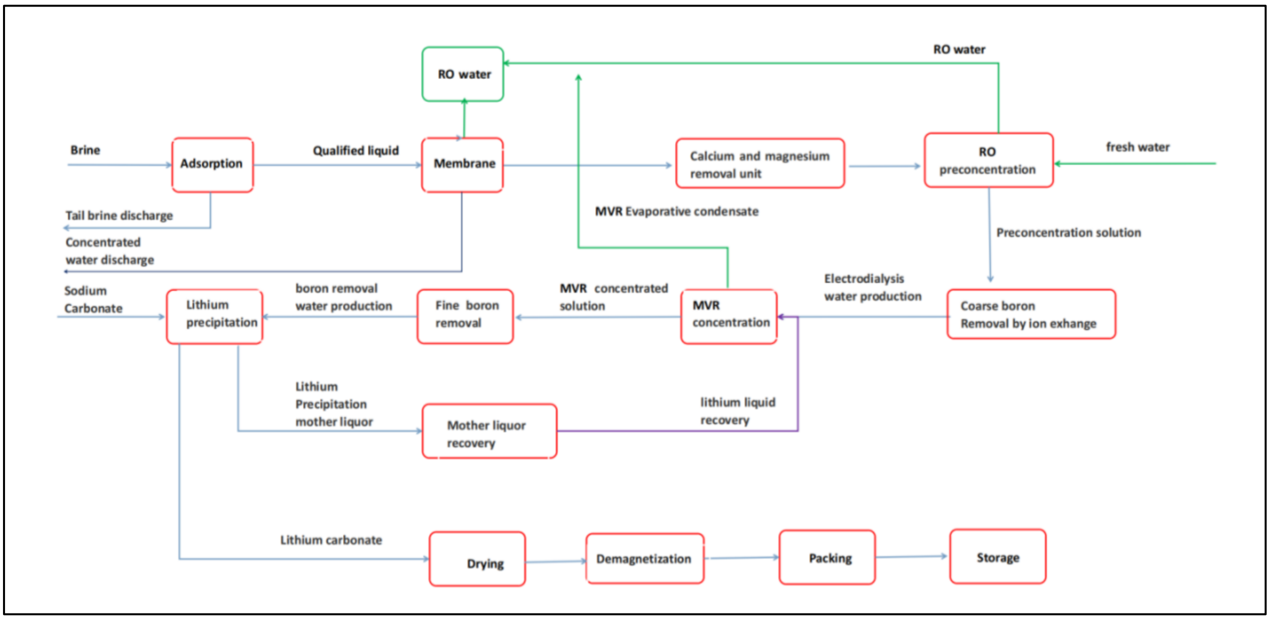


Figure 12: Direct Lithium Extraction Process

Adsorption

Sunresin's adsorption process is a low-cost, organic, and environmental-friendly process to extract crude lithium chloride from raw brine. The adsorption process extracts lithium from the brine containing other minerals such as magnesium and sodium. The resin adsorbs the lithium in the brine. The lithium adsorbed in the resin is desorbed with a demineralised water solvent to produce a lithium chloride eluate with lower levels of impurities for further refinement.

Lithium Precipitation

The precipitation concentration process is the process for preparing lithium carbonate. It uses a saturated solution of sodium carbonate to precipitate lithium in a lithium chloride solution to form the lithium carbonate product. Lithium carbonate products with a purity content of above 99% can be obtained with further after precipitation recovery processes and washing.

Scheduled Downtime

Scheduled downtime and durations, such as planned maintenance, will be minimized. The initial targets are as follows:

1. Full Emergency Shutdown (ESD) testing every six months.
2. Monthly sequential changeover of the membranes, or as needed, to achieve targeted throughput. This equates to approximately 15 days per year of downtime.
3. Five days of maintenance shutdown per quarter. This equates to approximately 20 days per year of downtime.

All equipment is expected to be designed for a rigorous maintenance schedule due to the corrosivity of the processing materials.

Therefore, the overall target for days of operation is 330 days per year. It is assumed that this would be achieved in the second year of operation.

Infrastructure

The Paradox Lithium Project is located in close proximity to all existing major utilities and transportation infrastructure, see Figure 7. The utilities include natural gas (Dominion) and high voltage powerlines (Rocky Mountain Power) which pass close to the production site and will be used in the production facility. In addition, there are interstate highways (i70) and a rail link (Union Pacific) suitable for transporting the products across the USA as well as to Pacific ports including Long Beach which can be reached in approximately 11 hours. There is also a domestic airport which is linked to the Denver International Airport.

Anson has opened discussions with infrastructure providers in the area and initial engineering studies have already commenced with some of these companies to secure supply.

6. Permitting

Anson has conducted research into the permits that are required to take the Paradox Lithium Project into production as has opened discussions regarding the approval processes with potential consultants that would provide assistance with obtaining these approvals and the relevant government agencies.

The extraction, transportation, processing and disposal of brine are all intended to be conducted on ground administered by the State of Utah.

The Utah Administrative Code R850-30 allows for the leasing of lands administered by Schools Institutional Trust & Lands Administration (SITLA) to be leases for the purposes of oil and gas processing plants, compressor stations, wastewater disposal facilities, mining or extraction facilities, manufacturing facilities, and other industrial uses (Utah Administrative Code, 2019c).

Anson/A1 Lithium has been granted two granted Special Use Lease Applications (SULA) by SITLA and has three additional SULA leases under review for the transportation, processing and disposal of the brine to be extracted. In addition, Anson has been granted the right to extract mineral enriched brine, including brine from both SITLA and the BLM.

Additional permits will be required from other government agencies including an Air Quality Permit, a Stormwater Management Permit, a Construction Permit, Industrial General Permit, an Underground Injection Control Permit from the Government of Utah as well as a Height Variance Permit and a Conditional Usage Permit from the County government. The advice that has been received from consultancy companies that specialise in government approvals in Utah have indicated that there is no known inhibitor to applications for these permits being approval by the relevant government agencies.

A list of the permits that are required is provided in Table 5 below.

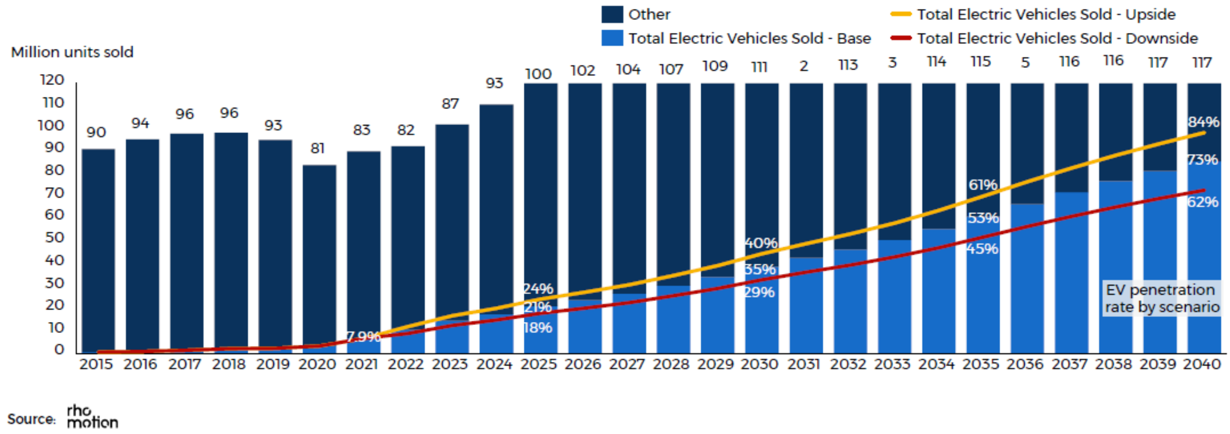
Authorization Agency	Permit	Status
Commercial Production Facility		
Utah Division of Oil Gas and Mining	Notice of Intention to Commence Large Mining Operations	Application package with final Operations and Reclamation Plans, plant design, and clearance surveys to be completed
Schools Institutional Trust & Lands Administration (state body)	SULA Lease	SULA lease application obtained
Utah Division of Air Quality	Air Quality Approval Order	Emissions inventory and permit preparation to be completed
Utah Division of Water Quality	Construction General Permit for Stormwater	SWPPP and online application to be completed
Utah Division of Water Quality	Multi-Section Industrial General Permit for Stormwater (DWQ)	SWPPP and online application to be completed
Utah Division of Water Quality	UIC Permit (DWQ)	Well testing and application package to be completed
Grand County	Conditional Use Permit and Height Variance (Grand County)	Application package to be completed
Grand County	Building and Safety Permits (Grand County)	Application packages to be completed
Pipeline Permits		
Schools Institutional Trust & Lands Administration (state body)	ROW Lease (SITLA)	Clearance surveys to be completed; SULA lease application in process
Various Parties	ROW Use Agreements	ROW use agreement discussions to be held with existing operators
Brine Well Field Permits		
Utah Division of Oil Gas and Mining	NOI to Conduct Exploration (DOGM)	Clearance surveys and NOIs package to be completed

Table 5 List of required permits

7. Lithium Market and Product Marketing Strategy

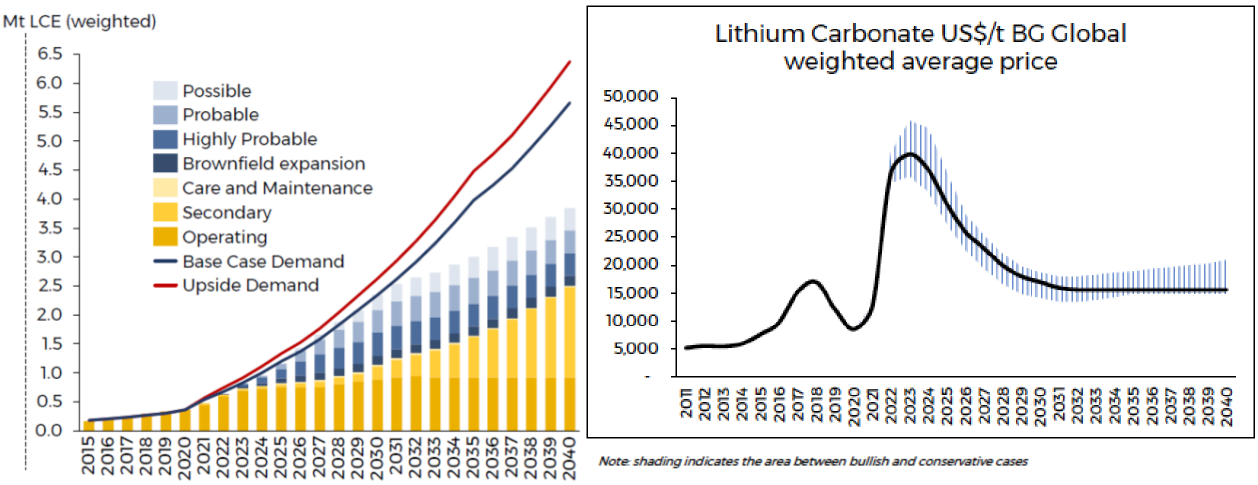
Lithium Demand

Benchmark Minerals Intelligence ("Benchmark"), a leading independent EV metals forecasting and market reporting agency, estimates demand of 540kt LCE in 2022 up 32% on 2021. Over the medium term, Benchmark forecast Lithium demand to surpass 1mt LCE in 2025, with global EV penetration rates set to hit 21%.



Graph 1 Global EV Penetration rate forecast

Over the long term, Benchmark forecast Lithium demand to surpass 2mt LCE in 2030 and 3mt LCE by 2033, with EV forecast rates set to hit 34% and 48%. Benchmark forecast the period from 2030-2033 and 2033-2036 to likely be characterized by intense undersupply.



Graph 2 Forecast Lithium Carbonate demand (left); Lithium Carbonate price forecast (right). Source – Benchmark Minerals Intelligence.

The Paradox Lithium Project will produce battery grade lithium carbonate for use in domestic manufacture of Li-ion EV batteries. As of 2022, Benchmark estimate 62% of the lithium battery demand to comprise lithium carbonate as illustrated in Chart 1 below.

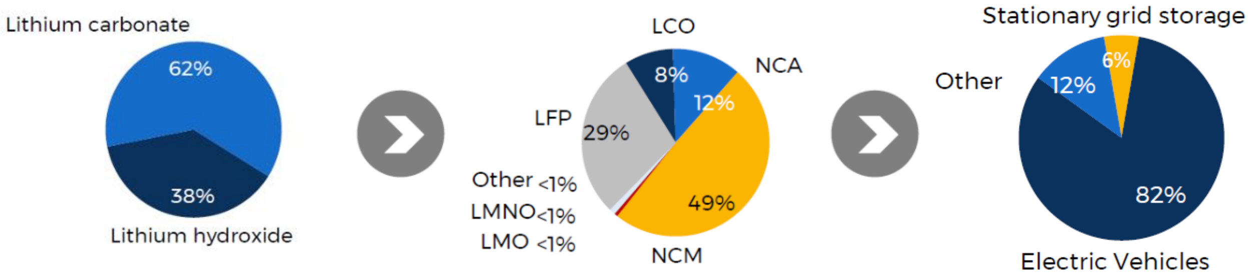


Chart 1 Global EV Penetration rate forecast

Critical Mineral Status – US Government Initiatives

Lithium is designated as a critical mineral by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and accordingly the US Government has taken a number of initiatives to support the localisation of the EV battery supply chain and promote the development of domestic critical mineral projects.

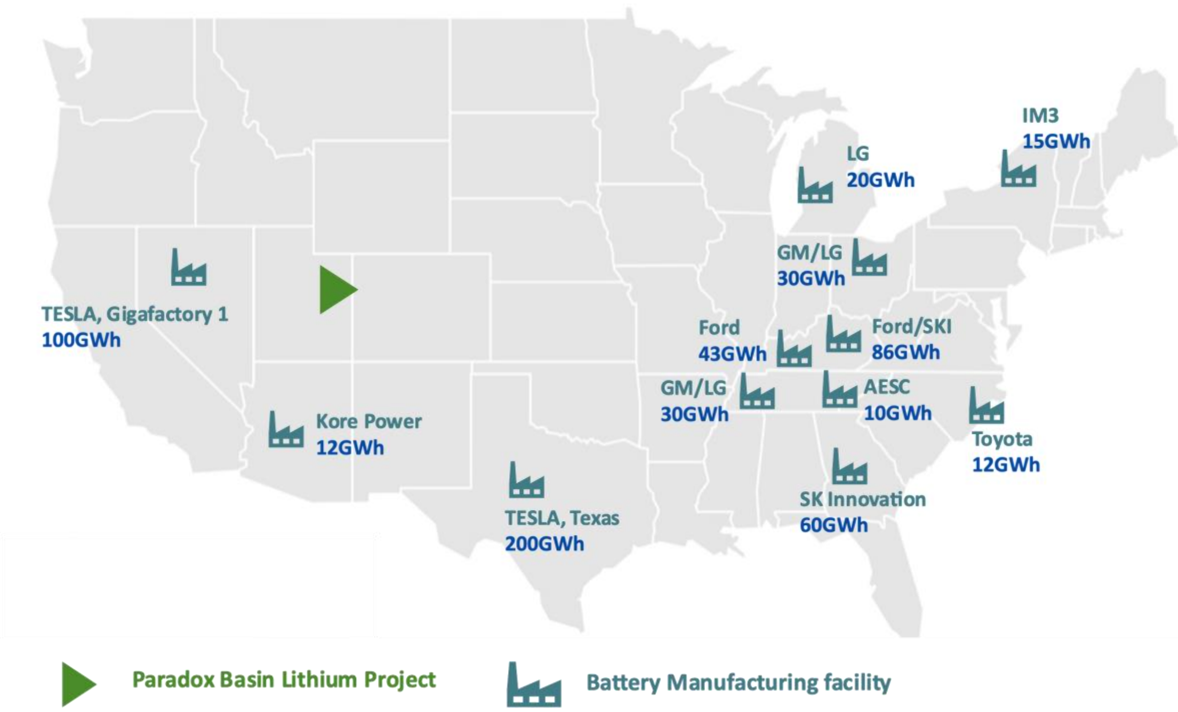


Chart 2 Current and Forecast EV manufacturing plants in the United States (2022).

The Biden Administration, United States Federal government, has recently passed into law the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). This act seeks to improve electric vehicle penetration and boosting local sourcing of raw materials as well as processing in the EV battery supply chain. Particularly, the IRA specifies the following:

1. Two-part credits on certain percentage of materials used in a vehicle's batteries being extracted, processed, manufactured and/or assembled in the US or in certain US-allied countries.
2. To qualify for the first $3,750 credit, a percentage of the value of applicable **critical minerals** contained in a vehicle's batteries must be extracted or processed in the US or in a country with which the US has a free trade agreement or must have been recycled in North America.
3. To qualify for the second $3,750 credit, a certain percentage of the value of the **battery components** in an EV must be manufactured or assembled in North America; applicable percentages increase from 50 percent prior to 2024 to 100 percent after 2028.
4. Further, after calendar year 2024, a clean vehicle will not qualify for the tax credit if it contains any *critical minerals* that were "extracted, processed, or recycled by a **foreign entity of concern**" – including companies owned by, controlled by or subject to the jurisdiction of the government of the People's Republic of China.

The growing lithium resource at the Paradox Lithium Project, rapid pace of project development and US government policy initiatives such as the IRA, support Anson's strategy of enabling a US based EV battery supply chain. Anson continues to receive interest from a wide range of international and US based offtake parties for lithium carbonate to be produced at the Paradox Lithium Project.

8. Financial Evaluation

Capital Costs

The capital cost estimate is accurate to within +25%/-15% and includes all material and installation labour for civil, structural, mechanical, piping, electrical and instrumentation, and plant commissioning.

Capital Item	USD $m
Direct Capital Costs	185.2
Indirect Capital Costs	126.0
Other Costs	17.8
Free-issue from Owner	90.0
Production and Disposal Wells	22.0
MTO allowances	22.8
Project Capex	**463.8**
Owners Costs	31.3
Total Capital Costs	**495.1**

For the DFS, Worley has estimated a project capex contingency of $27.8m, which is included in the above Total Capital Costs. The next stage of FEED will provide further updates.

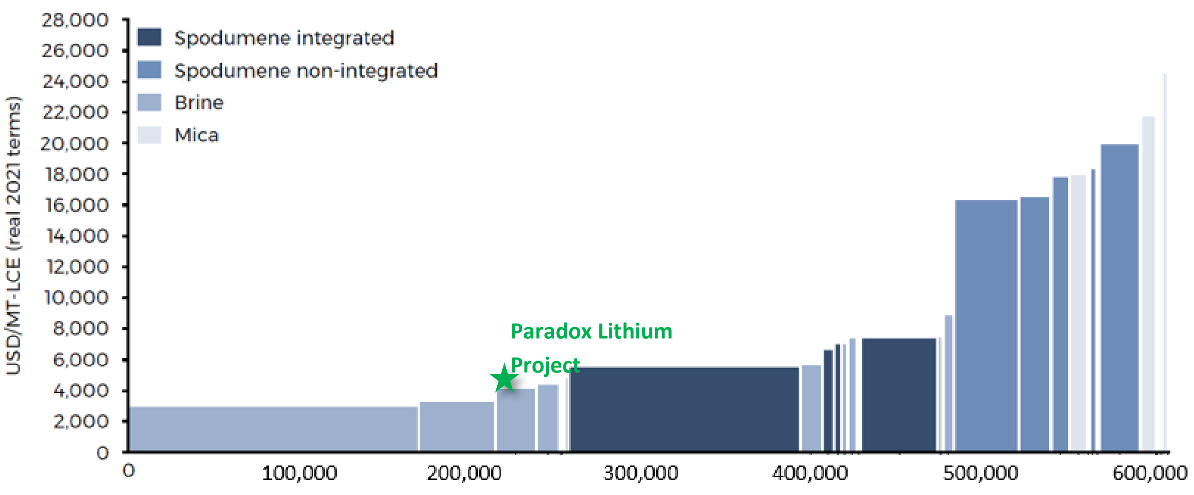
Operating Costs

Costs are summarized below:

Lithium Carbonate Production (steady state)		13,074
OPEX	USD $	$ Per Tonne
Raw materials	15,529,200	1,188
Freight on raw materials	1,242,336	95
Electricity	7,695,060	589
Gas	6,012,320	460
Gas trucking	480,986	37
Maintenance (1.14% at 50%)	3,465,890	265
Labour	6,775,351	518
Well disposal fee	15,648,394	1,197
Solid waste disposal and general costs	72,300	6
Purchase of water	129,894	10
Overheads - SULA lease	50,000	4
	57,101,731	4,368
By-products (none assumed in Stage 1)		
OPEX after by-product sales	57,101,731	4,368

Benchmarking – Global Cost Curve

Lithium Carbonate Production Cost Curve 2022



Graph 3 Global Lithium Carbonate Production Cost Curve 2022. Source – Benchmark Minerals Intelligence.

Economic Analysis

An economic model has been prepared for the production of up to 13,074 tonnes per annum of lithium carbonate.

Global Assumptions

- The Project is expressed in constant (2022) US$.
- Project economics (revenues and costs) are un-inflated and un-escalated.
- Economic evaluation metrics include net present value (NPV) and internal rate-of-return (IRR).
- The NPV is estimated at discount rates of 7%.
- The analysis does not include any costs for interest on debt, nor does the model assume any advantages from debt financing.

Production Criteria

- The economic model assumes a two-year pre-production (construction) period.
- The analysis considers the pre-production (initial construction) years and the following 23 years of project life. It can be assumed that the resource life can continue beyond Year 23.
- Estimated permitting costs and drilling costs are brought forward to the beginning of the pre-production construction period of the economic model.
- Pre-production, exploration, and other sunk costs spent to date are not included in the model. The capital portion of these costs has been included in the depreciation.

Pricing

- Adopted lithium price forecasts from Benchmark Minerals, as depicted in Section 7 (Lithium Market). Anson has assumed the base lithium carbonate price forecast, with a long-term price assumption of ~US$19,000 per tonne of battery grade lithium carbonate for the purposes this economic analysis.
- Anson notes that current Lithium Carbonate prices, ~US$70,000 per tonne, well exceed market forecasts.

Taxes and Fees

- A federal tax rate of 21% on taxable income has been applied.
- A Utah state tax of 4.95% has been applied to taxable income.
- A disposal fee of $0.15/barrel (159 L) is assessed for all spent brines returned through underground injection control (UIC) wells located on state land. This fee may be negotiated lower.

Discounted Cash Flow

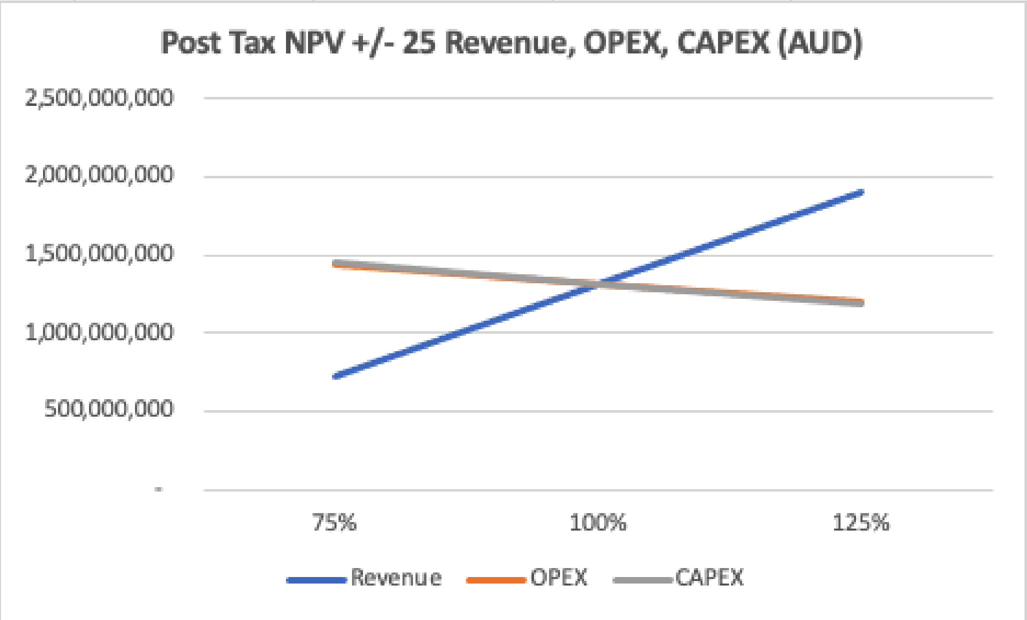
A discounted cash flow (DCF) was derived by estimating net revenues, subtracting the operating costs to yield the EBITDA, and then subtracting capital costs to arrive at a pre-tax DCF.

Taxes were calculated accounting for deductions, and then applied to yield a post-tax DCF. Tax and Investment incentives (see opportunities section) potentially applicable to the project were not considered in the current modelling. The project cash flows are summarized in Table 6 below.

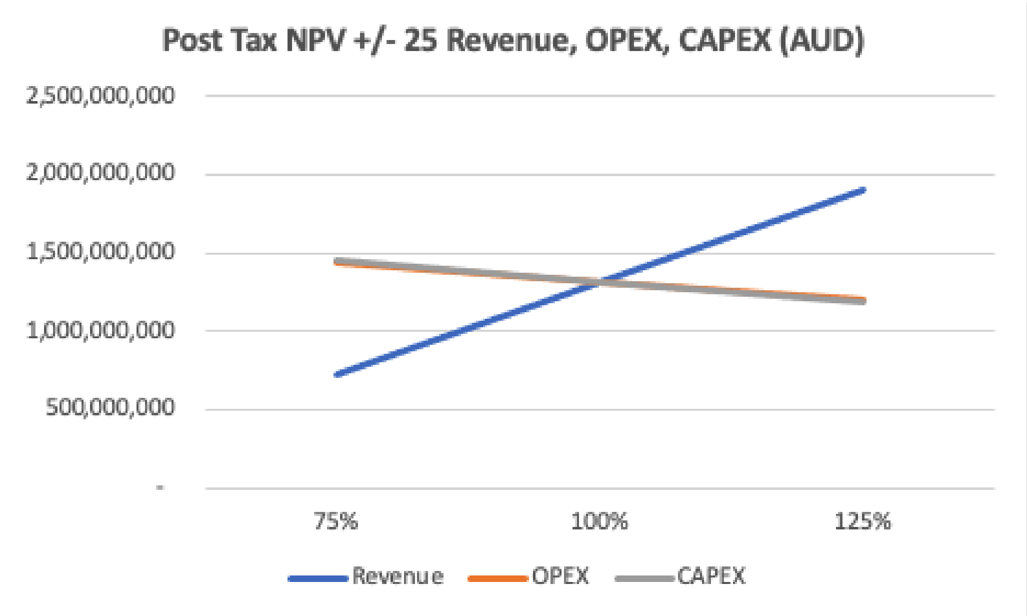
SCENARIO	PRE-TAX (USD)		POST-TAX (USD)	
	NPV (7%)	IRR	NPV (7%)	IRR
Base Case	$1,306m	47%	$922m	37%
Spot Price Case[2]	$5,149m	98%	$3,768m	80%

Table 6: Paradox Lithium Project Results of Economic Analysis

Project Sensitivities



Graph 4 Project Sensitivities (post tax) in AUD



Graph 5 Project Sensitivities (post tax) in USD

[2] Lithium Carbonate Spot Price – US$69,400/t Battery grade EXW China price. Source – S&P Capital IQ.

9. Project Funding

As disclosed in Section 8, project specific funding of US$495m (excluding working capital, finance costs, sustaining capital and corporate costs associated with project development) is estimated to achieve the first stage of production.

Anson plans to fund the Paradox Lithium Project capital requirements through a mix of conventional equity and project finance. However, additional funding options such as offtake funding or strategic investments may be considered at the time of final investment decision and based on conditions of the equity capital markets and debt capital markets at the time.

Anson has engaged leading independent corporate advisory firm BurnVoir Corporate Finance to undertake a competitive debt funding process with reputable finance lenders.

Debt process planning has been ongoing since the start of the DFS. Modelling of the Paradox Lithium Project Stage 1 demonstrates a debt carrying capacity that is supportive of project financing. A number of factors make the Project attractive for project financing, including:

- Tier 1 jurisdiction of the Project
- Strong ESG credentials and contribution to EV transition
- High project margins and strong lithium price outlook.

The project financing process will be formally launched following completion of the DFS.

In advance of the DFS, a select group of leading international banks, export credit agencies and credit funds have been engaged and provided a strong indication of interest in providing project financing. Additionally, the Anson has had preliminary engagement with the US Department of Energy (DOE) in relation to funding availability to support the US domestic EV industry. Discussion with DOE is ongoing.

It is anticipated that debt funding agreements will be finalised in advance of Final Investment Decision.

At the date of this announcement, the Company has a market capitalisation of around A$300 million, no debt, and an established track record of attracting new capital.

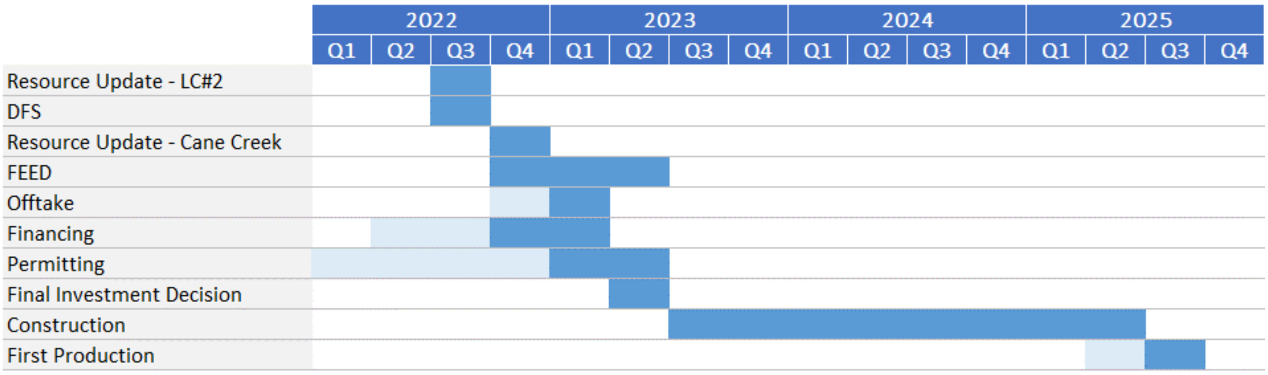
Based on the above, the Company has formed the view that there are reasonable grounds to assume the likelihood of successfully raising finance to sufficiently cover the estimated capital and working capital costs for the Project, as and when required.

10. Development Schedule

Phase 1 – Lithium Development

Post the completion of the DFS, Anson has entered a period of rapid development and value creation as it progresses the advanced development of the Paradox Lithium Project. FEED will soon commence with support of Sunresin, Anson's strategic technology partner.

Anson and its financial advisor BurnVoir Corporate Finance have commenced discussions with financiers and will seek to progress these discussions in line with expected Final Investment Decision in H1 2023.



Phase 2 – Lithium Expansion and Bromine Development

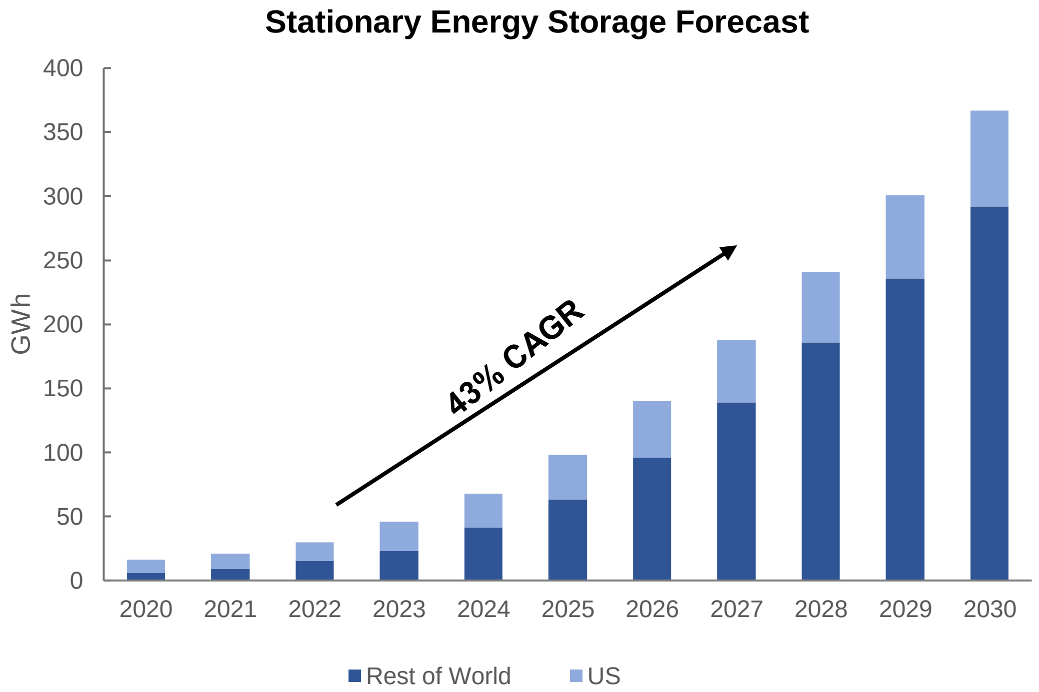
The Sunresin plant is designed to be modular and thus can be scaled up to increase production capacity post the initial 13,074 tpa production capacity.

The brine at Paradox basin is rich in a number of minerals alongside Lithium. These minerals include Iodine, Boron and Bromine among others.

A number of bromine production facilities around the world successfully produce bromine and related compounds from resources with lower concentrations of bromine than those present in the Paradox basin.

Anson remains committed to the development of the vast bromine resource and anticipate the construction of a bromine production facility from free cash flows generated from the production of lithium carbonate. Studies and work completed to date indicate to significant benefits of this approach to Anson shareholders. The lithium and bromine production facilities are anticipated to share project infrastructure, reducing the incremental capital spend required for a bromine plant.

Bromine is a key component of the rapidly developing stationary energy storage battery market. The planned bromine development will aim to produce bromine and other bromine derivative products for use in zinc-bromine batteries among other industrial applications.



Graph 7 Stationary Energy Storage Demand Forecast. Source – Cairn Energy Research Advisors (2021).

The Paradox project is well placed to supply this stationary energy storage battery market in the United States, which is rapidly development on the west coast as depicted in Figure 13 below.

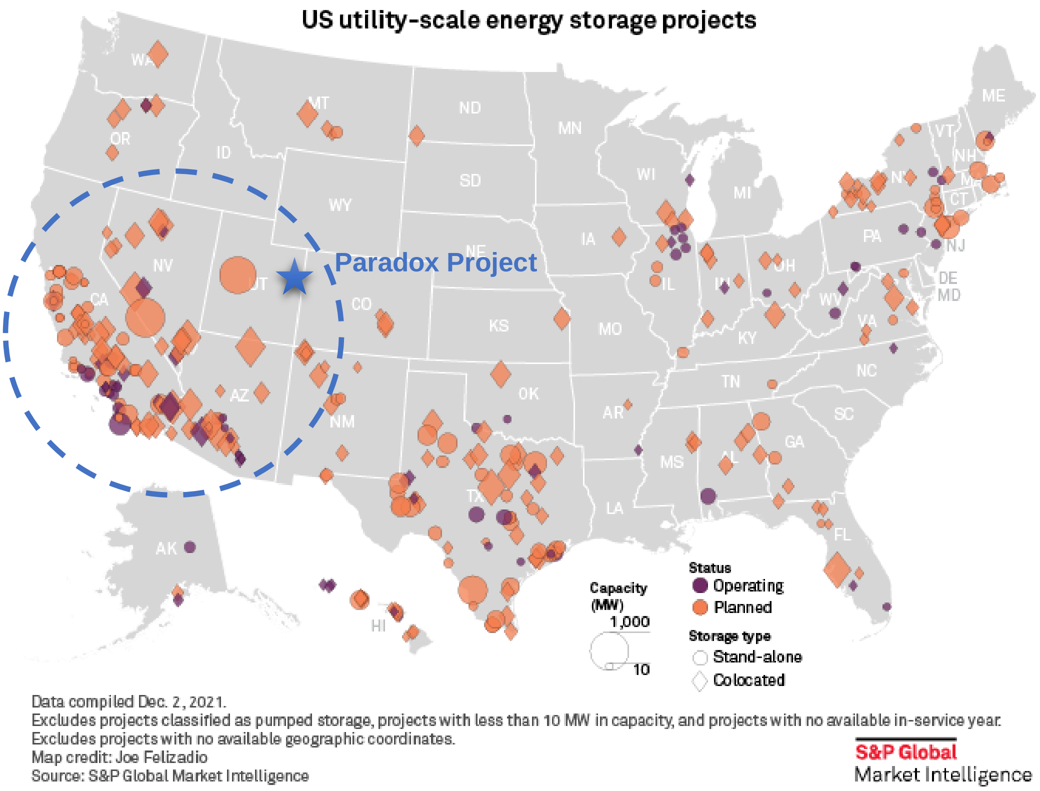


Figure 13: Stationary and Grid scale Energy Storage Projects operating and planned in the United States. Source – S&P Global Market Intelligence (2021).

11.Opportunities

Longer Project Life

Anson will incorporate the results of its resource expansion program at Cane Creek (ongoing) during the FEED stage. It is expected the results of the Cane Creek drilling program would provide further resource upgrade to substantially extend the life of the project from the current 23 years, plus potentially allow for the identification of further high-grade brine.

Further Resource Expansion Potential

Anson has been steadily unlocking the lithium and bromine resource potential of the Paradox basin by re-entering and sampling brine from various historical oil and gas wells, and strategic expansion of Paradox Project area. Over the past year, Anson has successfully expanded the Paradox Lithium Project area via staking of new claims:

1. *20% increase in Paradox Basin Project area, ASX Announcement 18 October 2021*
2. *Strategic expansion of Paradox Lithium Project area, ASX Announcement, 2 February 2022*
3. *Further strategic expansion of Paradox Lithium Project area, ASX Announcement 25 July 2022*

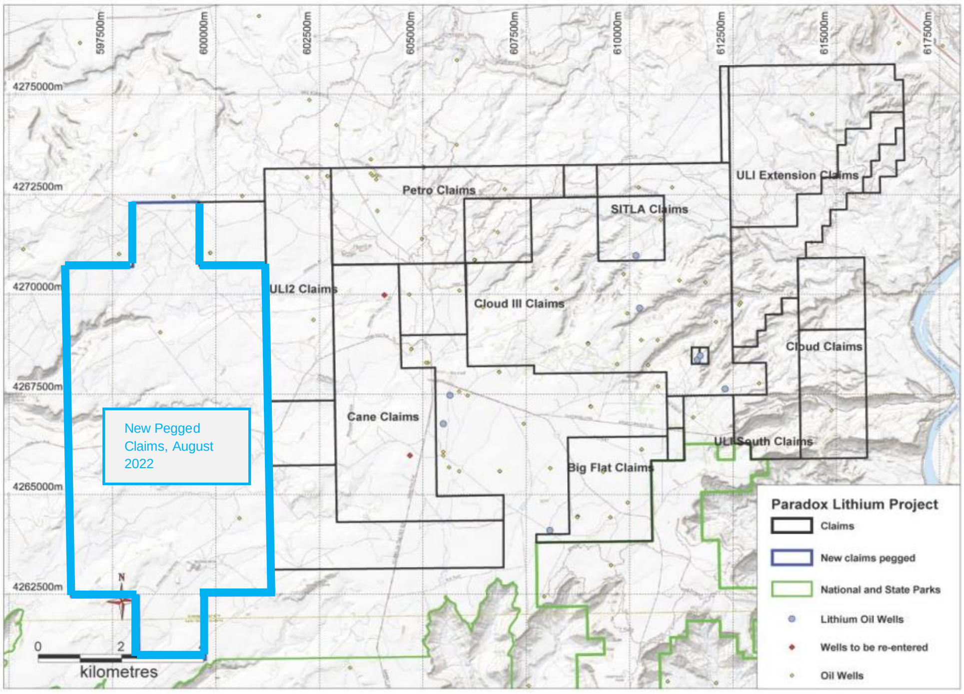


Figure 14: Map depicting new claims pegged on the western margin of the Project area, 9 August 2022.

Further, Anson has outlined the Western Resource Expansion strategy which aims to re-enter and sample the target clastic zones and the high priority Mississippian brine aquifer. See ASX Announcements,

1. *Anson confirms Resource Expansion Potential of Western Expansion Claims, ASX Announcement 9 August 2022*
2. *Anson Increases Resource Expansion Program at Paradox Lithium Project, ASX Announcement 24 February 2022*

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.

Competent Person's Statement 2: The information contained in this ASX release relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates has been prepared by Mr Richard Maddocks, MSc in Mineral Economics, BSc in Geology and Grad Dip in Applied Finance. Mr Maddocks is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (111714) with over 30 years of experience. Mr Maddocks has sufficient experience that 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 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Maddocks is an independent consultant to Anson Resources Ltd. Mr Maddocks consents to the inclusion in this announcement of this information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data from exploration at the Paradox Lithium Project.

Information is extracted from reports entitled 'Anson Obtains a Lithium Grade of 235ppm at Long Canyon No 2' created on 1 April 2019, 'Anson Estimates Exploration Target For Additional Zones' created on 12 June 2019, 'Anson Estimates Maiden JORC Mineral Resource' created on 17 June 2019, 'Anson Re-enters Skyline Well to Increase Br-Li Resource' created on 19 September 2019, 'Anson Confirms Li, Br for Additional Clastic Zones' created on 23 October 2019 and all are available to view on the ASX website under the ticker code ASN. Anson confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Anson confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Engineering Accuracy: The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) has been prepared by Worley according to the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering (AACE) Class III standard. The Board of Directors, Bruce Richardson, Greg Knox and Michael van Uffelen, as well as Worley consider to this to be a DFS.

ASN

1. 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 clastic zone 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. • Future sampling will continue to be carried out in a similar fashion which was set out in SRK’s sampling procedures. • Sampling techniques for the one well (historical) 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. • Historical drilling techniques into the Mississippian are not known but the wells were deep exploratory wells accessing oil and gas. • Long Canyon Unit 2 was deepened using a workover rig drilling a 4 5/8” diameter hole.
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.*	• Long Canyon Unit 2 was re-entered and deepened to 7,385’. • No new drill holes were completed. Therefore, no drill chips, cuttings, or core was available for review. • Drilling procedures for well re-entry only produced cuttings from cement plugs.
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. • Cuttings and core samples retrieved from UGS and USGS core libraries • Not all 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. • The Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29, 31, 33 and Mississippian were sampled.

1. 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 were collected from the Big Flat Unit 2 well for some clastic zone horizons.
	• *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.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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. • 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. • Coordinates of historical oil wells utilized for accessing clastic zones for sampling is provided in the report. • Re-entries re-surveyed by licensed surveyor.

1. JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 but has not been used in any Resource calculations. • 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 bromine and lithium bearing brines within a sub-horizontal sequence of salts, anhydrite, shale and dolomite in the Paradox Formation. • The Mississippian aged horizon consists of limestone and dolomite units with vuggy and inter-crystalline porosity. • 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. • Historic measures are not known.
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 16,631 hectares. • The land position is constructed from 1,846 Federal placer mineral claims, and three mineral lease from the State of Utah. • Anson has 50% ownership of 87 of the 1,846 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, Anson Inc. • The claims/leases are believed to be in good standing, with payment current to the relevant governmental agencies.

1. 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 bromine or lithium from these fluids. • The historical data generated through oil and gas development in the Paradox Formation has supplied some information on brine chemistry, however none of this work is considered complete for inclusion in a formal resource estimate.
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.

1. JORC Code 2012 “Table 1” report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 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 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 the zone. • The Mississippian Units are 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 properties and re-entered 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 Anson through re-entry, workover, and sampling of historical oil wells is presented. No newly generated data has been withheld or summarized.

1. JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. This will cover the Paradox Formation and Leadville Limestone. • Future well re-entries will focus on wells located on western portion of claims.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resource

(Criteria listed in section 1 and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data has been verified by company personnel. • Historic data used in the estimation has been sourced from Utah Geological Survey publications.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person has not visited site. • Other CP's and consultants who have provided data and information for the estimate were on-site to supervise the well re-entry, sampling and assaying procedures.

1. JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" report

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation, location and depth of the brine bearing unit is very well known and documented through the drilling of hundreds of oil and gas wells over the past century. • The Paradox Basin is a large, deep basin containing thousands of metres of sediments containing various levels of oil, gas and brine. The sedimentary layers have been correlated over most, if not all, of the basin. This enables an accurate assessment of the position of the brine units, CZ17, CZ19, CZ29, CZ31, CZ33 and the Mississippian.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The brine bearing units are encountered at depth over the entire Anson claim area. • Available data indicates that the units contain brine throughout its extent within the Anson claims • The Anson claims cover an area of about 10km x 10km and this entire area has been covered by the estimation. • Within the claim area the brine units are found at vertical depths of between 1,500m to 2,500m below surface. • The clastic zone producing units averages 2m-6m in thickness and the Mississippian units average 70m-170m in thickness.

1. JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The brine grades were modelled using inverse distance squared grade interpolation. • A single composite for the producing unit in each well was used to estimate grades. • Lithium, Bromine, Iodine, Boron, porosity and brine density were all modelled where there was data present. • A search box was used to eliminate the edge effect of using a search ellipse. The search box was 8000m x 8000m to ensure all the Project area was covered. • Minimum samples used in the estimation was 1 and the maximum was 3. • A total of 202 wells were used to determine the depth and thickness of the brine producing unit. Lithium grades are available for a total of 8 wells, some of which are outside the Anson claims; their grades were interpolated into the Anson claims. • Bromine data was from 7 wells and Iodine from 4. There were 20 density and 20 porosity measurements. • The parent block size used was 500m x 500m with sub blocks to 20m x 20m to enable adequate definition of the brine unit. • There is correlation between variables based on the total dissolved solid (TDS) content of the brine. • Cutting of assays was not appropriate as grade is based on the TDS levels. Mapping of brine saturation levels indicates that the Paradox Basin does contain higher levels of saturation at its deeper centre. • Effective porosity was used Clastic Zone – 14% Mississippian – 7.6% • The brine is contained within the producing units (Clastic Zones 17, 19, 29, 31, 33 and Mississippian). The contained brine is estimated by multiplying the volume by the effective porosity and then by the brine density.

1. JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Lithium brine is a liquid resource, moisture content is not relevant. • Density of the brine is approximately 1.2t/m³. Actual measurements of sampled material been used in the estimation. • Tonnages of product equivalent e.g. lithium carbonate are reported as dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No cut-off grades were applied. • Based on field observations, the brine density and chemistry are relatively consistent.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Testwork on re-entering historic wells has indicated that brine can be recovered from the producing unit. • To date four drill wells have been re-entered successfully with pumping tests producing mineral bearing brine. • One hole, No. 2 Long Canyon Unit was deepened to provide a brine sample from the Mississippian zone.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No assumptions regarding the metallurgical or recoverability characteristics of the brine have been assumed in the estimation. • However, lithium carbonate has been produced from bench top test-work from recently collected brine samples.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The brine was produced from historic wells with no new drilling taking place except for the Mississippian in No 2 Long Canyon Unit which was deepened to intersect this unit. • No waste products are left on site. • No environmental assumptions were used in this estimation.

1. JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" report

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Brine density measurements were based on samples from the pump tests carried out by Anson in 2018 and 2019. • Data was measured in commercial laboratories. • Total Porosity measurements were taken utilising a combination of neutron density logs and sonic logs for the three re-entry holes. Effective porosity was measured using high pressure mercury injection. • Permeability was measured during the well re-entry. Skyline returned 6,543 mD (milli darcys) and Long Canyon 1,698 mD. These indicate high levels of permeability.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The resource was classified as an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. • The recent pump tests carried out by Anson have provided samples with a known provenance and assaying technique. • These assays were used as the basis for the indicated resources. • Indicated Resources are within 2km of the well. • From 2 to 4km the resource is categorized as Inferred. • Outside 4km the brine mineralisation is encompassed in the Exploration Target. • The classification appropriately represents the level of confidence in the contained mineralisation and it reflects the competent persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or review of the Mineral Resource estimate has been conducted.

1. JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The geology and stratigraphy of the Paradox Basin is very well known. • The brine unit the subject of this resource estimation is known to contain super saturated brine at pressure from the drilling of many oil and gas wells. • The resource is reported as in-situ tonnes of mineralisation. • Further testwork is required to enable recoverable volumes of brine to be estimated.