



28 January 2021

Lithium Australia quarterly activities report – December 2020

Lithium Australia NL (ASX: LIT, 'the Company') is pleased to provide the following update on the business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries for the quarter.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Corporate** – strong funding position:
 - cash as of 31 December 20: \$8.25 million (currently over \$13 million with no debt);
 - share price trading at a 2-year high, with strong trading volumes.
- **Recycling (Envirostream Australia Pty Ltd, 90% Company-owned):**
 - the national Battery Stewardship Scheme ('BSS') is expected to significantly increase the volume of end-of-life ('EOL') batteries available for recycling.
 - the BSS is also expected to significantly increase margins on the Company's recycling operations.
- **Batteries (VSPC Ltd, 100% Company-owned):**
 - lithium ferro phosphate ('LFP') battery market forecast to expand more than fivefold by 2030;
 - an Advanced Manufacturing Growth Centre ('AMGC') grant led to identifying reduced manufacturing costs for LFP;
 - lithium manganese ferro phosphate ('LMFP') high-performance cathode powders successfully developed;
 - a preliminary feasibility study for LFP cathode powder production to be completed in the March quarter.
- **Batteries (Soluna Australia Pty Ltd, 50% Company-owned):** sales of battery energy storage systems ('BESS') for renewable energy are strong and expected to grow significantly during the second half of FY21.
- **Lithium chemicals** – the Company's US patent application for SiLeach® lithium extraction from micas was approved.
- **Raw materials:**
 - farm-out of majority equity positions in Greenbushes South, Wundowie, Lake Johnson and Bynoe projects;
 - rationalisation of exploration assets reduced expenditure and risk, with significant lithium commodity exposure retained by way of minority project equity.





Corporate

Overview

The Company, which is a leader in battery-material processing technologies, aims to ensure an ethical and sustainable supply of energy metals to the battery industry (enhancing energy security in the process) and create a circular economy for battery materials. It controls a suite of proprietary technologies for the:

- recycling of mixed EOL batteries, with a strong focus on energy-metal recovery from spent lithium-ion batteries ('LIBs');
- refining of lithium chemicals as feed for the production of advanced cathode powders;
- manufacture of advanced cathode powders for LIBs;
- recovery of lithium from ore and waste materials (including spent LIBs).

The Company's technologies are designed to provide a seamless LIB production cycle that minimises the number of steps required to progress from mining through to cathode material and battery production and, ultimately, their 're-birthing'.

At 31 December 2020, Company cash reserves were \$8.25 million (30 September 2020: \$9.2 million). During January 2021, the Company's current cash position increased further to over \$13 million and it has no debt.

During the quarter, a total of \$730,000 was raised by LITCF shareholders fully paying up their LITCF partly-paid shares. There has been a steady stream of conversions of partly-paid shares and options over the past month, which led to a further \$5,182,000 being received during January 2021.

In addition, the Company received \$438,000 in government grants and subsidies during the quarter, as well as \$804,000 from R&D rebates subsequent to the end of the quarter. As at the date of this report, the Company has a further \$11 million in funding that could be sourced from in-the-money options and partly-paid shares.

Having farmed out the majority of its interests in its exploration assets, the Company has now significantly reduced its exposure to high-risk exploration.

Sector performance

Battery-technology and battery-minerals entities have seen a significant strengthening in their share prices during the quarter. The Company offers diversified exposure to the fast-growing battery industry and, as noted, its share price has been trading at a 2-year high, with strong gains over the past 3 months (see Chart 1).



Chart 1: The Company share price has increased strongly over the last 3 months on significantly increased trading volumes.

Board structure

Mr Bryan Dixon resigned as a non-executive director subsequent to the end of the quarter. Ms Kristie Young was appointed as an independent non-executive director in December 2020, to ensure an orderly transition. The board now has two independent non-executive directors, in addition to the managing director.

Ms Young holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) Hons from the University of Queensland, a Postgraduate Diploma of Education (Mathematics & IT) from the University of Western Australia, is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and holds a Cert IV HR from the Australian HR Institute. She has more than 20 years of experience in the engineering, project evaluation, strategy, business development, growth, marketing, commercial, client management, governance and human resources fields. Most recently, Ms Young held senior growth and business development executive roles with leading professional services firms PwC and Ernst & Young. She is a non-executive director with Primero Group and sits on the boards of Wesley College and the Petroleum Club of WA.

Mr Dixon will continue to provide consulting services to the Company while serving as non-executive chairman of Envirostream and as a director of a further Company subsidiary, Envirostream UK Ltd (100% Company-owned).

Recycling

Envirostream Pty Ltd

The national leader in mixed-battery recycling, Envirostream Australia Pty Ltd ('Envirostream') provides sustainable solutions for the disposal of EOL batteries and the re-birthing of energy metals recovered from spent LIBs. As Australia becomes more environmentally aware (it is anticipated that the national BSS will greatly enhance this) by diverting EOL batteries from landfill, Envirostream is preparing for increased volumes of such batteries, and thus operational growth over the next 12 months, to cater for the influx. That includes the development of additional battery-recycling sites within Australia and the potential for expansion of operations offshore.



Envirostream's current plant in Melbourne is the only commercial facility in Australia capable of recycling all types of EOL batteries to produce a range of materials, among them mixed metal dust ('MMD'). Comprising the 'active' compounds recovered from EOL LIBs, including critical battery materials such as cobalt, nickel, lithium and manganese, MMD can provide a sustainable feed source for the manufacture of new batteries.

EOL battery volumes in Australia

Currently in Australia, battery recycling rates are extremely low. According to the Battery Stewardship Council's report *Australian Battery Market Analysis* (June 2020), EOL batteries available for recycling currently total around 22,000 tonnes per annum ('tpa'), with most still consigned to landfill. By 2035, says the report, the volume of EOL batteries is expected to exceed 106,000 tpa and by 2040 rise to 218,000 tpa.

Environmental considerations aside, on that basis the value of the contained metal in spent LIBs in Australia alone could be as much as AU\$3 billion per annum by 2036 (King, S. *et al*, 2018: CSIRO report EP181926, *Lithium Battery Recycling in Australia*).

The BSS

In September 2020, the ACCC [authorised the Battery Stewardship Council](#) to establish and operate a national BSS for managing EOL batteries, the intent being to commoditise them by placing a levy on new batteries at the point of sale, which would supplement the cost of subsequent collection and recycling. For Envirostream, implementation of the BSS (expected from July 2021) should greatly increase the volume of EOL batteries available to recycle, as well as significantly increasing margins on its collection and recycling operations.

Preparations for increased volumes and growth

In the June 2020 quarter, EOL batteries collected by Envirostream totalled 110 tonnes ('t') (Sep'20 qtr: 130 t), battery collection being significantly hampered by the COVID-19 lockdowns in the City of Melbourne. During December 2020, however, the volume of EOL batteries collected recovered to 51 t, with a significant increase in spent LIBs from BESS. During the quarter, Envirostream focused on readying its operations for the significant growth in collections of EOL batteries expected over the next 12 months.

In the June 2020 quarter, the volume of spent LIBs processed by Envirostream was only 36 t (Sep'20 qtr: 80 t) but Envirostream has appreciable excess capacity and can ramp up its operations quickly. For now, though, battery processing has been reduced as a result of Envirostream's low LIB inventory, with only 10 t on hand as of 31 December 2020.

Envirostream made one shipment of MMD during the quarter (Sep'20 qtr: nil) and finished the quarter with 12 t of MMD inventory.

During December 2020, Envirostream's copper, aluminium and plastic separation (CAPS) circuit was commissioned, despite the supply difficulties consequent to COVID-19 and the movement of service personnel being restricted. Envirostream's first sales of copper and aluminium commenced during the quarter.



Safety, the environment and permitting

During September 2020, due to expected growth in both its EOL battery collection and recycling activities, Envirostream applied for an Environmental Protection Authority Victoria ('EPA Victoria') work permit for one of its Melbourne premises, in order to operate at above 500 tpa of specified waste. Currently, Envirostream is working closely with EPA Victoria to demonstrate industry best practice in its recycling processes, since granting of the expanded work permit in advance of that capacity is required. During the quarter, the EPA Victoria application moved through a number of key process steps. Meanwhile, Envirostream is operating at below the 500 tpa rate and is minimising stock levels of dangerous goods at its premises.

Envirostream continues its work on multiple industry-wide improvements, to ensure that its battery collection, storage and processing activities are conducted in a manner that mitigates any fire risks associated with such activities.

The main challenge for Envirostream (and for battery collectors and recyclers globally) is the risk of fire resulting from improper handling of different types of EOL batteries at its collection points. Given the wide range of battery types available, and the confusion that can arise during their sorting and separation, Envirostream is conducting ongoing research and development with regard to fire-resistant EOL battery containers for use throughout its collection network.

Envirostream will continue to work closely with all relevant regulatory bodies in ensuring that its management systems, as well as its safety and environmental procedures, surpass accepted industry standards, the aim being to mitigate any risk to local communities that may arise from its operations.

Sustainability Victoria funding

Batteries, and LIBs in particular, contain toxic electrolyte components that, unless appropriately managed, can be released into the environment during recycling. Through extensive research and development, Envirostream has established a process for recycling spent LIBs that safely captures those electrolyte components in liquid form.

Sustainability Victoria has now confirmed its support for Envirostream's *Electrolyte Management in Rechargeable Battery Recycling* project. Under Round 2 of its E-Waste Infrastructure Grants, Sustainability Victoria has allocated \$201,399 of funding for that project, subject to the EPA Victoria work permit being granted. With battery stewardship in Australia imminent, Envirostream is prepared: its electrolyte management project will allow it to safely increase production capacity at its Melbourne-based battery recycling facility as its battery retrieval network expands nationwide to cope with the increasing quantities of properly discarded spent LIBs that the BSS will deliver.

Fertiliser micronutrient trials

Fertiliser additives also factor into Envirostream's growth plans, with zinc and manganese from recycled EOL alkaline batteries being trialled as micronutrients in blended fertilisers.

The micronutrient wheat-seeding trial was conducted near Kojonup, about 260 kilometres ('km') southeast of Perth, the capital of Western Australia.

Plant sampling – to track micronutrient performance between treatments and between plots at the trial site – was completed at the end of August 2020, with the field trial harvest finalised on 14 December 2020. The photographs at right were taken during harvest activities at the field trial site. Yield, grain and overall statistical analysis to assess the performance of the zinc and manganese micronutrients from the field trial is expected to be undertaken progressively and completed in the March 2021 quarter.



Financial outlook – battery recycling

Total battery recycling revenue for Envirostream for the quarter was \$302,000 (\$134,000 Sept'20 qtr). Revenue for the second half of FY21 is expected to grow significantly, due to greater volumes of higher-value spent LIBs being collected, improving commodity prices, additional revenue streams from the recycling of copper and aluminum and increased equipment sales.

As noted, the national BSS is expected to increase the amount of EOL batteries made available for recycling.

Batteries

VSPC Ltd

A leader in battery technology, VSPC Ltd ('VSPC') specialises in research into, and the production of, high-purity, high-performance cathode materials and derivatives – including LFP and LMFP – at its research and development facility in Brisbane, Queensland. There, its pilot plant includes sophisticated laboratory and battery-testing capabilities designed to further develop and utilise its proprietary nanotechnology.

Reduced raw materials costs

Raw materials contribute more than two-thirds to the cost of producing LIB cathode materials, so VSPC's ability to utilise cheaper materials provides an important competitive advantage. VSPC's research into processes for the utilisation of lower-cost raw materials in cathode powder synthesis was boosted by a grant of funds from the AMGC (a not-for-profit organisation established by the federal government). Feedstock evaluated included high-grade iron materials such as magnetite and lithium phosphate

derived from spent LIBs, as well as other mineral sources processed using the Company's proprietary technologies.

Stage 3 of VSPC's Raw Materials–AMGC project was completed and the results announced on [16 December 2020](#), with VSPC pleased to confirm the following.

- A new and cost-efficient process for the production of high-purity, battery-grade iron oxalate has been developed.
- Cost-modelling of that process determined that a net reduction of 5-10% in the cost of LFP chemical inputs can be achieved via inhouse iron-oxalate production.
- The process is highly effective in eliminating impurities, which is significant in that it indicates that iron streams of variable quality, including iron-rich waste from several industrial sources, can be used as feed for the process.

LFP – expanding market

Right now, the world is focused on the potential for electric vehicles ('EVs') to help reduce the rate of climate change, while the shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy has created high demand for BESS.

In terms of cost, safety and performance, LFP-type LIBs offer many advantages. The factors most likely to significantly influence demand for LFP are thus the following.

- EV penetration into the automotive market is sending demand shockwaves through the battery metal supply chain, with the consequent boom in battery technology placing supply-chain stress on the materials required for battery production – in particular, the nickel (Ni) and cobalt (Co) contained within the battery types currently preferred by the EV producers of the western world.
- LFP batteries do not contain Ni or Co, which reduces battery industry dependency on those metals and simplifies the supply chain.
- Installation of BESS to ensure reliable power distribution from renewable energy storage systems is on the increase, and LFP LIBs provide safer and more efficient energy storage.

LFP is projected to be the fastest growing sector of the LIB market, with demand for LFP forecast to increase fivefold by 2030 (ITRI LFP market report, November 2020).

At present only 2% of global LFP cathode powder production occurs outside China, despite jurisdictions of high demand being likely to include Europe, India and North America in the near future.

Due to the strong battery market outlook for LFP, VSPC will complete a preliminary feasibility study for LFP cathode production during the March '21 quarter analysing the comparison between a number of jurisdictions around the globe, including China.

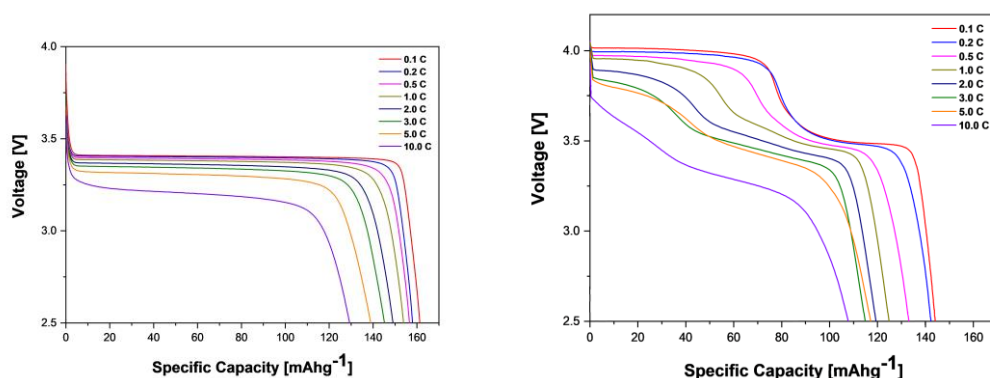
LFP – enhancing quality

LFP produced using high-purity iron oxalate derived from the new VSPC process exhibited electrochemical performance equivalent to that of LFP produced using commercial battery-grade iron oxalate. Stage 4 of VSPC's –AMGC project has begun,

with the focus on process refinements and scale-up of the production of feed materials also ongoing.

LMFP – research and development

VSPC has successfully produced LMFP battery cells. While just as safe as standard LFP cells, these cells, by virtue of their higher voltage, provide greater energy. The discharge curves below are for cells manufactured from VSPC-produced LFP (left) and VSPC-produced LMFP (right). The higher voltage delivery of the LMFP cells results in an energy density increase of up to 25% when compared with the LFP cells, energy density being approximated by the area below the curves.



LFP & LMFP – safety and service life

LFP and LMFP are inherently stable, as a consequence of the exceptionally high bond strengths in the crystal lattice (olivine structure). It is these properties that result in the superior characteristics (including thermal stability and long service life) of LFP- and LMFP-type LIBs.

LFP & LMFP – environmental and social governance

Using materials derived from industrial waste and spent LIBs to create precursors for new LFP- or LMFP- type LIBs, as the Company does, can enhance sustainability, avoid supply chain risks and reduce the unethical supply of critical metals from conflict zones.

Soluna Australia Pty Ltd

Soluna Australia Pty Ltd ('Soluna Au') markets battery energy storage systems ('BESS') for residential and industrial applications. Interest in Soluna Au's products has been strong and first sales and installation of its Power Bank systems for residential applications commenced in July 2020. These products comprise LIB storage, a hybrid inverter and an advanced battery management system (technical details can be found at <https://soluna.com.au/>). Included on CEC-approved lists, they are eligible to receive small-scale technology certificates under the Small-scale Renewable Energy Scheme and other government incentive programmes. Soluna Au is currently working with its battery supplier to fast-track the certification of its **industrial BESS** products



During the December 2020 quarter (its second quarter of operations), Soluna Au installed 13 residential battery units (Sept'20 qtr: 8) and posted sales of \$79,000 (Sept'20 qtr: \$58,000). It has orders worth \$492,000 for the March '20 quarter and sales are expected to grow strongly for the remainder of FY21. The biggest risk to sales for the second half on FY21 is likely be the number of units Soluna Au can import and the timing of those imports. Soluna Au is working closely with its supplier to ensure timely delivery of product.

Lithium chemicals

The Company continues with R&D on its proprietary extraction processes for the conversion of *all* lithium silicates (including mine waste), and of unused fines from spodumene processing, to lithium chemicals. These processes can recover lithium in a number of forms, including lithium hydroxide, lithium carbonate and lithium phosphate.

Two of its potentially disruptive lithium processing technologies include **SiLeach**[®], for the processing of lithium micas, and **LieNA**[®], for the recovery of lithium from fine and variable-grade spodumene. Both can produce a range of lithium chemicals; however, lithium phosphate is the preferred option. Both also, in combination with VSPC's patented nanotechnology, permit the production of battery cathode materials directly from lithium phosphate recovered from silicate minerals or spent LIBs – without the need for an intermediate step to produce lithium hydroxide or carbonate. There is thus the potential to reduce the process steps required to produce cathode material for new LIBs.

LieNA[®]

LieNA[®] is designed to provide a production pathway for lithium chemicals that is not constrained by the requirements of 'conventional' spodumene converters. At present, fine and/or variable-grade spodumene is discharged to either waste or tailings by producers seeking to achieve the high-grade offtake demanded by the mineral concentrate market. LieNA[®], however, *can* recover lithium from this type of material, which amounts to most of the lithium 'lost' during spodumene concentrate production and therefore presents a significant opportunity to increase ore reserves and improve resource utilisation without increasing mining costs.

LieNA[®] – pathway to commercialisation

The Company is currently exploring the commercialisation of LieNA[®] with a number of lithium concentrate producers. The construction and operation of a LieNA[®] pilot plant is the next step towards achieving this outcome. The federal government has awarded a Cooperative Research Centres Projects (CRC-P) grant to co-fund construction and operation of the pilot plant.

SiLeach[®] – recognition of intellectual property

The Company has received a 'Notice of Allowance' from the United States Patent and Trademark Office for its SiLeach[®] patent application US 16/076,643 (filed August 2018), which is a clear vindication of the value of the Company's research programmes and the intellectual property generated.



Raw materials

In order to reduce its exposure to high-risk exploration activities, the Company has continued to farm-out certain of its exploration assets, including majority interests in its Greenbushes South, Wundowie, Lake Johnson and Bynoe projects. By structuring free-carries at project level and taking equity in the managing companies as part of the settlement, the Company has retained upside in these assets.

Greenbushes South project

Galan Lithium Ltd ('Galan') has acquired 80% of the Company's Greenbushes South lithium project. Located 200 km south of Perth, Western Australia, this project has an area of 353 km² and commences roughly 3 km south of the current Greenbushes open-pit lithium mining operation and covers the southern strike projection of the geological structure that hosts that mine.

The Company's agreement includes an incorporated joint venture formed between Galan (80%) and the Company (20%) via the issue of 1,221,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of Galan, valued today (intraday) at around \$670,000. Galan will pay the Company's joint-venture expenditure share until completion of a preliminary feasibility study.

Coates (Wundowie), Lake Johnston and Bynoe projects

The Company granted an option to Charger Metals NL over its Coates (Wundowie) and Lake Johnston projects in Western Australia and its Bynoe project in the Northern Territory. The full terms of the agreement are outlined in the [ASX release dated 9 December 2020](#).

The township of Wundowie sits on the flanks of the Coates Mafic Intrusion, of which the **Coates** nickel, copper and platinum group metals project (Company 100%, reducing to 30%) covers a substantial proportion. It lies about 28 km southeast of the recent nickel-copper-platinum group elements discovery by Chalice Gold Mines Ltd (now Chalice Mining Ltd) at its Julimar project. The latter, which has generated significant interest in this new exploration province, is developing rapidly as drilling progresses.

At **Lake Johnston** (Company 100%, reducing to 30%), reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical sampling have identified a number of lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites, as well as the Medcalf spodumene deposit at Bontempelli Hill near Lake Medcalf. That deposit consists of stacked pegmatites containing around 20-30% spodumene. Rock-chip samples from the pegmatite dyke swarm average 3.6% lithium oxide ('Li₂O') up to a maximum 7.15% Li₂O from spodumene outcrop. The mineralised pegmatites at this prospect outcrop over an area of 450 by 250 metres ('m'). Soil sampling and geological trends indicate possible extensions to the southeast under adjacent cover. Individual dykes range in length from about 20 m to 120 m and from 1 m to 5 m in thickness. There has been no drilling on any of the lithium targets.

The **Bynoe lithium project** (Company 100%, reducing to 30%) occurs within the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt, immediately adjacent to the advancing Finnis lithium project of



Core Lithium Ltd. A geological zone that hosts LCT pegmatites, the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt extends 180 km in a southerly direction from Darwin Harbour. The Bynoe Pegmatite Field, which has a history of tin mining, is prospective for tantalum and lithium. A review of work undertaken by previous tenement holders at Bynoe has generated nine areas with geochemical vectors for lithium mineralisation. The gold potential for this project is also being assessed.

European exploration commitments

Earlier this year, the Company advised of the disposal of most of its German exploration assets ([see ASX announcement dated 18 January 2021](#)).

Authorised for release by the Board.

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About Lithium Australia NL

Lithium Australia aims to ensure an ethical and sustainable supply of energy metals to the battery industry (enhancing energy security in the process) by creating a circular battery economy. The recycling of old lithium-ion batteries to new is intrinsic to this plan. While rationalising its portfolio of lithium projects/alliances, the Company continues with R&D on its proprietary extraction processes for the conversion of *all* lithium silicates (including mine waste), and of unused fines from spodumene processing, to lithium chemicals. From those chemicals, Lithium Australia plans to produce advanced components for the battery industry globally, and for stationary energy storage systems within Australia. By uniting resources and innovation, the Company seeks to vertically integrate lithium extraction, processing and recycling.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements, and may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of commodity prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, ore reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates and are, or may be, based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions.



The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and other, similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and, accordingly, investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Many known and unknown factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: competition; mineral prices; ability to meet additional funding requirements; exploration, development, operating and sales risks; uninsurable risks; uncertainties inherent in ore reserve and resource estimates; dependence on third-party smelting facilities; factors associated with foreign operations and related regulatory risks; environmental regulation and liability; currency risks; effects of inflation on results of operations; factors relating to title to properties; native title and Aboriginal heritage issues; dependence on key personnel, and share-price volatility. They also include unanticipated and unusual events, many of which it is beyond the Company's ability to control or predict.

Competent person's statement – Australian exploration

The details in this report that relate to exploration strategy are based on information provided to and compiled by David Crook BSc GAICD, a member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Crook, who provides the service of 'Manager – raw materials' to Lithium Australia, has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and exploration processes under consideration 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 Crook consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters, based on the information made available to him, in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix I Mining and exploration tenement schedules

Details of mining tenements as at quarter ended 31 December 2020 (ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3)

Australian projects

Tenement	Location	Registered holder	Beneficial interest		Notes
			Start	End	
E27/562	Gindalbie, WA	Metal Hawk Limited	100%	0%	1, 2
E63/1772	Lake Johnston, WA	Lefroy Exploration Limited	0%	0%	1
E63/1773	Lake Johnston, WA	Lefroy Exploration Limited	0%	0%	1
E63/1777	Lake Johnston, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
E63/1805	Lake Johnston, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
E63/1806	Lake Johnston, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
E63/1809	Lake Johnston, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
E63/1866	Lake Johnston, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
E63/1903	Lake Johnston, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	1, 3
E70/4690	Greenbushes, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
E70/4790	Greenbushes, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
E70/5315	Greenbushes, WA	Venus Metals Corporation Limited	100%	0%	4
E70/5316	Greenbushes, WA	Venus Metals Corporation Limited	100%	0%	4
E70/5198	Wundowie, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
E74/0543	Ravensthorpe, WA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
P15/5574	Coolgardie, WA	Focus Minerals Limited	0%	100%	5
P15/5575	Coolgardie, WA	Focus Minerals Limited	0%	100%	5
P15/5739	Coolgardie, WA	Focus Minerals Limited	0%	100%	5
EL30897	Bynoe, NT	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
EL6212	Kangaroo Is, SA	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
EPM26252	Cape York, QLD	Lithium Australia NL	100%	100%	
Notes					
1	Lithium Australia NL holds the lithium rights.				
2	Metal Hawk agreement completed 17 September 2020.				
3	JV agreement dated 3 September 2020 –Okapi may earn a 75% interest in tenements.				
4	Sale agreement dated 5 August 2020 – the Company holds a 1% royalty on all minerals.				
5	Acquisition agreement dated 16 September 2020 – Focus retains a royalty on all minerals.				
99	Tenement surrendered.				



International projects

Project	Location	Interest
Sadisdorf project, Saxony	Germany	0
Eichigt project, Saxony	Germany	0

Appendix II Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

Payments made during the quarter and included in items 6.1 and 6.2 of Appendix 5b – Mining exploration entity quarterly cash flow report, comprise the following.

6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in cash flows from operating activities – \$193,000.

This includes payments of directors' remuneration for services to the economic entity – \$149,000, and payment to directors' associates for services provided to the economic entity – \$44,000.



Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Lithium Australia NL

ABN

29126129413

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2020

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	141	429
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(117)	(243)
(b) development	(726)	(1,156)
(c) production	(901)	(1,209)
(d) staff costs	(511)	(885)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(165)	(791)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	10	17
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(2)	(5)
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	422	795
1.8 Other (Jobkeeper and cashflow boost)	147	569
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(1,702)	(2,479)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	(191)	(384)
(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
(e) investments	(41)	(120)
(f) other non-current assets	(21)	(118)

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	103	103
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(d) investments	-	-
(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities	43	-
2.4 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5 Other (business combination)	189	189
2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	82	(330)

3. Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	730	9,650
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities (repayment of convertible debt)	-	(1,900)
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(32)	(414)
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6 Repayment of borrowings	(4)	(7)
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8 Dividends paid	-	-
3.9 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	694	7,329

4. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,184	3,740
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,702)	(2,479)
4.3 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	82	(330)
4.4 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	694	7,329

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(8)	(10)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	8,250	8,250

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	8,250	9,184
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	8,250	9,184

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	193
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities		
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(1,702)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,702)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	8,250
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	8,250
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	5
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer:	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer:	
8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?	
Answer:	
<i>Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.</i>	

Compliance statement

- This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 28 January 2021

Authorised by: "By the Company Secretary"
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

- This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.