PepinNini Lithium Limited

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ABOUT
PepinNini Lithium Limited is a diversified ASX listed Exploration Company focused on exploring and developing a lithium brine resource and production project in Salta Province Argentina within the Lithium Triangle of South America. The Company also holds strategically located exploration tenements in the Musgrave Province of South Australia. The company also holds a copper-gold exploration project in Salta Province, Argentina

DIRECTORS

Rebecca Holland-Kennedy
Managing Director
Sarah Clifton-Brown
Finance Director
Philip Clifford
Non-Executive Director
Justin Nelson
Company Secretary

CONTACT
PepinNini Lithium Limited
ABN 55 101 714 989

Level 1, 6/68 North Terrace
Kent Town SA 5067
TEL:+61 (0)8 8218 5000
FAX:+61 (0)8 8212 5717
EMAIL: admin@pepinnini.com.au

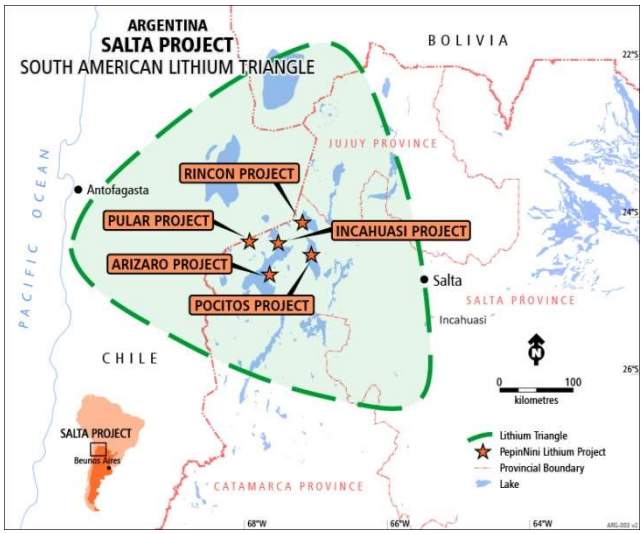
FURTHER INFORMATION
Ms Rebecca Holland-Kennedy
Managing Director
TEL: +61 (0)8 8218 5000
www.pepinnini.com.au

Salta Lithium Pular Project Exploration Update

The Directors of PepinNini Lithium Ltd (PNN, the Company) are pleased to report positive results at the company's "Pular" salar lithium brine project. Once the analysis is completed, the Company is preparing to announce a resource for the 20 square kilometre project.

Drilling to date has confirmed the presence of fluids with densities, conductivities and total dissolved solids indicative of brine to the full depth of 350 meters, hosted in permeable sand in the salar subsurface and the underneath sedimentary volcanic breccia(Figure 2).

PNN managing Director, Rebecca Holland-Kennedy states: *The board and I are very pleased with the positive indication to date at Salar de Pular, located in the central 'lithium triangle' district in the mining friendly Salta Province. We await final chemical analysis and core porosity results to be returned and validated in early June and we will then be able to complete calculations and announce a maiden resource for the project.*



Packer Sampling Salar de Pular Project

The program for the salar comprised drilling of four diamond core and rotary boreholes to a maximum depth of 350m, located as per Figure 1 below together with a surface sampling program from shallow pits. Surface sampling results from 2011 and 2016(ASX:19 Dec 2016) are combined with those from March 2018 and are reported and presented in Figure 1.

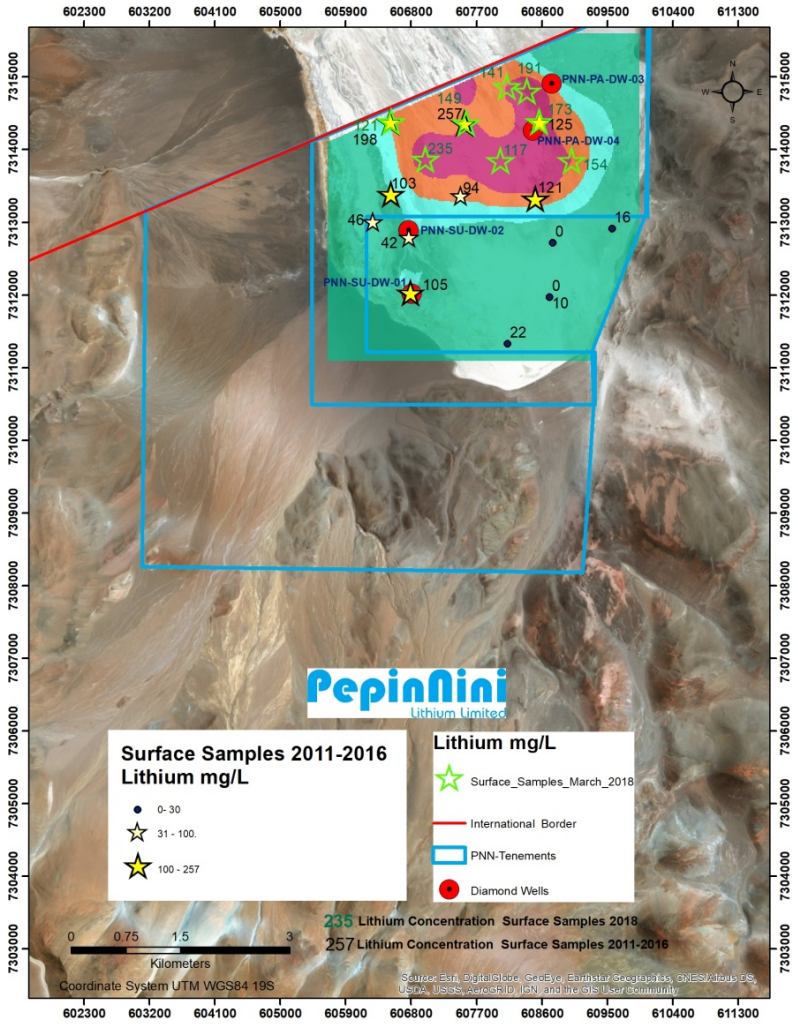


Figure 1 - Salar de Pular Borehole and Surface Sample 2011-2016-2018 Locations

Figure 2 Drill core Borehole PNN-PA-DW-03
permeable sand and sedimentary volcanic breccia

This announcement on the Salta Lithium project has been prepared with information compiled by Marcela Casini, MAusIMM. Marcela Casini is the Exploration Manager-Argentina of PepinNini Lithium Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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". Marcela Casini consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Table 1

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representability and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Liquid samples were collected from surface pits.The pits were excavated to the depth where the brine was encoutered • Pits brine density,conductivity, temperature and pH were recorded at the time of sampling • Pits were allowed to stand ony long enough to reduce turbidity, but not long enough to affect concentration due to evaporation. • The possibility of lithium mineralization is suggested by higher density and conductivity, that typically correlate with higher level of total dissolved solids • To collect a representative sample pits are allowed to stand ony long enough to reduce turbidity, but not long enough to affect concentration due to evaporation
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond core drilling – HQ3 diameter drilled vertically, triple tube • Rotary drilling with rock chips – tricone drilling bit
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.*	• Borehole PNN-SU-DW-01 TD = 308.5m ,Borehole PNN-SU-DW-02 TD = 341.5, Borehole PNN-PA-DW-03 TD = 350.5m and . Borehole PNN-PA-DW-04 TD = 350m • Core samples not being reported • Cores were sampled at different intervals and sent to a US laboratory for brine release testing of porosity, grainsize and density - • To collect a representative sample the borehole must be cleaned taking out the amount of brine that represents 200 to 250% of the borehole volume capacity at any given depth • Liquid samples were collected using the double packer for all boreholes.
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.*	• Core is geologically logged to characterise the lithology of the salar and photographed, • 25 samples of core were taken for drainable porosity testing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Field parameters are measured for brine samples. These include density, temperature, PH and conductivity. These are included in the bore hole descriptive log. • The boreholes were drilled to 308.5m , 341.5m, 350.5m and 350m respectively • Liquid brine samples were taken from shallow pits • Field parameters are measured for brine samples. These include density, ph temperature and conductivity. These are included in sample pit descriptive log. • The pits s were hand excavated to the depth of half meter or thedepth when the brine was encountered. • Sample bottles are partly filled and rinsed with the brine to be sampled, emptied and then re-filled before the bottle top is installed and securely taped.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity 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.*	• The borehole must be cleaned before sampling can commence • 30% of the stream of samples sent to the laboratory are blind samples intended to control the quality and assurance of the collected samples • Sample bottles are partly filled and rinsed with the brine to be sampled, emptied and then re-filled before the bottle top is installed and securely taped
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A chain of custody was maintained for samples from drilling location to laboratory receipt
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.*	• A Competent person(CP) is used for oversight verification of sampling techniques, laboratory verification and reporting review

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Geographic positioning control for sample location using both latitude and longitude and Gauss Kruger POSGAR (WGS-84)
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.*	• Samples taken every 20 metres within the boreholes - because lithology was very uniform. • 30% of samples sent to the laboratory were blind either as duplicates or blanks for Complete Quality Assurance Control(QAQC) according to CIM (Canadian Institute of Mines) guidelines for brine resource evaluation and in accordance with JORC 2012 guidelines
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Pits were excavated vertically to intersect salar horizontal layering • Boreholes drilled vertically to intersect salar horizontal layering
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A chain of custody for samples was in place from data collection point to acceptance and sign off from laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data collection, processing and analysis protocols aligned with industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Mina Sulfa 1File Number 19188, Held 100% by PepinNini SA an Argentina entity wholly owned by PepinNini Lithium Ltd. • PepinNini SA an Argentina entity wholly owned by PepinNini Lithium Ltd hold an exploration option for up to 18months for Mina Patilla File Number 20414 as per (ASX:22 Feb 2018) • Held under grant and registration from Mining Court of Salta Province, Argentina Tenure (Mina) held in perpetuity and appropriately maintained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration carried out by Lithea Inc in TECHNICAL REPORT, SALAR DE PULAR, SALTA, ARGENTINA PREPARED BY EKEKO S.A. BY DR. RICARDO N. ALONSO(MAusIMM), University of Salta and GEÓL. WALTER R. ROJAS - AUGUST, 2011
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• PepinNini is primarily exploring for brine aquifers in salars (dried salt lakes) and the geological setting is suitable for lithium bearing brines in commercial quantities. • Brine aquifers are indicated by high conductivity/low resistivity responses considered prospective for lithium brine
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 metres) 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.*	• Borehole PNN-SU-DW-01 • Borehole coordinates: GK Posgar Zone 2 North: 7312929.3, East: 2606831.3, 3473 masl I • Start drilling date: 19 Jan 2018 • Finish drilling date: 21 Feb 2018 • Total Depth: 308.5 meters • Drilling Methodology: Diamond Drilling & Rotary drilling • Drilling Company: Hidrotec • Rig: Sandvick DE710 • Borehole PNN-SU-DW-02 • Borehole coordinates: GK Posgar Zone 2 North: 7313779, East: 2606853, 3473 masl • Start drilling date: 28 Feb 2018 • Finish drilling date: 19 Mar 2018 • Total Depth: 341.5metres • Drilling Methodology: Diamond Drilling & Rotary drilling • Drilling Company: Hidrotec • Rig: Sandvick DE710 • Borehole PNN-PA-DW-03 • Borehole coordinates: GK Posgar Zone 2 North: 7313779.4, East: 260612.4, 3,473 masl • Start drilling date: 30 Mar 2018 • Finish drilling date: 13 Apr 2018 • Total Depth: 350.5metres • Drilling Methodology: Diamond Drilling & Rotary drilling • Drilling Company: Hidrotec

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Rig: Sandvick DE710
		• Borehole PNN-PA-DW-03
		  • Borehole coordinates: GK Posgar Zone 2 North: 7315149.4, East: 2608520.8, 3,473 masl
		  • Start drilling date: 20 April 2018
		  • Finish drilling date: 2 May 2018
		  • Total Depth: 350metres
		  • Drilling Methodology: Diamond Drilling & Rotary drilling
		  • Drilling Company: Hidrotec
		• Rig: Sandvick DE710

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation used,
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Boreholes drilled vertically and core reported as true depths and intersection lengths, salar lithological units are horizontal
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.*	• Sample and borehole location plan provided in Figure 1
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.*	• Surface sample results are being reported.
Other substantive exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk*	• The grid system used is Argentina Gauss_Kruger POSGAR (WGS-84) zone 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Porosity samples awaited from core samples for resource calculation parameter of specific yield • Borehole sample results to be validated for incorporation into resource calculations • Inferred resource calculations to be completed with this information. • Borehole PNN-SU-DW-02 was converted into a piezometer well for monitoring and observation for pumping well testing to provide parameters for the potential extractability of the brine.